Weather

Weather hot, damp and sultry. The maximum temperature yesterday was 95.4 and the minimum was 77.4 figures for the corresponding day last year being 91.0 and 76.8.

TODAY'S EDITORIAL LEADERS APPEAR ON PAGE 16

大陸報 The China Press 大陸報

"The Pulse of this Great City and of China"

The Mail Box

MAILS for U. S. and Europe Pres. Jackson, today.
FROM U.S. Korea Maru, today.
FOR Europe via Suez, Str. Hakusan Maru, today.
FROM Europe via Suez, Str. Aray Le Rideau, tomorrow.

No. 3423 Vol. XIII. Registered at the Chinese P. O. for transmission "with special marks privileges in China" 甲子年七月初十日 SHANGHAI, SUNDAY, AUGUST 10, 1924 中華民國十三年八月十號 20 CENTS

ANGLO-RUSS PACT SIGNED BY BRITAIN AND SOVIET

Documents Approved By MacDonald And Ponsonby

KING IS OMITTED

Signature Apparently Not Required On Pact

(*Reuter's Service*)

London, Aug. 8.—The Anglo-Russian Treaty was signed this evening by Messrs. MacDonald and Ponsonby for Britain and M. Rakovsky, Scheinemann, Joffe, Tomsky and Radchenko for Russia.

(*Reuter's Service*)

London, Aug. 8.—The Anglo-Russian Treaty is unique because it does not mention His Majesty whose signature is apparently also not required. It is pointed out that the President of the Union of Soviet Republics is not recognised as the head of the State. The Soviet Government itself always concludes treaties. The British legal advisers therefore decided that the Treaty should be balanced by the Government alone being mentioned on the British side also.

PLUCKY BANK MESSENGER IS GIVEN MEDAL

Struggle Against Robber Also Brings Him Reward Of 6 Months' Wages

A handsome gold round medal was presented by the Chinese Bankers' Association, Shanghai, to Chien Nan San, a messenger of the Commerical Bank of China, as a token of appreciation of his vigorous struggle against a robber who attempted to plunder from him $6,000 of bank notes in July. Four characters, meaning. Faithfulness and Courage are Worthy of Praise, together with the name of the doner and receiver are engraved on one side and on the reverse the replica of the insignia of the order of Chiao Ho is beautifully engraved. Besides the medal, this plucky messenger had already received as a reward from his employers six months extra wages.

The following is a translation of letter addressed to the Commercial Bank of China by the Chinese Bankers' Association, Shanghai.

"With reference to the case of attempted robbery in the middle of last month from your messenger Chien Nan San while he was on the way to remit money to the Chartered Bank of India, Australia and China, it was due to his daring and vigorous struggle that the public money was safely protected and that the robber was caught. His brave action is worthy to be praised.

"As cases of robbery have been increasing by leaps and bounds recently, our bankers feel afraid of the risk of transporting money to and fro. Although the necessary precautions against robbery have been arranged, it is expected that if better co-operation existed among the different members of the community, more satisfactory results will be achieved. If the servant of every bank will act and fight as bravely as Chien Nan San, the hearts of the robbers will be frightened at least to some extent, and it will cause a real good impression on the people in the locality as to their safety.

"For the sake of encouragement, this Association especially made and presented herewith a gold medal to your said messenger on account of his faithfulness and courage."

New Council Of 21 Chosen By Fascisti

(*French Wireless through Reuter*)

Rome, Aug. 9.—The Fascist Party has elected a new administrative council consisting of 21 members. Signor Mussolini, the Premier, made a great speech on the occasion, affirming the unity of the Fascist Party.

Judge Purdy Returns To Shanghai From Busy And Eventful Trip To North

American Judge Gives Impressions Of The North: Dwells On The Tremendous Possibilities Of Harbin

Judge Milton D. Purdy, of the United States Court for China, returned to Shanghai from his trip to the north yesterday morning in the steamship Shuntien, arriving at 6.45. Judge Purdy was accompanied by Mr. H. D. Rodger, Acting U. S. District Attorney, Mr. R. T. Peyton-Griffin, Deputy Clerk of the Court, and Mr. Chalaire, and was met at the dock by Mrs. Purdy and Mr. Porter, U. S. Marshal.

The arrival of the party was delayed a day by an accident to the steamer King Sing, in which they left Tientsin. The mishap, a broken rudder, fortunately occurred in the river, before the steamer had got out into the high seas, so there was no danger at any time, but the party had to transfer to the Shuntien at the mouth of the river, while the King Sing laid up for repairs. The Shuntien had a very rough day at sea on Thursday, and laid up overnight in fear of a typhoon, but Friday was a splendid day, and she arrived in Shanghai less than a day behind her schedule time.

THE FLOOD

Judge Purdy had ample opportunity to note the heavy rains in the north and the flood as a result of them. Along the railroad coming down from Peking to Tientsin there were many miles of flooded territory on every side. Tientsin itself had not been flooded, but when the Judge left, he saw sand embankments being built along the Bund there. The river was very high, and the position was dangerous.

The Judge, in speaking of his experiences to a representative of THE CHINA PRESS yesterday, told of his own experience with the torrential rains of the north. Last Sunday he went out for a drive, expecting to visit some of the many picturesque spots in Peking in spite of the heavy rain which was falling. The rain continued to come down, however, in what appeared to be solid sheets of water. The automobile had to move through six inches, then a foot, then up to two feet of water, and again and again had to turn back and hunt new roads because the water was so deep as to make passage impossible. Several times they saw autos which had become stalled and could not get out, with water up to their mudguards, and apparently with no hope of getting away until the rain ceased and some of the water ran off. The splendid canal in Peking was capable of taking care of the water which flooded the streets, but for the many hours the heavy rain continued this was out of the question.

RUSSIAN ENVOY'S IMPOSING CAVALCADE

"I reached Peking Thursday morning," said Judge Purdy, "and just as I got into the hotel, I saw the Russian Ambassador, M. Karakhan, pass by with a most imposing cavalcade. He was seated in a splendid-looking aristocratic carriage, followed by other carriages and with many outriders in uniforms. There were probably 100 persons in his retinue. He was on his way to present his credentials to the President of China as Russian Ambassador. The scene was really a magnificent one.

"So my stay in Peking," said the Judge, "was extremely interesting right from the start. But the city itself is wonderful. It may be referred to, as our own capital is, as a city of magnificent distances. The city walls are marvellous in their size and extent. So wide is the circle they embrace that in the greater part of the city they can hardly be seen, in spite of their height, and one may be utterly unaware of their existence except on entering and leaving the city. I also visited the Summer Palace and the Temple of Heaven, which were very fascinating, and also went around the shops and other places of interest.

"I paid a visit, of course, to Dr. Schurman, our Minister, whom I had seen here in Shanghai a couple of months ago. He expects to be in Shanghai again shortly, by the way, on his way to America."

TREMENDOUS POSSIBILITIES OF HARBIN

While Judge Purdy was much impressed in Peking by the picturesqueness of its scenes, he was impressed in Harbin by the tremendous practical possibilities of the place. The situation of the city, as the outlet for the great agricultural region behind it, called to mind his own city —Minneapolis.

The Judge was very busy while in Harbin, having several important civil cases and one criminal case to handle. The biggest case was a dispute over a wall which was torn down, the complainants being Russian and the defendants the International Banking Corporation. After three days' argument, a verdict was rendered in favor of the plaintiffs.

His occupation with court affairs, however, did not prevent Judge Purdy from looking around him and forming a clear conception of the country he was in, and its vast possibilities. "Harbin," said the Judge yesterday, "is the natural outlet for all that great

(Continued on Page 2)

SHAMEEN STRIKE IS SETTLED BY DR. SUN YAT-SEN

Formal Understanding Reached With British And French Consuls

(*Eastern News Agency*)

Canton, Aug. 8.—Yesterday, an understanding was formally effected between Dr. Sun Yat-sen and the British and French Consuls-General here regarding the settlement of the strike at Shameen.

Political Prisoners In Occupied Zones Are Given Freedom

(*Reuter's Service*)

Berlin, Aug. 8.—It is learned on good authority that the French and Belgian authorities have now released all political prisoners in occupied Germany.

Britain To Assist Airplane Clubs

(*Reuter's Service*)

London, Aug. 8.—It is announced that the Air Council has decided to encourage the formation of light aeroplane clubs all over the country, by assisting financially for a period of two years the establishment of ten such clubs in the leading commercial centers, each club being required to provide at least an equivalent amount.

U. S. Flyers May Be Forced To Give Up Round-World Flight

Ice Floes In Greenland May Halt Attempt To Gird Globe

BY UNITED PRESS

Washington, August 9.—The United States Army Air Service announced today that Lieutenants Lowell H. Smith and Erik Nelson, American round-the-world aviators, would proceed from Reykjavik, Iceland to Greenland in spite of the intimation that the American naval vessels, which were to have patrolled the route, must withdraw because of fears that the cruisers would be ice-bound.

It is stated that the flyers are willing to proceed without the aid of the Navy, but that they have declined to take on fuel at sea.

Lieutenants Smith and Nelson will continue their flight from Reykjavik as soon as weather permits.

(*Reuter's Service*)

Reykjavik, Aug. 8.—It is stated that Admiral Magruder today summoned a conference on board his flag-ship U.S.S. Richmond, to discuss the advisability of calling off the American world-flight owing to ice conditions on the Greenland coast.

(*Reuter's Service*)

Reykjavik, Aug. 8.—The Conference has decided to make a last effort to find a feasible landing place on the east coast of Greenland before it is finally decided to call off the flight for the present season.

NO AGREEMENT REACHED YET ON SAGHALIEN

Discussion Between Soviet And Japanese Proves Fruitless

(*Eastern News Agency*)

Peking, Aug. 8.—The conference between the Japanese and Soviet delegates today lasted from 4.30 p.m. to 8 p.m. and the discussion conducted centered upon the question of rights and interests in North Saghalien. The conference, however, made very little progress today and is expected to convene again at 3 o'clock tomorrow afternoon to discuss the same question.

Speakership Fight May Crop Up Again

(*Reuter's Pacific Service*)

Peking, Aug. 6.—In Parliamentary circles today the possibility of the Speakership problem cropping up again was being discussed. There has now been a deadlock over the question for several months. Dr. C. T. Wang is mentioned as a possible candidate.

Wang Cheng-ping Is Boomed As Premier

(*Reuter's Pacific Service*)

Peking, Aug. 6.—Mr. Lo Chia-heng one of Mr. Wu Ching-lian's supporters, is reported by the Chinese press to be endeavoring to start a campaign in favor of the formation by Marshal Wang Cheng-ping of a Cabinet. Marshal Wang himself, however, does not seem at all keen on the idea.

Spanish Directory Seeks To Carry On

(*French Wireless through Reuter*)

Madrid, Aug. 9.—The Spanish Directory has published a circular note justifying its action and signifying its desire to continue its task.

Ma Chi To Report To Wu On Kwangsi

(*Eastern News Agency*)

Hankow, Aug. 8.—General Ma Chi, who has been on a visit to Kwangsi for some time past, arrived here yesterday. It is reported that he will proceed to Loyang before long to confer with Marshal Wu Pei-fu upon the question of how to deal with the situation in the South.

Huge Rail Merger Proposed in U. S.

(*Reuter's American Service*)

New York, Aug. 8.—A proposed merger involving a billion and a half dollars and 14,357 miles of railroad is indicated in the reported formation of a new company consolidating the Erie, Pere Marquette, Chesapeake-Ohio and Hooking Valley Railway with the recent Nickel Plate system, which has been agreed upon between the brothers van Sweringen and the bankers of the various lines.

NOTICE

Reports have been received at the headquarters of the American Red Cross that unauthorised persons are soliciting funds in Shanghai in the name of the American Red Cross.

The American Red Cross wishes it to be known that it has authorised no one to solicit funds or donations in its name, and it requests that should such solicitations be made the police and the headquarters of the American Red Cross be notified at once.

No Strike Can Tie Up This Newspaper

ALTON FAMILY.

Strikes are never feared in the News-Review plant in Hico, Tex. John M. Alton, editor and owner of the newspaper, has eleven children and they all help get out the paper. With the exception of the youngest children, twins, all can set type.

KIANGSE ROAD TRAM SERVICE STARTS TODAY

Wiring Completed For Railless Line And Tests Are Satisfactory

Operation of the new railless tram service on Kiangse Road will be started today, the erection of trolley wires for the new line having been completed.

The new service, which connects with and will be a part of the former railless tram service on Peking Road, will fill a long-felt want for cross-town tram transportation in the Central district. The route starts at Avenue Edward VII and Kiangse Road and proceeds north in Kiangse Road to Peking Road. Here it turns and continues west until it merges with the old Peking Road railless tram line.

Installation of trolley wires for the new line has been in progress for the past two weeks and is now completed. Tests of the new service were made yesterday afternoon when a special car was sent over the line several times, but no passengers were carried. Inasmuch as the tests have proved satisfactory, the regular service will be inaugurated today.

French Send Memo On Allied Debts

(*Reuter's Service*)

Paris, Aug. 8.—L'Oeuvre learns from London that the French Minister of Finance has handed Mr. Philip Snowden, Chancellor of the Exchequer, an important memorandum concerning Inter-Allied debts.

Cotton Spinners Urge Short Time

(*Nihon Dempo*)

London, Aug. 8.—The Federation of Master Cottonspinners at Manchester today recommended continuance of the policy of running short-time in mills spinning American cotton for the rest of the year owing to the slackness in the trade.

Americans Killed In Honduras Revolt

(*French Wireless through Reuter*)

Tegucigalpa, Hondras, Aug. 9.—Revolution has broken out. Two Americans were killed by the revolutionaries during an attack on a village.

LISTEN IN TONIGHT!

The following stations are broadcasting tonight via KRU, the broadcasting station of the Kellogg Radio Corporation:

Shun Pao—7 to 8 p.m.
Kobe Electric—8 to 9 p.m.
Parisien Hotel Orchestra—9.30 to 11 p.m.

Commencing Monday, August 11, the program for every day for the next week is as follows:

Shun Pao—9.45 to 10.15 a.m.
Kellogg Studio—1 to 1.30 p.m.
Shun Pao—8.30 to 9.30 p.m.
Parisien Hotel Orchestra—9.30 to 11 p.m.

New Interest In Dispute Over Reorganisation Bonds

(*Reuter's Pacific Service*)

Peking, August 6.—The efforts recently being made by holders of the old Chinese Reorganisation Loan bonds, Russian issue (yellow bonds), to have their claims for validation of these bonds placed before the Hague International Tribunal has revived interest in a matter that has been a source of worry and trouble ever since the Soviet authorities confiscated and seized the unissued bonds in the head office of the Russo-Asiatic Bank in 1917. The revalidation of the German issue of the same loan bonds, the difficulties that have arisen in the first steps towards carrying out the Sino-German agreement, and the conclusion of the Sino-Russian agreement, lend additional interest to this complicated dispute. In trying to arrive at an understanding of the facts concerning the Russian issue Reuter's correspondent has obtained the following review and suggestions from reliable and varied sources in Peking:

It will be remembered that the 1913 Chinese Reorganisation loan of £25,000,000 was divided into equal parts for issue by the British, French, Japanese, German and Russian banking groups. As the Russian bankers thought it unlikely that Russia would absorb the whole portion allotted to that country, as some of the other groups were ready to issue more than their share, and as some banks in non-participating countries desired to undertake some of the loan, provision was made for the Russian group to farm out some of these bonds abroad. In the case of Belgium the issue was made locally, the scrip and afterwards the bonds being received direct from London. Dutch investors, and some British, French and German investors who were, apparently, unable to secure bonds in their own country, made their applications through the Russo-Asiatic Bank and obtained their scrip from Petrograd.

WAR HALTS DELIVERY

The scrip, which was to be exchanged for bonds when the latter had been obtained from the printing house in London, consisted mainly of large blocks. The scrip documents were receipts for sums paid in advance for bonds but they were not numbered to correspond with the bonds for which they were to be exchanged. If the precaution had been taken of numbering the scrip and exchanging it for bonds correspondingly numbered a great amount of confusion might have been avoided. The conditions in Europe in 1913, however, appeared normal, and none foresaw the international complications that followed the outbreak of the Great War.

Owing to the war, delivery of the bonds was delayed long after the expected date, and it was not until June, 1915, that the bonds reached Petrograd. Further delay occurred in getting the bonds sealed by the Chinese Minister to Russia, and the bonds were not ready for delivery to scrip holders in that country until the following August. The scrip holders themselves then seem to have been curiously tardy in exchanging their scrip for bonds, for the exchange went on from August, 1915, to December, 1917, and even then, it is asserted, only about fifty percent of the bonds had been given out in exchange for scrip. This apparently only refers to scrip holders in Russia of the Russian issue, for outside holders of Russan scrip had not forwarded their scrip for exchange. Their delay in doing so is attributed to the exigencies of War—principally mail difficulties and objection to pay the heavy insurance on account of war risks.

THUNDERBOLT FALLS

Before the end of 1917, while the bonds were still being exchanged on demand by the Russo-Asiatic Bank, the thunder bolt fell on the bank, in the shape of the second Russian revolution, bringing the Reds into power.

With the advent of the Bolshevik Administration the Russian banks were nationalised, and as a first step banking employers were warned against removing any documents from their banks on penalty of death.

Among other securities in the Russo-Asiatic Bank were the unissued bonds of the Reorganisation Loan, which were confiscated by the new regime. The exchange of scrip for bonds was, therefore, abruptly terminated.

It soon became obvious that the Russo-Asiatic Bank was not likely to regain possession of the unissued bonds, and various schemes were put forward with the object of meeting the obligations to holders of the provisional scrip. It was fully recognised

(Continued on Page 6)

HERRIOT TO ASK CABINET DECISION ON RUHR DISPUTE

French Delegates To Seek Advice On Evacuation

TO GO TO PARIS

Premier Disagrees With Views Of M. Nollet

(*Reuter's Service*)

Paris, Aug. 8.—It is intimated that MM. Herriot, Nollet and Clementel are going to Paris tomorrow in order to consult their Cabinet colleagues on the question of the evacuation of the Ruhr and the maintenance of Allied railwaymen in the Rhineland. They will return to London on Sunday after a meeting of the Cabinet.

The London correspondent of the Liberte declares that in spite of assurances, the Premier's rush to Paris does not indicate that a crisis has occurred at the conference; the real reason is a serious disagreement between M. Herriot and M. Nollet in regard to the evacuation of the Ruhr, and M. Herriot has decided to submit the matter to a full meeting of the French Cabinet on Sunday.

(*Reuter's American Service*)

Washington, Aug. 8.—The United States, through Ambassador Kellogg has informed the London Conference that the United States expects to participate in any meeting of the Allied Finance Ministers which may be called to consider the allocation of German reparation payments as a result of the Conference decisions.

(*French Wireless through Reuter*)

London, Aug. 9.—The conference continues its labors, and several points have been settled notably in regard to the definition of defaults.

The Reparations Commission held three meetings, the last one with the Germans, who accepted in principle the agreement prepared by the Allies. The Reparations Commission examined

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Summary Of The News

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No progress is made at conference between Soviet and Japanese representatives because of disagreement over the question of North Saghalien ... Page 1

Judge Purdy and American Court party return from Tientsin after five weeks' stay in the North where several important cases were heard ..... Page 1

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French delegates at London conference will make hurried trip to Paris to consult full cabinet after disagreement between M. Herriot and Nollet regarding Ruhr evacuation ..... Page 1

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Great Britain will assist light airplane clubs financially with establishment of ten clubs in leading commercial centers .. Page 1

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Interest is revived in tangle over old Chinese Reorganisation Loan Bonds, Russian Issue Page 1

Australia wins doubles in Davis Cup tie with Mexico. Canadians beat Japanese ...Sporting Pink

County Championship Cricket Positions .....Sporting Pink

Keio University baseball team defeats Shanghai team in first game of series by score of 13-0 .....Sporting Pink

American and National League baseball scores for week Sporting Pink

Local Cricket Matches Sporting Pink

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Judge Purdy Returns To Shanghai From Busy And Eventful Trip To North

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agricultural territory to the north, Manchuria and Siberia, as well as Mongolia. Not only agriculture, but cattle raising, has a splendid field for development here, and Harbin should develop as the country develops. It is the neck of the bottle through which must pass all the great trade of this district, and in this respect is similar to the position of Minneapolis in relation to the Dakotas and the surrounding country.

"There is a further analogy in that in the north here, there are great tracts of uncultivated land, similar to Western Canada and even the Dakotas a generation ago. As one goes through on the train, one sees vast stretches of virgin soil crying for development. The extension of the railroad to the north is very necessary, and will do very much in the opening up of the country.

"The district is not wholly dependent on the railroad; however. The Sungari River, which flows through Harbin, is a splendid stream, probably three-quarters of a mile in width, as wide as the Mississippi at St. Louis. There are many big river steamers lying up at Harbin, and there is apparently the possibility of a great river traffic in this region."

A RUSSIAN CITY

Harbin impressed the Judge as a Russian city. There are many more foreigners than Chinese on the streets, and rickshas are not so frequent, automobiles and carriages, driven by Russians, being much more common. Street signs are in Russian, most of the conversation heard is in Russian, the buildings are in European style the streets are paved with cobblestones, sometimes badly in need of repair but in general quite passable, with high raised sidewalks, and, in general, the only reminder that one is in China is the presence of the Chinese soldiery, who are the police guard of the city. Judge Purdy, by the way, had occasion to meet General Wang, the head of the soldiery in the district, who is a West Point graduate and whose ability in keeping order in the complicated circumstances in Harbin and neighborhood called out the Judge's admiration.

Judge Purdy also had occasion to note the excellent work of Mr. Ostroumoff, of the Chinese Eastern Railway, whom the Judge also met, and to whom he refers as a splendid executive, who has kept the line in very fine condition in spite of the unsettled circumstances and various difficulties connected with this. "The service is good, the cars are comfortable, and as to cleanliness," said the Judge, "they are much cleaner than our cars back home. I really marvel that cars should be so clean as the C. E. R. cars are, with so little dust and dirt."

THE AMERICAN COMMUNITY

The Americans in Harbin, said the Judge, are playing an increasingly important part in the business life of the place. At the dinner which was given the Judge by the American Chamber of Commerce of Harbin, there were about 50 Americans present, business men keenly alive to the commercial possibilities of this great district. The dinner was given at the Railway Club the night Judge Purdy left. Mr. Curtis, of the International Banking Corporation, President of the Chamber of Commerce, and Mr. Homet, of the Standard Oil Company, were the leading figures among the Judge's hosts.

"It is a wonderful country," said Judge Purdy in conclusion, "and our American business men in the district are doing their share in its development."

At the present time the Judge has several cases under advisement in Shanghai, held over from the last session of the United States Court for China here. He expects to give judgment in these cases during the present month after which the Court will resume its regular sittings.

Will Direct Issuance of Government Bonus.

MAJOR O.W. CLARK.

Major O. W. Clark, former Chief of the Rehabilitation Bureau of the Veterans' Bureau, has been appointed by Brig. Gen. Frank Hines as head of the new division that will direct the issuance of the adjusted compensation certificates under the provisions of the soldier bonus bill.

Chinese Mother And Son Are Sentenced On Murder Charge

Waung Yui-soo and Waung An-sz, a young Chinese and his mother, who were charged with murder, received sentence in the Mixed Court yesterday before Mr. Ramondino, Italian Assessor, and Magistrate Zau.

The dead man, Dzau Chow-sze, was a shroff, and was assaulted and kicked by the first defendant. The claim of the prosecution was that a severe blow in the groin from young Waung was the cause of the man's death, but medical testimony differed on this point. Dr. Price, who had examined the deceased, sent a note to the Court stating that, in his opinion, death was not caused by the injury mentioned.

After deliberation, the Court found the accused man guilty of manslaughter, and sentenced him to five years' imprisonment. His mother, who was arrested when she came to Court August 2 to testify as a witness on behalf of her son's defense, was sentenced to six months' imprisonment for her part in the affair.

Through Chinese Eyes

TOBACCO SURTAX

"If the imposition of the cigarette surtax does more harm than good to the people, it may be cancelled, through Chinese Eyes, but the cancellation of the tax in Kiangsu must be effected of our own accord and not as a result of foreign intervention, for the latter would mean that China gives away her right to impose taxes.

"We are surprised that only Anhui and Kiangsi are invited to participate in a conference called by the Peking Tobacco and Wine Administration, but not Kiangsu. The Tobacco and Wine Administration should not be so unwise as to think that any measure adopted at the conference in connexion with the surtax may be forced on this province. The surtax is collected solely for the maintenance of education in Kiangsu. It is learned, however, that in certain telegrams to Peking it is mentioned that a portion of the surtax is also used for administrative purposes. This point deserves the attention of the educational world. They should not only oppose the cancellation of the surtax but should also see to it that the surtax be exclusively devoted to the maintenance of education in the province as originally intended."—Sin Wan Pao.

HUNAN CONSTITUTION

"The Provincial Constitution of Hunan has been non-existent since the entry of the Northern troops into that province. The Hunan militarists giving support to General Wu Pei-fu's plan of military conquest is proved by their sending troops into Kwangsi. They are acting under orders from Loyang, though they loudly declare that they make the proposal of their own accord.

"During the strife between Generals Tan Yen-kai and Chao Heng-ti a proposal to revise the Provincial Constitution was made, but General Yeh Kat-hsin and others shewed strong opposition. Now that General Wu Pei-fu does not want the Hunan Provincial Constitution, the Hunan militarists quickly change their attitude. In fact, what these militarists aim at is power and position; they do not care about the Provincial Constitution. They uphold it, if it is to their own advantage; but they will get rid of it, if it is not. Unless such militarists are eliminated no good system can be enforced in the country."—Shanghai Tribune.

YEN AND M. P'S.

The nomination of Dr. W. W. Yen as Premier has not yet been passed or even voted upon by the House of Representatives, though it was submitted several weeks ago. The trouble, as is known to everybody, is that Dr. Yen has established no close connexion with the M. P's. at ordinary times and has not sufficient money to pay for his votes. The garden party at the Zoological Garden could not influence the M.P's. who aim at something more than dining and wining. If Dr. Yen had any real intention to form a Cabinet he should have made preparations long ago. Mr. Chang Yin-hua has the No. 42 Club; Mr. Sun Hung-yi has the Min Chih She; Mr. Wu Ching-lien has the Min Hsien Tung Chih Hui; and Dr. C. T. Wang has the No. 6 of Ssu Fa Pu Chieh. Their connexions with the M.P's. are very useful to them in time of need. Having realised the necessity of cultivating friendship with the M.P's. Dr. Wellington Koo is making use of the Diplomatic Commission to make friends with the Parliamentarians. It is time for Dr. Yen to take remedial measures now. He must make use of money. It is money alone that will influence the M.P's.—Journal of Commerce.

JAPAN'S LUXURY TAX

China is the greatest sufferer from the increase of import duty by Japan, for it will not only kill China's export trade with Japan but will send to China all foreign goods that would otherwise go to Japan. As Japan's right to fix her tariff is intact, no foreign country can raise objection to her increase of import duty. But in China we have no freedom in tariff. This is the result of unequal treaties, for the abrogation of which there is being organised a national movement in the country. Since China is a weak country it is unlikely that the Powers will lend an ear to our appeals, unless we do something to effect internal reforms.—Eastern Times.

Troops To Patrol Automobile Road

(Independent News Service)

Hankow, August 6.—In order to protect the travellers on the Siangyang-Shasi Automobile Road against banditry, Chang Luen-sen, the Garrison Commander of Siangyang is planning to use part of his troops for the safe-guarding of the line beginning from Siangyang to Shasi. His plan includes the placing of four soldiers in every five miles of the road and a large number in every station. Part of these soldiers will be supplied by the Second Mixed Brigade and part by the Seventeenth Mixed Brigade.

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FIRE MARINE LIFE

Americans Fined For Violation Of Traffic Regulations

Two Americans were yesterday sentenced in the U. S. Commissioner's Court here, Mr. N. S. Lurton presiding, to pay fines for violation of local traffic regulations.

Mr. W. A. Adams, the first defendant, was found guilty of disobeying traffic signals on Kiangse Road, and was sentenced to pay a fine of $2, and warned by the Commissioner. Costs were remitted.

Mr. R. B. S. Chen, an attorney, the second case up, cross-examined the police witnesses at length with regard to their statement that he had disregarded signals to stop at Nanking and Kiangse Roads, and declared that as regards the red light signal the sun was striking on the light so as to make it impossible to distinguish the color. Commissioner Lurton said it was his impression that any person with normal eyesight could make out the color of the light, and that the traffic police were doing all in their power to make traffic safe, the signal-light system appearing to be a very good one. He fined the defendant $2 and warned him as to the future. The Commissioner remitted the costs.

Herriot To Ask Cabinet Decision On Ruhr Dispute

(Continued from Page 1)

proposed German legal measures for expediting the carrying of the Dawes plan into effect.

A mixed committee of Allied and German experts discussed plans for the economic evacuation of the Ruhr, and questions relating to payments in kind and transfers, without, however, any agreement being reached relative thereto.

The conference will certainly continue much longer than the Allies foresaw, but the general impression in political circles and in the press is favorable.

(Reuter's Service)

London, August 9.—It is evident that hitches and disagreements have arisen in the International Conference. The principal one concerns the date of the evacuation of the Ruhr and a great deal of importance is attached to M. Herriot's brief visit to Paris to consult the French Cabinet whose decisions are likely to spell success or failure of the conference. Differences which are not yielding to easy solution have also occurred in other directions at the conference. The Germans yesterday obtained a number of material concessions in discussing the Allies' reports and took up an unbending line of opposition to some of the other proposals.

Band Concert

The following program will be rendered, weather permitting, by the Municipal Band in the Public Garden, commencing at 5:30 p.m. Monday:

1. March, Old Comrades — Teike
2. Overture, The King's Lieutenant — Titl
3. Waltz, Waltz Dream — Strauss
4. Selection, La Poupee — Bayer
5. Two Hungarian Dances — Mullen
6. Selections, Boccaccio — Suppe

Canada To Add To Customs Guard To Check Smuggling

(Reuter's American Service)

Ottawa, August 9.—In order to combat growing smuggling from the United States the number of Customs inspectors along the border has been increased and where highways are close to the frontier iron gates will be erected to prevent smugglers in motors forcing their way across.

United Military And Naval Force Is Aim Of Hsiao

(Independent News Service)

Hankow, August 6.—Marshal Hsiao Yao-nan, the Super-Tuchun of Szechuen, Hunan and Hupeh, has proposed a united defence, both on land and water, for the three provinces under his jurisdiction. His plan includes the establishment of a strong naval force in the Upper Yangtse and the organisation of a strong united army under one general commander. The measure is said to be taken for the protection of the three provinces against banditry and the invasion of the Kweichow forces. The details of the scheme are not known yet, but it is learned that the Marshal will soon call a conference to discuss the whole matter.

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HAVE YOU READ
The *July* issue of
THE CHINA JOURNAL OF SCIENCE AND ARTS?
It is full of good things, and you should not miss it:
FORESTRY—ART EXHIBITION PICTURES—
DOG SHOW—EXPLORATIONS—FISHING
SHAMANISM—NATURAL HISTORY
192, The Bea Building, Shanghai.

Peking Seeks To Raise Funds For Flood Relief

(*Reuter's Pacific Service*)

Peking, Aug. 6.—A Mandate was issued last night appointing Mr. Kao Ling-wei as Tupan of Flood Relief affairs. It is understood that Mr. Kao has suggested the appointment of Mr. Cheng Keh, Minister for the Interior, as Associate Director of Flood Relief and that the matter will come before the next meeting of the Cabinet on Friday.

Another Mandate instructs the Ministries of Finance and the Interior to raise the necessary funds for extending relief work to Hupei, Szechaan, Chahar and Suiyuan, which are now reported to have been affected by the floods. A personal appeal on behalf of the people of Chahar was made by General Tun Ching-lin, Associate Director of Military Affairs for the area, who arrived here yesterday and interviewed the President during the afternoon.

Peking, Aug. 6.—The following statement is issued by the China International Famine Relief Commission:

Reports are arriving from all parts of Chihli Province, Honan Province, Hunan Province and Kwangtung Province as to the conditions there, and these statistics give every indication that the situation is more serious than was at first realised. Great efforts are being made to awaken the Chinese public as to the necessity for concerted action, and it is to be hoped that they will give their best support to the activities of the Chinese Red Cross and the China International Famine Relief Commission, both of which are organising to cope with the possibility of widespread famine in the provinces referred to during the winter months.

The China International Famine Relief Commission is receiving daily reports from sources all over the afflicted areas, and they have instituted a publicity and statistics department to handle the same. They have invited Mr. Lawrence Impey, whom many will remember as late engineer to the American Red Cross China Famine Relief and to the China International Famine Relief Commission, to act as director of publicity and statistics, and it is felt that this department will be able to render a great service to the famine sufferers and to the general public in the present emergency.

The following reports as to flood conditions have been received by the China International Famine Relief Commission for the period August 5-6:

Ching Fung Hsien.—Reports from here indicate continuous rain since the beginning of July, with the result that the rivers in the northwestern part of the hsien have broken their dykes in many places. Eight villages are said to be submerged, and five feet of water are covering the fields, all the crops and many buildings being destroyed.

Wanhsien.—Ten days rain here has resulted in a flood at least two feet deep, the damage to the whole hsien being estimated at over $100,000.00.

Shaho.—Has had ten days steady rain, the water pouring down from the mountains to the east, with the result that many villages are submerged and farms and houses washed away.

Hantan.—Thirty hours' continuous rain caused the rivers to rise very rapidly, particularly the Fu Sin Ho. To the north east of the hsien the floods are bad, and a break 300 feet long has occurred in one dyke, with some sixty villages reported as underwater. The weather is now clearing, however, and the water is subsiding, so that it is to be hoped that results will not be so serious as at first was feared.

Yang Yuan.—Has had heavy rains but no serious flood.

Tsing Hai—Through the breaking of the Chung Ting Ho about ten villages on the western bank of the Tsu Ya Ho have been submerged.

Fung Jun.—On July 17-18 there was heavy rain and the rivers rose very rapidly. The eastern dyke of the Wei Hsiang Ho was broken and about thirty-four villages were submerged, many farms and houses being washed away. Some 23,000 people are reported to be affected.

Heavy rains on August 2-3 resulted in a sudden rise in the Yung Ting Ho, with the result that the south dyke broke again and many people are reported drowned.

(*Reuter's Pacific Service*)

Peking, August 9.—The proposal for a Customs surcharge for flood relief was considered by the Cabinet yesterday. The Minister of Finance, explaining his intention to impose the surtax on lines similar to the 1920-21 surtax said that the actual surtax would be an additional half percent duty for a period of six months. The surtax would also apply to the inland Customs, the Tientsin-Pukow freight tax station and other tax offices.

With regard to the attitude of the Diplomatic Corps, it appears that Dr. Schurman, the American Minister, was informally approached on the subject last week. Subsequently he discussed the matter informally with his colleagues. It is understood that no one particularly objected and it was decided that in the event of a formal request from the Chinese Government the matter would be referred to the Home Governments.

(*Independent News Service*)

Hankow, August 6.—According to information received from the railway station here, the bridges and tracks that have been destroyed by the floods on the Kin-Han Line will take sometime to be restored. On account of the rains, the repairing of the Fengchuen Bridge to the north of Shunteh is progressing very slowly. The managing director of the railroad is at present on the scene to supervise the work. It is believed that the prospects for through traffic from Hankow to Peking being resumed within ten days are not good.

Nanking Recruiting Is Confirmed By Chi

Hunan Tuchun Disallows Rice To Be Shipped to Peking and Elsewhere

(*Dah Tong News Bureau*)

Peking, Aug. 9.—Tuchun Chi Hsieh-yuan of Kiangsu has confirmed the report of his recruiting in Shangtung. He states that 5,000 were recruited. Of these, the majority will fill the gaps in the ranks of the Artillery of the Kiangsu Army while the rest will be sent to Anhui to increase the size of the transportation corps. He will send his aide, Tien Ching-chang, to Peking to explain the details.

Hunan's Governor, Chao Heng-ti, has telegraphed to the Ministry of War and the Central Bureau of Flood Relief to say that on account of the flood in his province, the exportation of rice has been prohibited. While he realises that there is flood in the Metropolitan Area as well as in the provinces and there are still outstanding permits for the exportation, he could not see his way clear in rescinding his order even for these special cases.

In an informal interview with the representatives of the eight government schools in Peking, M. L. Karakhan, the soviet envoy, undertook to see that the returned portion of the Boxer Indemnity be used for educational purposes.

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LAWSON HEIRS SHUN MOTHER'S RICHES.

ARNOLD LAWSON, MRS. H. S. BLAKE & LAWSON HOME.

Even if they have to wash dishes, the grandchildren of Thomas W. Lawson, former "Copper King," will stand by their father, Arnold Lawson, with whom they are living in a $35 a month home in Milton, Mass. The three children—Jean, Tom and Arnold, Jr.—told a Boston Probate Court they disliked their mother's second husband, Henry Spring Blake, with whom she lives in a mansion at Beverly Farms. Mrs. Lawson testified that before her second marriage and after her divorce from Lawson she had been compelled to work as a cook.

Big Loss Annually From Chimney Fires

Over $12,000,000 annually is the loss from fire throughout the United States caused by defective and improperly constructed chimneys, according to the National Board of Fire Underwriters.

Building a chimney in the proper way seems a simple matter, but this stupendous sum is the loss every year due to ignorance or willful neglect of men in the building industry who do work on chimneys. The principal object in building a chimney is to prevent the flames and sparks from entering other parts of the structure from the chimney.

Too many Americans evidently endeavor to save the cost of flue lining, metal lath and other fire-preventing materials in chimney construction, and frequently the building burns down in consequence. When building a small home be sure the chimneys are properly constructed.

Ask for our Strawberry Sundae made from— fresh imported berries

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Henry VIII Clock Stops When Courtier Dies

London.—A strange coincidence was noticed at Hampton Court Palace in connection with the death there of Miss Jane Cuppage at a very advanced age.

Miss Cuppage occupied apartments which were part of those of Edward VII when Prince of Wales.

There is a Hampton Court legend that the old Henry VIII astronomical clock always stopped whenever any one long resident in the palace died.

When it became known that the clock had stopped on the day of Miss Cuppage's death a curiously uncanny feeling passed over the skeptics.

Miss Cuppage was the only surviving daughter of General Sir Burke Cuppage, who served under Wellington in the Peninsular War, and also in the campaign of 1815, including the Battle of Waterloo.

"WHEN I WAS A GIRL"

English Woman in America Talks of Her Youth for the Guidance of Girls of Today

"When I was a girl," says Mrs. Mary A. Stevens, of No. 60 Barclay street, Lowell, Mass., "my blood was thin and I was very nervous. I was living in England then and I had to stop going to school. My trouble was pronounced anaemia and St. Vitus' dance.

"I was forever twitching with nervousness and could not sit still five minutes at time. My sleep was disturbed and my stomach was upset all the time. I was tired, had nervous headaches and nothing that I ate agreed with me. Part of the time I was confined to bed.

"My mother finally gave me Dr. Williams' Pink Pills. The first improvement was in my appetite Then as my blood became richer I gained in colour. Food did not distress me and the nervous twitching was gradually relieved and finally the nervousness went away entirely. I have had but little occasion to use Dr. Williams' Pink Pills since but when I do they always help me."

Dr. Williams' Pink Pills are sold by your own druggist or will be sent by mail, post free, $1.50 per bottle, $8.00 for 6 bottles, by the Dr. Williams' Medicine Co., 60 Kiangse Road, Shanghai. Write today for free books on the blood and nerves.

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manufactured from Town water passed through special Coagulating Filters and Ultra Violet Ray Sterilizers. CRYSTAL PURE. "The only Ice that is Pure and Clear all through."

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Premium Bonds $2,000.

Investments at Cost		*Dollars*
Shanghai Municipal Council	Debentures	$600,895.34
Shanghai French Municipal Council	Debentures	667,287.10
Shanghai Waterworks Co. Ltd.	Debentures	147,993.07
Shanghai Land Investment Co., Ltd.	Debentures	153,870.74
Shanghai Club	Debentures	23,141.99
Anglo-French Land Investment Co., Ltd.	Debentures	78,503.22
Shanghai Mutual Telephone Co., Ltd.	Debentures	7,796.59
Shanghai Race Club	Debentures	404,502.40
Cercle Gaulois (Hankow)	Debentures	55,132.56
Hall & Holtz, Ltd.	Debentures	12,714.43
Cercle Sportif Francais, Shanghai	Debentures	81,944.44
Grand Hotel de Pekin	Debentures	5,540.00
French Municipal Council, Hankow	Debentures	85,777.78
British Municipal Council, Hankow	Debentures	70,301.39
Hankow Race Club	Debentures	100,000.00
Hongkong & Whampoa Dock Co., Ltd.	Debentures	10,000.00
American Club, Shanghai	Debentures	95,833.33
British Municipal Council, Tientsin	Debentures	21,160.91
Tientsin Race Club	Debentures	73,529.40
French Municipal Council, Tientsin	Debentures	215,549.20
Chinese Government 5% Reorganization Gold Loan 1913		177,313.12
Siam Cement Co., Ltd.	Shares	14,812.50
Meklong Railway Co.,—Bangkok	,,	4,250.00
Fixed Deposits		100,000.00
Real Estate		534,164.21
Mortgages		2,807,879.10
Loans to Bondholders against their Bonds		1,880,544.79
		$8,430,437.61

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News Brevities

The following passengers arrived on board the President Jackson from Hongkong and Manila yesterday: Mrs. G. W. Barlow, Mr. Paul Becker, Mr. A. Borstedt, Mr. G. K. Hall Brutton, Mr. F. de la Cantera, Mr. D. N. Castro, Mr. F. O. Cudlipp, Mr. J. Harold Dollar, Mrs. J. Harold Dollar, Mr. J. E. Ellis, Mr. G. Happer, Mrs. W. J. Hawker, Mr. William Irons, Mrs. W. Irons, Mr. L. Kepment, Mr. M. Matsukama, Mr. C. H. Melnipsky, Mr. W. G. Moore, Mr. T. Nakano, Miss Jaqueline Nevers, Mr. R. P. de Remedios, Master de Remedios, Mrs. Katherine Smith.

• • •

More than 1,000 visitors attended the opening of the exhibition of the Historial Museum, Peking, last Friday. Entering the Palace grounds from the Tien An Men or just south of the Tung Hua Men, an unusual view of the Winter Palace was available from the buildings where the exhibits were on view.

• • •

A private circular telegram has been sent by the Ministry of Communications to the various directors of the railway administrations calling upon them to take effective precautions against Bolshevik activities among the laborers. It is said that this wire was circulated because the Ministry has received information from a certain quarter to the effect that of late many Bolsheviks have been propagating among the railway workmen, especially those along the line between Chengchow and Hankow.

• • •

According to the report of Dr. Huang Yun-liang, Chinese Minister to Austria, the new Sino-Austrian commercial treaty, after the model of the Sino-German treaty, will be concluded shortly, and in the new treaty Austria agrees to give up consular rights as well as the Austrian Concession in Tientsin. But China's claim for war indemnity forms the only obstacle in the way of an early solution in Vienna.

• • •

The Peking Teachers' Association has addressed a petition to the Ministry of Education asking that regulations preventing the marriage of boy and girl students of middle schools should be drawn out and published. It is pointed out that such a premature marriage has resulted in bringing harm not only to the health of the youth, but also to the national education.

• • •

The Gaumont film record of a series of reviews of the Imperial Russian Army in 1914 will be screened at the Victoria Theater this afternoon at 5.30 o'clock. The picture depicts the court splendours of the Russia of yesterday and shows most of the famous political figures of the country before the war, including the Czar himself, the Tzarina, the Grand Duchesses, the Grand Duke Nicholas Stolypin and others.

• • •

According to the Kuo Wen News Agency, twenty-one private universities have been established in Peking since 1912. Most of the executive heads have political affiliations.

• • •

Mr. William Pimley, Manager of the Commercial Pacific Cable Company, has returned to Shanghai, after six weeks' absence in Japan.

• • •

Local Chinese newspaper enterprises were hosts at a tiffin given yesterday in honor of Edwin Moss Williams, son of Dean Walter Williams of the University of Missouri at the Kung Teh Ling Vegetable restaurant. Mr. Williams is leaving for the States today on the President Jackson.

• • •

Koo Fah-ling, the young Chinese whose auto collided with and killed a wheelbarrow coolie on Soochow Road July 31, appeared in the Mixed Court yesterday, his case having been remanded. He is charged with manslaughter, driving a motor-car without a licence, and failing to report an accident. Mr. Ramondino, Italian Assessor, and Magistrate Zau, presiding yesterday, remanded the defendant for another week i. e., until next Saturday.

• • •

The case of alleged forgery and fraud in which the Compagnia Italiana d'Estremo Oriente are the complainants against 11 Chinese merchants, managers, salesmen, ect., in respect of seals and trade marks used by the plaintiffs on imported hats, etc., the charge being that the defendants bought cheap imitation Panama hats from Japan and sold them here under such marks, was brought up in the Mixed Court again yesterday before Mr. Ramondino, Italian Assessor, and Magistrate Zau. The evidence of a Japanese witness is now required, and the Court remanded the case once more, this time for a special hearing at which the Japanese will be called upon for testimony. On account of the Japanese angle to the case, Assessor Shimizu is watching the proceedings.

• • •

A man grabbed a bagful of coppers in Hongkew Market on Friday morning from a dealer there and made off with it. The owner took after him, and a Chinese constable arrested the thief, who refused to go to the station, throwing himself on the ground, and it was necessary to call another constable to help take the man along. In the Mixed Court yesterday, the accused man, who was also charged with returning from expulsion, and who had had 10 previous convictions was sentenced to a year's imprisonment and re-expulsion from the Settlement.

• • •

A Russian was arraigned in the Mixed Court yesterday for indecent exposure. The man had taken off some of his clothing in Hongkew Park and washed it, and was waiting half-naked for it to dry when observed by P. C. Butcher, who arrested him. The defendant admitted the charge, and said that his shirt was very wet and dirty, and he had it off for not more than three minutes. There were no women or children about at the time, he said. The Court sentenced the man to three days' imprisonment.

• • •

Two Chinese charged with murder appeared in the Mixed Court yesterday before Mr. Shimizu, Japanese Assessor, and Magistrate Oen. The men charged are Tsu Ching-em, a coolie, and Tsu Nyok-tsang, a clerk. They are being held in connection with the murder of Woo Siau-ching on July 30. In Court yesterday, Mr. Maitland, appearing for the prosecution, stated that there was another arrest to be made, and asked that the accused be remanded for a week. Quite a large number of people, he said, witnessed the assault which resulted in Woo's death, and further inquiries would have to be made. The Court accordingly ordered a remand for one week.

• • •

A young Russian appeared in the Mixed Court yesterday on a charge presented by an Austrian who had given the man employment in his house in exchange for board and lodging. Discovering the young man was paying attentions to the lady of the house, the complainant told him to leave. He did so, but returned, and the plaintiff finally brought him into Court with a request that the offending young man be expelled from the Settlement. The defendant was remanded for Assessor Ivanow.

• • •

A young Chinese woman and her husband appeared at the Mixed Court yesterday as complainants in a charge of assault against four men who had stopped them in an alleyway off Hankow Road late Friday night. She was walking in front of her husband, she said, on their way home from the New World, when the men hailed her and invited her into their house, and, upon declining, she was assaulted, as was also her husband, who came up immediately behind her. At this unfortunate juncture the lady fainted, and awoke at a hospital. In Court yesterday morning, she was unable to identify the defendants, but her husband had no doubt about them whatever, and two of them were sentenced to three months and the other two to two months' imprisonment each.

• • •

Another case of delivering Chinese ice under a pretense of its being foreign came up at the Mixed Court yesterday when a Chinese was charged with this offense. Dombey and Son just as in the case a week previously, were the company in whose name the ice was delivered. The ambitious ice-man was sentenced to a week's imprisonment.

Their Second Summer the Hardest

Teething and hot weather make their second summer a trying time for little ones. Summer disorder of stomach and bowels and infantile cholera may be quickly controlled and suffering relieved by Chamberlain's Colic and Diarrhoea Remedy. Easy to take in a little sweetened water. Always relieves. For sale everywhere.

MUTT & JEFF -:- Evidently Jeff Inhaled Some Of The Turf -:- By Bud Fisher

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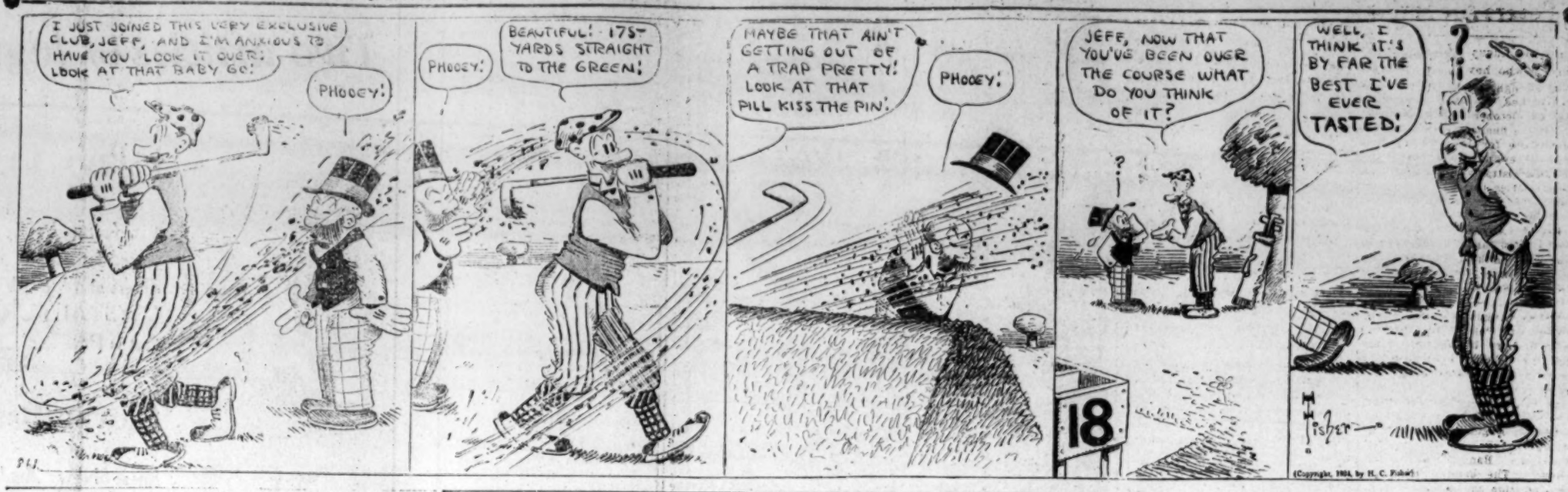
I JUST JOINED THIS VERY EXCLUSIVE CLUB, JEFF, AND I'M ANXIOUS TO HAVE YOU LOOK IT OVER! LOOK AT THAT BABY GO!
PHOOEY!
PHOOEY!
BEAUTIFUL! 175 YARDS STRAIGHT TO THE GREEN!
MAYBE THAT AIN'T GETTING OUT OF A TRAP PRETTY! LOOK AT THAT PILL KISS THE PIN!
PHOOEY!
JEFF, NOW THAT YOU'VE BEEN OVER THE COURSE WHAT DO YOU THINK OF IT?
18
WELL, I THINK IT'S BY FAR THE BEST I'VE EVER TASTED!
Fisher
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SHANGHAI OUTPORTS

What The Chinese Papers Are Saying

Peking, August 8.—Parliamentarians who have just returned from Shanghai and Tientsin since they balked the presidential election last October have jointly written to the financial section of the Legislature for their arrears last year. They have also written to the administrative committee for their salaries this year.—Sin Wan Pao.

Peking, August 8.—Tsao Kun will give a farewell tiffin tomorrow noon in honor of Dr. Jacob G. Schurman, the American Minister.—Sin Wan Pao.

Peking, August 9.—The Belgian Minister to Peking has informed the Ministry of Foreign Affairs that the Belgian Government has subscribed the sum of 50,000 gold francs towards the flood relief fund in China.—Sin Wan Pao.

Peking, August 8.—The articles of association of the Deutsch-Asiatische Banque have been revised. The bank will resume its operation at an early date.—Sin Wan Pao.

Peking, August 8.—Chen Nai-chiang, the man whose card was presented together with the bomb which was sent to Wellington Koo when the latter assumed office as foreign minister has been arrested in Anhui and sent to Peking. In a preliminary examination, the accused denied having any knowledge of the outrage and explained that his card must have been secured by the real culprit to commit the felony.—Sin Wan Pao.

Peking, August 8.—The estimate of the International Famine Relief Committee places the number of people affected in the seven flooded provinces at 50,000,000. The Red Cross Society is adopting preventative measures against plague which invariably follows flood. Many forms of epidemics have broken out in Peking. The weather has been clear for the last three days.—Sin Wan Pao.

Mukden, August 8.—General Wu Kwan-hsin, brother-in-law of Marshal Tuan Chi-jui, has again come to Mukden on a political mission.—Shun Pao.

Mukden, August 8.—Seventeen wireless stations have been erected throughout Manchuria. Each bears a number: No. 1 is located in this city; No. 2 stands in Harbin; No. 3 is found in Changchun and No. 4 has been constructed in Hulutao.—Shun Pao.

Mukden, August 8.—Beginning on Wednesday, cable communications between here and Osaka have been blocked due to the damages done to the wire.—Shun Pao.

Copenhagen, August 8.—The International Boy Scouts Convention will begin its session on Monday. The King of Denmark will personally review the scouts and award the prizes. General Baden-Powell, commander-in-chief of the scouts, will arrive here on Saturday.—Shun Pao.

Mukden, August 8.—Below are the returns for the half year ended June 30 of the Chinese Eastern Railway: January, $3,972,000; February $2,195,000; March, $3,821,700; April $2,362,250; May, $2,232,350 and June, $3,297,000.—Shun Pao.

Peking, August 8.—General Pao Kwei-ching was host at a dinner given tonight in honor of the Cabinet Ministers. While consenting to serve as Director of the Chinese Eastern Railway, he said he would not assume office until after he has had a conference with Chang Tso-lin. He added that he would resign at the very moment when Chihli and Fengtien resume their hostilities.—Shanghai Tribune.

Foochow, August 8.—The first allotment of $500,000 for military expenses for the Kwangtung Expedition was received here yesterday. General Sun Chuan-fang is expected to issue his mobilisation orders shortly.—Shanghai Tribune.

Peking, August 8.—The Cabinet Meeting today unanimously approved the scheme of the levy of surtax of 10 percent on all communications services throughout the country in aid of the flood relief. The period of the enforcement shall be six months with option to extend the time by a further period of six months. The levying of the customs surtax, however, shall not be enforced until after the sanction of the Diplomatic Corps.—Republican Daily News.

Peking, August 8.—The Anti-Imperialists' Association will meet tomorrow to study the unjust stipulations of the 1901 Protocol.—Republican Daily News.

Peking, August 8.—According to the report of Governor Wang Cheng-ping of Chihli, seventy cities were inundated during the recent flood in his province.—Republican Daily News.

Canton, August 8.—The inmates of the city prison of Fanyu and Nanhoi have petitioned Dr. Sun Yat-sen to organise them and form a "Dare Death Battalion" to resist his enemy."—Republican Daily News.

Mukden, August 8.—Governor Chang Tso-hsiang of Kurin has issued an order prohibiting the cutting of young trees throughout his province in order to encourage afforestation.—Republican Daily News.

Peking, August 8.—Mr. Yoshizawa, the Japanese Minister, has informed Dr. J. G. Schurman, the American Minister, that he has been instructed by the Tokio Government to endorse the suggestion for the return of the Russian Legation to Soviet Russia. Dr. Schurman will probably settle the legation question before he leaves Peking for the United States.—Eastern Times.

Peking, August 8.—In deference to the request of General Ma Lien-chia of Anhui, a Presidential Mandate will be issued conferring posthumous honors on the late Ni Chih-chung, Tuchun of Anhui. He would be made a full general with the privilege of having his biography recorded in the Bureau of National History, according to the decision of the Cabinet today.—Eastern Times.

Follies Girl Gets $20,000 Heart Balm

New York, July 2.—Damages of $20,000 were awarded yesterday to Miss Madeline Dever, former "Follies" girl, who sued Philip M. Shaw, broker, of 15 William Street, for $100,000 for breach of promise.

The jury, which sat before Supreme Court Justice Giegerich, debated the case for more than seven hours Monday. On the first vote five voted to give Miss Dever the full amount asked for, two for $75,000, one for $50,000, and the remaining four for small amounts, the smallest being $500.

Several more ballots followed, and finally a discussion brought eleven to set $25,000 as the figure. One juror it is said insisted that Miss Dever should have married Mr. Shaw when he proposed on the opening day of the trial. Another discussion was precipitated by this contention, and $20,000 was finally fixed as a compromise amount.

When the actress heard the verdict tears came to her eyes and she threw her arm around her mother. Many of her theatrical friends who have attended the sessions of the trial stepped forward to congratulate her, and several of the jurymen shook her hand. She smiled at them through her tears.

Mr. Shaw smiled slightly when the verdict was announced. His counsel, Herbert C. Smyth, moved that the verdict be set aside as contrary to the weight of evidence. Justice Giegerich denied his request, but allowed the usual thirty days' stay to file an appeal.

Miss Dever, who as Madrienne La Barre understudied Marilynn Miller in the Ziegfeld "Follies of 1918," testified at the opening of the trial that Mr. Shaw asked her to become his wife in September of 1919. She came to New York soon afterward with her mother. Both stayed at the Hotel Woodward at the broker's expense until June, 1920. Then, Miss Dever testified, she received a telephone message from a woman who refused to give her name. This led her to suspect Mr. Shaw, she said, and a few days later his brother Fred told her the broker was already married.

It was Mr. Shaw's contention during the trial that he told Miss Dever he was married when he first proposed, and they discussed the possibility of his obtaining a divorce at different times. His former wife, Mrs. Elinor Shaw, who divorced him in Providence, R. I. March 24 last, upheld his story, saying that she herself had told the actress of their marr age. During the trial both Miss Dever and Mr. Shaw insisted their relations had been strictly correct.

Mr. Shaw gave his age as 51, but Miss Dever exercised her privilege and refused to disclose hers, even though her attorney, Morse Hirsch, advised her to do so. Many tender love notes addressed by Mr. Shaw to "My Butterfly," and a poem by Miss Dever signed "Your Butterfly," were introduced in evidence.

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Vee Vodeum Voo	(Fox Trot)	Nathan Glantz & His Orchestra	
Shine	(Fox Trot)	Orignial Memphis Five	036095
Frankie And Jonny	(Fox Trot)	Golden Gate Orchestra	
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New Interest In Dispute Over Reorganisation Bonds

(Continued from Page 1)

that great care would be necessary to provide against double payments, namely, payment on the scrip and on the bonds. Consequently the matter was brought to the attention of the Chinese Minister of Finance, but no definite action was taken for some time.

DUTCH RAISE QUESTION

On August 21, 1919, the Dutch Government took up the question of the rights of Dutch holders of scrip, and the Dutch Minister in Peking asked the Chinese Government to safeguard the interests of Dutch scrip holders.

The French Minister in Peking, on June 4, 1920, made similar representations on behalf of French citizens, requesting the Chinese Government to regularise French holdings and pay interest on scrip in French hands. In July, 1921, the Belgian Minister sent a Note to the Waichiaopu in much the same strain as the French and Dutch communications.

In 1920 Mr. Litvinoff, the Soviet Representative, placed a parcel of the confiscated bonds on the London market, the British Government apparently not considering that the circumstances called for official objection. Conversations on this subject are said to have taken place between representatives of the British and French Governments. Just what took place here is not clear, but certainly the action of Mr. Litvinoff was referred to the Chinese Government, and discussion of the whole question of the validity of the confiscated bonds became general in several countries. The common opinion was that while nothing could be said against the claims of scrip holders, for where the scrip had been retained there would have been no exchange for bonds. The weight of opinion, however, seems to have been against recognition of the confiscated bonds, for it was thought that the circumstances should be taken into account as against unquestioned validity of bearer bonds. In other words the irregular action of the Reds attached to the bonds they were putting on the market.

AGREE TO INTEREST

In 1921 the Russian bank agreed to pay interest on scrip provided the Chinese Government undertook to relieve the bank of responsibility in the event of double payment. Faced with the responsibility itself the Chinese Government took up the matter and issued the following notice in "The Times" in December, 1921:

NOTICE.

The Chinese Government five percent Reorganisation Gold loan of 1913, Russian Issue.

"It having come to the knowledge of the Chinese Government that the Russian Soviet Government has confiscated a large number of the definitive bonds of the loan which were still in the possession of the Russo-Asiatic Bank, Petrograd, waiting delivery against scrip, and has thus distributed the definitive bonds so confiscated to other persons regardless of the holders of the provisional scrip, NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that before paying the coupons of the Russian issue of the Reorganisation Loan the paying bank must require from the presenter proof that his bonds were delivered prior to the December 27, 1917, together with an undertaking that in case such bonds are subsequently found to be bonds confiscated by the Soviet Government he will refund the amount received. As an alternative to the above procedure an approved banker's guarantee to the same effect may be accepted. Banks are therefore warned that unless supported with such banker's guarantee coupons of the above issue should be accepted only for collection through the paying agents in London, Paris, or Yokohama, accompanied by documents furnishing the required evidence. In the event of non-payment, the coupons will be returned but the supporting documents may be retained by the Russo-Asiatic Bank, Paris, for later investigation. This notification does not apply to that portion of the issue which was made in Belgium."

POSITION REVERSED

The position of scrip holders and bond holders of the Russian issue was thus suddenly reversed, the former being placed on a secure footing and the holders of confiscated bonds being thrown into the air.

For a time the new situation was found satisfactory, but a solution of the whole question had yet to be found, and in 1922 another scheme was put forward with the idea of enabling scrip holders to obtain bonds as well as coupons later than the third issue, which they had received owing to the late delivery of the bonds in the first instance. The scheme was finally agree upon by the Chinese Government and the group banks. It embraced an issue of new bonds, which were to be green instead of yellow. An announcement to this effect was made in "The Times" and the leading papers in other participating countries on December 6, 1922, as follows:

"Chinese Republic.

"The Chinese Government five percent Reorganisation Gold Loan of 1913, Russian Issue.

"The following is a translation of an announcement made in Paris by the Chinese Government, under date December 4, 1922:

"With a view to protecting the interests of holders of bonds of the Russian issue of the Chinese five percent Reorganisation Loan, 1913, the Chinese Government has decided to have the bonds of the Russian Issue of this loan exchanged for new bonds absolutely similar to the old ones except as to color, which will be green. The original issue will henceforth be cancelled.

ARRANGE EXCHANGE

"The exchange of bonds will take place at the offices of the Russo-Asiatic Bank, 9 Rue Bordreau, Paris. The exchange may be effected on or after the December 4, 1922, in order to enable bondholders to collect without delay the coupon due January 1, 1923, which will only be paid on the new bond. Bondholders are invited in their own interests to forward their old bonds as soon as possible to the Russo-Asiatic Bank, Paris, whose offices are at their disposal for this purpose. In order to effect the exchange holders should deposit, at the same time as their bonds, documents establishing their rightful ownership and give satisfactory proof as to the origin of such bonds which must not have formed part of those seized in Russia. All bonds deposited for the purpose of exchange should have attached thereto coupons from No. 19 due January 1, 1923, inclusive. In the event of an exchange not being granted, the original bonds would be returned to the holders, but the accompanying documents may be retained by the Russo-Asiatic Bank with a view to further investigation. The examination of documents deposited with the bonds sent in for exchange will be undertaken by a representative of the Chinese Government conjointly with a representative of the Russo-Asiatic Bank, who, in this connection merely lends his assistance to the Chinese Government. Holders of Provisional Certificates are also invited to lodge their certificates which will be exchanged for definitive bonds bearing Coupon No. 19, due January 1, 1923, and onwards. The question of overdue coupons (not yet paid) will be settled later. For this exchange, a charge at the rate of 2s 6d. (two shilling and six pence) per certificate of one bond will be made to holders of provisional certificates. This notification only applies to that portion of the Reorganisation Loan which was issued in Russia—i.e., to bonds numbered 586,668 to 725,556 and to all provisional certificates which have not yet been exchanged for definitive bonds. Special notice is given to the effect that from coupon No. 19, due January 1, 1923, inclusive, coupons will only be paid on presentation if same have been detached from the new bond.

"The Chinese Government.

"The Russo-Asiatic Bank, 64 Old Broad Street, London, E.6 2."

LAST OFFICIAL ACTION

This appears to be the last official action taken by the Chinese Government in connection with these bonds.

It may be conceded that many holders of the confiscated bonds purchased them in good faith, although in some cases at least, the prices paid indicate speculation rather than investment.

The clearing house in London by means of recording payments prior to 1917 has compiled a table from which it appears that 138,000 bonds, each of £20, denomination, were sent to Russia and 107,815 have been recorded, leaving 31,076 unaccounted for, presumably having been confiscated and sold by the Soviet authorities abroad.

The coupons due on these 31,076 bonds at 10s. each give a total of £248,658

while the value of these bonds is 621,520

making a total of £870,178

This appears to be the amount involved in the possibility of double payments, although it is possible that some other double payments have occurred.

ALPHA-OMEGA SORORITY IN SESSION.

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College girls from all over the country attended the sessions of the Alpha-Omega Sorority at Swampscott, Mass. Three of the leading delegates were Helen Eltinger, of Syracuse, N. Y., Florence Tyden, of Chicago, and Eleanor Ricke, of New York City.

KIANGSI TULI ILL

(Reuter's Pacific Service)

Peking, Aug. 6.—General Tsai Cheng-heun, Tuli of Kiangsi, is at present in Kuling, where he is being treated for eye-trouble. He is still, however, carrying out his duties.

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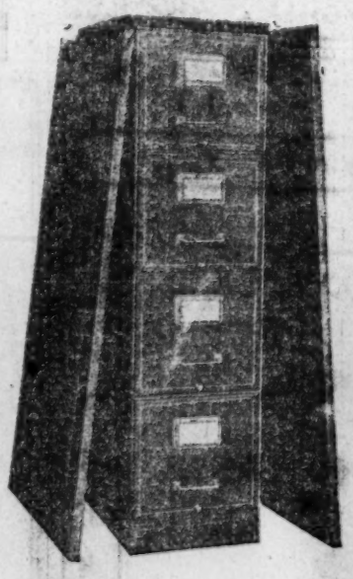

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LISTENING TO A PAIR OF CAKE EATERS AS THEY CHAT ABOUT A SAP WHO LOANED HIS TWIST
TAD 3-13

Kaiser Was Ready To War On England

Diaries Of Witnesses To Kruger Telegram Reveal Compromise

In a forty-four-page article in the German political quarterly, Europaisch Gesprach, Dr. Friedrich Thimme reopens the controversy over the Kaiser's famous Kruger telegram, presenting entirely new evidence which completely demolishes all former versions of the circumstances which attended the drafting and sending of the fateful message; it demonstrates that the telegram was a compromise offered to prevent his Majesty from indulging in an actual military demarche, which would, it is believed, have been regarded by England as a threat of war; it reveals that the Kaiser did not tell the truth to his grandmother, Queen Victoria, when he wrote her to explain the episode five days later, nor in his Memoirs of 1922.

Dr. Thimme is one of the editors of the German Foreign Office documents, which are now being periodically published by the Government of the Reich. His evidence includes hitherto unpublished portions of the diaries of Freiherr Marschal van Dieberstein, Secretary of State for the Foreign Office, Admiral von Senden, Chief of the Naval Cabinet, both of whom were present when the Kaiser signed the dispatch, and the letter to Queen Victoria. There is also a confirmatory note by Baron Munn.

In his Memoirs the Kaiser declares that he was at the palace of his uncle, Prince Hohenlohe, the Imperial Chancellor, when Freiherr Marschal entered bearing a rough draft of the dispatch for his signature. Knowing well the psychology of the English, he writes, he at first declined to sign and was borne out in this determination by Admiral Hollman, Secretary of State for the Navy. He finally, he says, accepted his uncle's argument that the Kaiser, as a constitutional monarch, should do the bidding of his constituted advisers; that the German people had come to believe that his Majsty constantly did his grandmother's bidding and that it was time to show that he was free from English tutelage. Moreover, the dispatch would not be considered as a personal communication on the part of his Majesty, but as "eine Staatsaktion" (a Government act), for which the Ministry would alone be responsible. Thus advised, the Kaiser says he signed the now historic telegram directed to President Kruger of the Transvaal Republic, who had just defeated the Jameson raiders:

"I congratulate you most sincerely on having succeeded, with your people, without calling on the help of foreign powers, by opposing your own force to an armed band which broke into your country to disturb the peace, in restoring quiet and in maintaining the independence of your country against external attack. Wilhelm, I. R.

"Jan. 3, 1896."

In regard to the responsibility for the act the Kaiser in his Memoirs bemoans the fact that although Freiherr Marschal saw fit to free his Majesty to Valentine Chirol, the Berlin correspondent of The London Times, he did not see fit to impart the same information to the Reichstag; hence the dispatch was recorded in history as one of the Kaiser's many impulsive acts. But, according to Sir Valentine Chirol, what the Freiherr actually said to him was:

"This telegram must not be taken as merely the expression of the Emperor's personal feeling. * * * It assumes the character of a State document of the highest importance," which is not quite the same thing.

STORY HITHERTO ACCEPTED

The story that they have hitherto believed in Berlin is to be found in "Impressions of the Kaiser," by Dr. David Jayne Hill, who was American Ambassador at Berlin from 1908 till 1911. He heard on excellent authority that the text of the dispatch was prepared in the Foreign Office and brought ready for signature to the Chancellor's palace by Freiherr Marschal, the Kaiser having been summoned to Berlin from Potsdam to approve it. He at first demurred but at last permitted himself to be persuaded; and Herr von Holstein, who was waiting for the result in the anteroom, has testified to the jubilation of the Secretary as he came from the presence of his Majesty waving in triumph the paper to which the Kaiser had just appended his signature.

And now, according to the new evidence, this jubilation was due not to the fact that the Foreign Office had, almost against his will, persuaded his Majesty to sign a potentially bellicose document, but that they had induced him to substitute that document for still more dangerous acts which he was meditating and only with reluctance could be induced to give up.

The Marschal diary covers the period from Dec. 30, 1895, to Jan 13, 1896. The first few entries note the fact that the news from the Transvaal is bad with fears of a rising among the "Outlanders" at Johannesburg, so the writer finds it necessary to admonish the British Ambassador, Sir Frank Lascelles, and to tell him that "if Great Britain thought the antagonism of the other Sates of Europe could be neglected this might prove a serious mistake and lead to an understanding of the Continental Powers to Great Britain's disadvantage."

Two hours after this interview with his Excellency on Dec. 31, the news reached Berlin of the Jameson raid, and the Freiherr sets down the words: "The time for action has come." He telegraphs to the Kaiser to inform him of the news and departs immediately for Potsdam to report to his Majesty accompanied by Dr. Kayser of the Colonial Department. There they talk over steps to be taken to protect German nationals at Pretoria. The Kaiser agrees to the landing of a corps at Lourenco Marques, Delagoa Bay, which, by the way, is Portuguese territory, and naval officers are consulted as to the means of transportation.

On Jan. 1, the diarist makes note of the fact that the British Prime Minser, Lord Salisbury, had declared to the German Ambassador at London, Count Hatzfeldt, that his Government disavowed the raiders and had given strict orders for their return to British territory.

On Jan. 2 is the entry: "Chirol, The Times correspondent, (called) with whom I had a long conversation. Telegraphed to Count Hatzfeldt to present note to Lord Salisbury protesting against the raid and affirming the independence of the Transvaal, when a telegram came in saying that Jameson had surrendered. Praise God. I wire Hatzfeldt not to present note."

At the conference held at the Imperial Chancellor's at 10 o'clock, Jan. 3, at which the Kruger dispatch was discussed, the diarist notes the presence of his Majesty, Prince Hohenlohe and Admirals Knorr and Senden, but not that of Admiral Hollmann, as the Kaiser does in his "Memoirs," and he writes:

KAISER WANTS PROTECTORATE

"The Kaiser developed somewhat extraordinary plans: Protectorate for the Transvaal, from which I immediately dissuaded him: mobilisation of the marine infantry and dispatch of troops to the Transvaal. And to the objections of the Chancellor 'That would be war with England,' the Kaiser replied: 'Yes, but only on land.' It was then decided to send Schiele (Colonel von Schiele, former Governor of German East Africa) to the Transvaal en reconnoitre—also an unfortunate idea. Finally at my suggestion the Kaiser dispatched a telegram of congratulation to President Kruger—the delight at the defeat of the Englishman is universal. After the conference received Sir Frank Lascelles, who confirmed the defeat of Jameson. Our press is splendid. All parties uniting. Even Aunt Voss (the Vossische Zeitung) wants to fight."

The entries used from the diary of Admiral von Senden run from Jan. 3 to Jan 10 and textually confirm the Marschall document. The Chief of the Naval Cabinet records the debate over the sending out of Colonel Schiele and the plans for the mobilisation of the marine infantry, which takes up the story where the Freiherr left it after the Kruger dispatch had been signed.

On Jan. 7 there is another meeting at the Chancellor's palace at which the Kaiser reads the letter he purposes to send to Queen Victoria.

The part played by Dr. Kayser of the Colonial Office Dr. Thimme learns from the former's wife, as Kayser had meanwhile died. Dr. Thimme was informed by her that it was Dr. Kayser and not Freiherr Marschall who really originated the telegram. Dr. Kayser had been called in to the discussion at a dramatic moment when the meeting had failed to reach an agreement on account of the Kaiser's bellicose views. In a pause in the conversation he had suddenly conceived the idea of the congratulatory telegram to President Kruger, pressed the idea upon Freiherr Marschall and himself drafted it immediately. Dr. Thimme continues the reconstruction of the meeting from other sources and is inclined to believe in the probability of Frau Kayser's explanation as to the origin of the dispatch.

A further, hitherto unpublished document bearing upon the compromise phase of the episode is a letter written Nov. 30, 1923, by Baron Mumm von Schwartzenstein to Professor Mendelssohn Bartholdy. It reads:

"I was in Holstein's room at about 1 o'clock (on Jan. 3, 1896), when Marschall came through the door connecting his room with Holstein's and showed us the Kruger telegram as the fruits of the conference. Holstein was horrified and implored Marschall not to send the telegram. But the latter defended himself with the explanation that it was only by the presentation of this telegram that they had succeeded in restraining the Kaiser from more questionable measures.

"These measures were to issue instructions to the navy, the details of which I cannot now remember exactly, but which, according to my recollection, were to the effect that our warships should land troops in Delagoa Bay to protect German interests in the Transvaal without having any regard for the blockading of the African coast of which England had given notice. As this would apparently have meant war with England, and as the Kaiser was determined to intervene in some manner, he (Marschall) had hit upon the alternative of the congratulatory telegram, which had been written down by Dr. Kayser, but had then been redrafted by him at the desire of the Kaiser in somewhat sharper terms."

THE LETTER TO "GRANDMAMA"

The letter mentioned as having been read by the Kaiser to the Council of Ministers on Jan. 7 is written in English, dated "Potsdam, Jan. 8, 1896," addressed "Most Beloved Grandmama," and reads:

"The reasons for the telegram were three-fold. First as in the name of 'Peace,' which I, always following your glorious example, try to maintain everywhere. This course of action has till now often earned your so kind and valuable approval. Secondly, for the sake of our Germans in Transvaal, our bondholders at home, and the invested capital, which is near 300 million pounds, which was in danger, as well as our commerce on the coast, in value of ten to twelve millions. Thirdly, as the Government and your Ambassador had made clear that they acted in open disobedience of your orders, I was of the opinion that they (the raiders) were a mixed mob of gold diggers, the scum of all nations gathered together, never a moment believing it possible that real Englishmen or officers were among them!

"Now rebels against her most gracious Majesty the Queen are for me the most execrable beings in the world, and I was so incensed at that idea, at your orders having been disobeyed and thereby peace and the security of my fellowcountrymen endangered, that I thought it right to show that publicly.

"I was standing up for law, order and obedience to a gracious Sovereign whom I revere and adore, who, I thought, was paramount for her subjects. It has, I am very sorry to say, been totally misunderstood by the British press. But these were my motives. I challenge anybody who is a gentleman to point out where there is anything against England (in the sending of the dispatch)."

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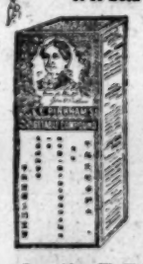

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Meet the Radio Widow!

And Pity Her Dismal Divorce Dilemma --- Whether to Name as Co-Respondent a Jazz Band, a Bedtime Story, or an After-Dinner Speech

Mrs. Lillian D. Waitt, Stately Massachusetts Society Matron, Whose Jealousy of Her Rich Husband's Radio Set Led to the Divorce Court.

MEET the newest novelty in unhappy wives, the "radio widow," standing disconsolately outside her husband's "den" and wondering whether to name as co-respondent in her divorce suit Station WBXZ, a ukulele quartet in Memphis, that Des Moines jazz band, the United States Navy or Uncle Wobbly and his bedtime stories.

"I told him to choose between me and his set, and he chose his radio set," says Mrs. Grace Mead Purdy in her suit for divorce against Kenneth C. Purdy in the Los Angeles Superior Court.

"He thought more of his radio than he did of me," complains Mrs. Lillian D. Waitt, the Massachusetts society woman who seeks a legal separation from Albert H. Waitt.

And there are others who, like the "golf widows" of yesterday, charge that Friend Husband goes prowling through the ether at night when he ought to be minding the baby, the furnace or—the wife.

Consider the radio-wrecked marriage of the Waitts. Until a year ago, says Mrs. Waitt, life was lovely—a home in an exclusive Boston suburb, automobiles, clothes, trips to Europe, servants, the country club, bridge-parties and always Mr. Waitt gallantly and adoringly at her side.

And then one night Mr. Waitt came home with a strange gleam in his eye. He was oddly quiet, remarking only that he had "listened in" that day on a radio, a contraption which hitherto he had affected to despise.

Mrs. Waitt thought nothing, save that her husband was unwontedly abstracted. If he had brought home a new niblick she might have worried. But radio was new to her.

Even when Mr. Waitt announced a few days later that he was making over the top floor of the Waitt mansion for the installation, not only of a radio receiving set, but of his own private broadcasting station and a special operator to do the broad-casting—even then, says Mrs. Waitt, she had no forebodings.

But that was a year ago. Hearken to Mrs. Waitt today: "That radio broke up our home. He would spend his evenings with the radio whenever he was at home. As he was away a lot, it made me feel very lonely. I sat by myself, night after night, in this big house while Mr. Waitt stayed upstairs, shut up in the room with that old radio. I cried my eyes out, but it did no good."

Vanished were the country club soirees, the informal little bridge parties, the trips to Europe, the dinners, the constancy of the gallant and adoring Mr. Waitt. According to his wife, she was forever waiting for Mr. Waitt to conclude his radio seances—and Mr. Waitt never quite concluded them.

If he had a moment to spare in the mornings, he would dash up to the radio room "to see what's on the wave length now." If he was home for lunch, he fidgeted until he had the ear-piece on. And at night (so his wife says) Mr. Waitt was just glued to the radio.

He would broadcast a bit, then he would tinker with the mechanics of his instruments. He would try this wave length and that. Finally he would lean back with the phones over his ears and listen—and listen—and listen—and listen.

Mrs. Waitt says she couldn't understand it. Her husband had never displayed any keen interest in baritones and sopranos before. He had been indifferent to programmes by male quartettes. Jazz bands hadn't exactly intrigued him. Crop reports certainly were out of his line. He would have walked a mile, she believed, to avoid hearing an address at a banquet.

Albert H. Waitt, Multi-Millionaire Cigar Manufacturer, Whose Fondness for Broadcasting, His Wife Says, Broke Up Their Happy Home.

Luxurious Residence of the Waitts, at Newton, Mass., Where the Radio Demon Aimed His Deadly Blow at Domestic Bliss.

But after he got his radio, mourns his wife, speeches, lectures, mandolin solos, saxophone sextettes, bassos singing "Asleep in the Deep," jazz orchestras from Great Neck, Long Island, to Coronado, California, even bedtime stories about Bowser the Hound all seemed to interest Mr. Waitt more than his wife interested him.

Mrs. Waitt got so bored and unhappy, she says, that she decided to take a trip to New York. But apparently her radio-wrapped husband objected. Perhaps his position was that, after all, he was at home in the flesh every evening, even if his spirit soared from coast to coast on the wings of wireless. At any rate, Mr. Waitt told Mrs. Waitt not to go.

"I shall go!" Mrs. Waitt says she replied.

"Then I'll tell the world!" Mr. Waitt threatened, she says.

And he did.

Mrs. Waitt was hardly on the train for New York before her husband, in his radio room, was broadcasting this message to startled fans by the thousand in reach of Station IAOV:

"Mrs. Albert H. Waitt, of Newton, Massachusetts, is en route to New York to visit friends."

"He made me a laughing-stock!" cried Mrs. Waitt. "It was the last straw. I left him and started suit for divorce. Radio did it!"

It may be, that when the suits of Mrs. Waitt and Mrs. Grace Mead Purdy are heard, a new precedent will be established in American divorce law, setting forth whether a radio set can be charged with alienation of affections.

Pending a decision by the courts, hope for the "radio widows" comes from another Massachusetts town, Roxbury, where the "radio Romeo" has put in his appearance.

James F. Gately, a young Roxbury business man, was arrested on the charge of lying in wait for his wife, Annie, with a loaded revolver. His defense was that men had been calling on his wife and that he wanted to stop their visits.

"The idea!" scoffed Mrs. Gately when she heard of this. "These men he spoke of were just radio fans. We have a big radio machine in our house that catches far-off stations. Every night my mother and father and I and some of the family's friends listen to the concerts. We always have these friends with us.

"The men my husband saw didn't come to see me. They are not interested in me at all, but the radio.

"If my husband had taken the trouble to investigate, he would have found the callers he objected to, seated in a circle listening to concerts."

Mr. Gately's answer to this was to scoff a few scoffs of his own. But the declaration of Mrs. Gately caused the question to be broadcast:

Will the "radio Romeo" bring balm to the lonely heart of the "radio widow?"

AROUND THE CINEMA HOUSES OF SHANGHAI

"Young Ideas", Hoot Gibson, At The Apollo

The Apollo Theater program for the week starting today features Laura La Plante in "Young Ideas", and Hoot Gibson in "The Thrill Chaser."

"Young Ideas", will be seen at the Apollo today, tomorrow and Tuesday. Supporting Miss La Plante in the film are several players of note.

One is T. Roy Barnes, who never liked serious acting. Finally he took to "wise-cracking" every role and before long he was famous. He is one of the highest-salaried leading men in pictures today.

Lucille Ricksen, whom Marshall Neilan used and called one of the screen's most promising "young sters"—for she is very young—play Miss La Plante's younger sister.

Buddy Messinger, Century comedy star in his own right, plays the kid brother as he played it in "The Flirt" and "Trifling with Honor."

Lydia Yeamans Titus, playing the aunt "not long for this world," has spent her entire life acting. She was born at sea, spent the first few weeks of life in a stage dressing room and was carried on the stage for her first appearance.

Jennie Lee, James O. Barrows, and Brownie, the dog star of Century comedies also have parts in "Young Ideas". In addition to the feature film, the bill includes a Screen Magazine, International News Reel, and a Century Follies Girl comedy.

Starting Wednesday and continuing for the balance of the week, the Apollo will show Hoot Gibson in "The Thrill Chaser" and Jack Dempsey in "The Society Knockout", the third of the "Fight and Win" pictures. An International News Reel completes this bill.

"The Thrill Chaser" is the latest of Gibson's special productions directed by Edward Sedgwick. It was written by Sedgwick in collaboration with Raymond L. Schrock.

The story is that of a cowboy who rides his way into the land of romance, fights his way into the movies, and out-chances his rivals in love.

Fans who have wondered where King Baggot went when he ceased to be an actor and who have wished that he would quit directing and come back on the screen in his "old line," will gain their wish when this Gibson picture comes to town. Baggot is one of the Universal City directors shown in the actual work of picture making.

Hobart Henley, director of Jewel productions, like "A Lady of Quality" and now making "The Turmoil" for Universal, returns to the old art of acting in a satirical scene wherein he directs an imaginery production of "The Last Days of Pompeii."

Sedgwick, director of "The Thrill Chaser," is seen in one sequence directing another picture.

Besides the directors, the famous stars who appear include Mary Philbin and Norman Kerry of "Merry-Go-Round, Reginald Denny and Laura La Plante. Hundreds of lesser lights, actors and extras who are around the big studio, pass through the sets in their work.

Olympic Will Show Tom Mix As 'Speed Maniac'

The Olympic Theater program for the coming week includes Tom Mix in "The Speed Maniac" and "April Showers."

The Tom Mix film will be shown tomorrow and Tuesday. The story opens with Mix as a ranchman in Nevada. The winding way of ambition and adventure takes him to San Francisco where he makes himself a hero by rescuing a pretty girl from a runaway. Later he wins a great auto race, under exceptionally thrilling circumstances, and also displays his skill as horseman, gunman and boxer.

"April Showers," to be shown starting Wednesday, is a sentimental story of Old Ireland. "It is a picture flavored with good atmosphere," the Olympic management says, "typical incidents of Irish life as it is depicted upon stage and screen. There is an erring daughter whose thefts cause her hero-brother to enter the ring, and the customary sentiment is ever present. The picture has been well interpreted. Kenneth Harlan's manner of wearing his hair and clothes, is accurate and Colleen Moore is the temperamental heroine."

A Family Necessity

Every family should be provided with Chamberlain's Pain Balm at all times. Sprains may be cured in much less time when promptly treated. Lame back, lame shoulders, pains in the side and chest and rheumatic pains are some of the diseases for which it is especially valuable. It can be purchased everywhere.

AT THE THEATERS

OLYMPIC THEATER

Tomorrow and Tuesday, Tom Mix in "The Speed Maniac"; Wednesday, "April Showers", with Kenneth Harlan and Colleen Moo...

VICTORIA THEATER

Starting tomorrow, "Reported Missing", with Owen Moore; Thursday, "Unseen Forces", a Frank Lloyd production.

ST. GEORGE'S OPEN-AIR CINEMA

Starting tomorrow, Reginald Denny in "Sporting Youth"; Friday, Harold Lloyd in "Safety Last".

APOLLO THEATER

Today, tomorrow and Tuesday, Laura La Plante in "Young Ideas", Screen Magazine, International News Reel, Century Follies Girl Comedy; starting Wednesday, Hoot Gibson in "The Thrill Chaser", International News Reel, and Jack Dempsey in "The Society Knockout", third of his "Fight and Win" pictures.

ALHAMBRA OPEN-AIR THEATER

Today, tomorrow, Tuesday and Wednesday, "The Silent Call," a thrilling and novel romance featuring "Strongheart", wonder dog of the screen.

CARLTON THEATER

Today, matinee 3 p.m., evening 9:15, "Kick In"; tomorrow, Tuesday and Wednesday nights, George Arliss in "The Man Who Played God"; Thursday, Friday and Saturday, Wallace Reid in "The World's Champion".

ISIS THEATER

Tomorrow, Tuesday and Wednesday, 7 and 9:15 p.m., Mary Philbin in "Merry-Go-Round"; Thursday and Friday, 7 and 9:15 p.m., "The Acquittal"; Saturday and Sunday, 3 p.m., 7 p.m. and 9:15 p.m., "The Devil's Passkey".

Denny Picture Is Booked For St. George's

Reginald Denny in "Sporting Youth" will be shown at St. George's Open-Air Cinema for four days starting tomorrow. Starting Friday, Harold Lloyd's great comedy film, "Safety Last," will be featured.

Life, love, a chauffeur's uniform and the thrill of the "roaring road" are the interwoven elements of drama and subtle comedy in "Sporting Youth."

It is Denny's first multiple reel feature since "The Abysmal Brute," the Universal screen version of the famous Jack London novel. It represents the first of a new series of feature length productions in which he is to be starred by Universal under a new contract, to portray the spirit of the sporting youth throughout the civilized world.

The sporting youth is the youth of strenuous activities, always anxious to do something daring, whether it is racing in a five hundred horse-power aeroplane, tearing up the asphalt with a motor car, or climbing endless glaciers in search of the North Pole, even though so many good poles, barber poles for example, are to be found along Main Street.

Denny was selected to play the stellar role of "Sporting Youth" because of the success he achieved for Universal on the screen in roles such as "The Kentucky Derby," "The Abysmal Brute" and "Leather Pushers" series. His fame as an athlete preceded him from the land of his birth, England, and almost immediately after he landed Carl Laemmle signed him for big roles.

"Sporting Youth" is a comedy drama written by Byron Morgan, author of the famous "roaring road" stories published in the Saturday Evening Post, several of which were later filmed starring the late Wallace Reid. The action is centered around the adventures of a good looking young chauffeur who is mistaken for a famous racing driver. The chap has a hard time trying to explain the mistake and is eventually "railroaded" into the big road race.

In the cast are Laura La Plante, Hallam Cooley, Leo White, Lucille Ward, Frederick Vroon, Malcolm Denny, Henry Burrows, Rolfe Sedan, L. J. O'Connor, C. L. Sherwood and William A. Carroll.

George Arliss Film Booked For Carlton

Owing to the success of "Kick In" the Carlton management will retain the picture another day. It will be shown for the last two performances today matinee at 3 p.m. and tonight at 9:15. "Kick In" is said to be the best crook drama ever produced for the stage or screen.

For Monday, Tuesday and Wednesday nights the Carlton will screen a very unusual picture "The Man Who Played God" featuring George Arliss who is supported by an excellent cast of screen stars.

"The Man Who Played God" is adapted from a play by Jules Eckert Goodman founded on Gouverneur Morris's story of the same title as the picture. It was arranged for the screen by Forrest Halsey. The work of direction is by Harmon Weight.

The story deals with a world-famous musician who suddenly becomes deaf. Embittered against the whole world he is a changed man within a few months, and is driving wife and friends from him by his despair and cynicism. To

(Continued on Page 11)

Wrigley's Gum
Cleanses the Teeth

Goehring's Good Glasses
obtainable only from
Dr. Leo D. Goehring
14-15 Zylstra Bldg.
41 Kiangse Road

Empire Theatre
Tonight at 7.30 p.m.
THE SERIAL FULL OF THE THRILLS
"THE SANTA FE TRAIL"
Episodes 9th & 10th in 4 Parts
At 9.15 p.m.
WILLIAM FOX
Presents
"Challenge of the Law"
Starring WILLIAM RUSSELL
FIVE PARTS
MATINEE
Today, at 3.15 p.m.
"Challenge of the Law" with
WILLIAM RUSSELL

ALHAMBRA
New Open Air THEATRE 119 Range Rd.
1500 Comfortable Wicker Chairs
4 NIGHTS ONLY Sun. Mon. Tues. Wed.
THE Real Spell-binder
BEST of all Dog Drama
YET there's a Dandy Romance
In the hills of thrills With a giant wolf dog
"THE SILENT CALL."
Adapted from the SATURDAY EVENING POST STORY
B.A.T. TOPICS, showing interesting scenes of China.
500 Seats 40 cts., 500 Seats, 70 cts., Loge Seats $1.00.

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217 Bubbling Well Road Tel. W. 4418
Tonight Last Time
GLORIA SWANSON
in her most dazzling production
"Her Gilded Cage"
and
JACK DEMPSEY
in
"West of the Bucket Tower"
Starting Tomorrow, Aug. 11th
Reginald Denny
in
"SPORTING YOUTH"

APOLLO CINEMA
To-Night, Monday and Tuesday
At 9.15 p.m. only
Laura La Plante
in
YOUNG IDEAS
from the story by Sophie Kerr
Directed by Robert F. Hill
A screen treat designed especially to make you laugh right out loud, not once, but many times.
Dimples! Winks! Mischief! Fun! Comedy! Love!
Don't Miss This Laugh-Fest!
A UNIVERSAL PICTURE!
To-Day at 3 p.m.
"Lucretia Lombard"
The Drama of
"Flaming Passion"

BAGARDI
THE COCKTAIL RUM
AGENTS: GANDE, PRICE & CO.

OLYMPIC THEATRE
TONIGHT TONIGHT
At 9.15 p.m.
Another Preferred Special
"The Girl Who Came Back"

"The Girl Who Came Back" is a production of great beauty. As it is one of Preferred specials one naturally expects a superior attraction and it assuredly is THIS. Pictorially it is very nearly perfect and dramatically it has the elements that appeal widely.
Admission: $1.50 and $1.00 Booking at Moutrie's
MATINEE:
Today, at 3.15 p.m.
"The Girl Who Came Back"

Last Two Times To-day 3 p.m. 9.15
EVERY NIGHT 9.15
CARLTON THEATRE
PHONE WEST 3641
A Fast Moving Photo-Drama
EVERY BODY EVERY WHERE, IS TALKING ABOUT THIS GREAT CROOK PHOTOPLAY IT'S THE FASTEST MOVING AND BEST PHOTO-DRAMA YOU EVER SAW.

WITH BETTY COMPSON BERT LYTELL AND MAY McAVOY
THE biggest crook-love-melodrama ever filmed. Set amid New York's jazziest lights and secret shadows. A cast of stars
ADOLPH ZUKOR PRESENTS A
George Fitzmaurice PRODUCTION
"KICK IN"
There's a Kick in Every Scene, every title, every second. Action—gunplay, jazz, breathless rescues; no sermons, no pageants—just action fast and furious.
B.A.T. TOPICS, showing interesting scenes and events of China.

Around The Cinema Houses Of Shanghai

(Continued from Page 10)

offset his deafness he has learned lipreading and through this knowledge, and just as he has determined on suicide, he learns of another life tragedy greater even than his own. His mind taken from his own grievance against the world he begins the game of playing God. So engrossing does his work for the betterment of others become that in a short time he becomes his normal self. He believes his wife has come to love another and offers her freedom. Through a trivial accident he regains his hearing as suddenly as he lost it, and at the same time learns that he has misjudged his wife.

Mr. Arliss is supported by a cast of exceptional strength. Ann Forrest, one of the most popular women of the screen, has the leading feminine role, with Effie Shannon, Edward Earle, Ivan Simpson, Mary Astor, Margaret Seddon and J. B. Walsh also in the list of players. Little Miriam Battista and "Mickey" Bennett also are among the players, playing the roles of waifs toward whom the embittered musician plays God.

For Thursday, Friday and Saturday Wallace Reid will be seen in a very exciting story of the prize ring entitled "The World's Champion". The Climax comes when Reid as "Gunboat-Williams," defeats his opponent, winning the world's middleweight championship, after which he return home to England, shocks his conservative parents with his prestige among the nobility, thrashes his rival, who had beaten him in a former listic combat, and wins the girl. Lois Wilson plays the leading feminine role. The picture has plenty of action and the comedy situations are indeed very funny.

Owen Moore In Newest Film At Victoria

Reported Missing," which is scribed as a hilarious melodrama and in which Owen Moore is the star, and "Unseen Forces," a Frank Lloyd production, make up the bill for the coming week at the Victoria Theater.

The Owen Moore film, which starts its engagement tomorrow, is the latest production in which this popular star has appeared. It is said to be hilarious, irrepressible melodrama, devised for entertainment purposes only, and it has a storm at sea episode that is said to be a splendid piece of film work.

The advance notices say: "It is not a perfect motion picture and there are plenty of structural faults, but it is decidedly funny. It is thrilling, and it is always interesting. It is entertainment to the nth degree, a mixture of comedy, slapstick, burlesque, melodrama, so cleverly put together that it is absolutely sure-fire."

"Unseen Forces," which starts at the Victoria on Thursday, is the story of the reformation of a criminal through the love and devotion of a good woman. House Peters portrays Sid Chambers, the reformed criminal, with deep feeling, and Irene Rich plays Laura Chadwick. De Will C. Jennings and Sydney Ainsworth also have prominent roles.

'Silent Call' Attraction At The Alhambra

The new Alhambra Open Air theater on Range Road will present for Sunday, Monday, Tuesday and Wednesday nights one of the big feature novelties of the screen, "The Silent Call," featuring Strongheart the wonder dog. The screen play is adapted from Hal. G. Evarts' Saturday Evening Post story, "The Cross Pull" It is a thrilling story of the north-west. In this picture, there is a double story, the interlocking of the double plots being accomplished through the agency of Strongheart, probably the world's most marvelous police dog, who is the real hero in this photoplay.

The importance of the role played by Strongheart and the remarkable intelligene and dramatic performance contributed by him form the first element of novelty in "The Silent Call". The second element of novelty lies in the remarkably beautiful scenery of the production, all the exterior scenes being filmed in the Sierra Mountains. In this production there is plenty of thrills and enough romance to satisfy the most exacting picture patrons.

Dr. C. Noel Davis

In the Municipal Gazette S. M. C. Health Report Says:—

"It is advisable to protect the eyes by tinted glasses to prevent fatigue and the ill-effects of sun glare."

You need a pair of Sir Wm. Crookes—

O. I. C. Glasses

Amazing Strength Is Shown By Youth

London.—Henry Saxon Brown, a nineteen-year-old London boy, showed some wonderful strong-man feats at a recent exhibition here.

He crushed a firm, rosy apple to pulp between his fingers, drove a nail at one blow from his hand through two thick planks, broke a chain with his teeth; made a horseshoe out of an iron bar fourteen inches long, and, lastly, allowed five men and an anvil a quarter of a ton in weight to pass over boards supported solely by his chest.

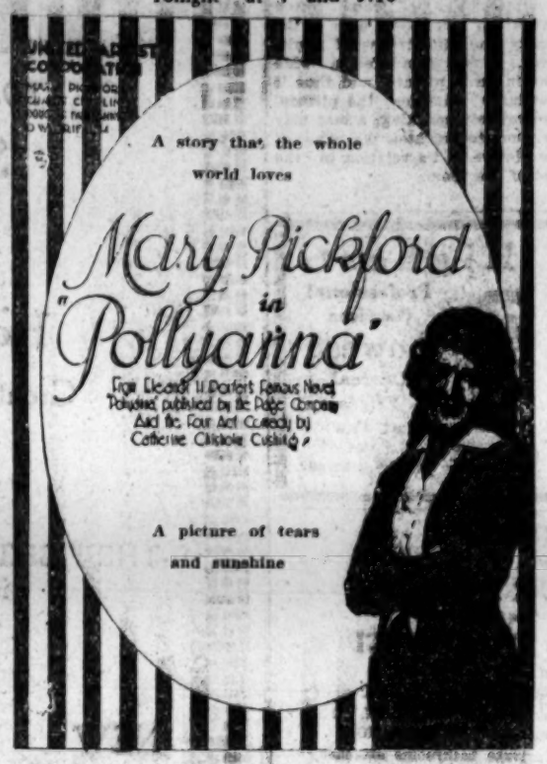
Slight in build, he looks much younger than his years. Even in his ceremonial tiger skin his appearance belies his great strength.

He attributes his strength to his chest development. As a boy he was puny, and after his father died of consumption his mother urged him to do chest exercises, which he did with simple home-made apparatus consisting of a single elastic strand with a metal ring at either end.

But his chest muscles alone do not make him keep his title of the world's strongest boy. He showed this when he lifted an ounce weight with his ear. Standing with feet apart, he hardened his muscles, and the ring at the end of the clip, which had pulled the top of his ear downward as he stood easy, gradually rose until the ear was upright. He repeated the feat several times; each time his body relaxed the ring fell again.

ISIS THEATRE

Today Matinee at 3 p.m.
Tonight at 7 and 9.15


A story that the whole world loves
Mary Pickford
in
"Pollyanna"
From Eleanor H. Porter's Famous Novel
Published by the Page Company
And the Four Act Comedy by
Catherine Chisholm Cushing
A picture of tears and sunshine

"Pollyanna" is the High Priestess of Optimism. She is not merely the discoverer, but the 3rd degree exploiter of the silver lining. The fairies who made sunshine from the cucumbers were insignificant to "Pollyanna." She is full of action, sparkles and pathos.

Matinee Today at 3 p.m.
Herbert Rawlinson in "Dark Stairways"

EVERY NIGHT 9.15 **CARLTON THEATRE** PHONE WEST. 3641

3 Nights Only **Mon. Tues. Wed.**

Distinctive Productions, Inc. presents

GEORGE ARLISS

in "The Man Who Played God"

Directed by Harmon Weight

From a play by Jules Eckert Goodman founded on Gouverneur Morris's story of the same name

Would You Free Your Wife If You Thought She Loved Another

John Arden, forgotten because of affliction by a world that once fawned at his feet, sees his beautiful young bride shrink from the man he has become—sees another bring the love-look no longer his. What would you do?

The Incomparable George Arliss In The Role of Romantic Lover

B. A. C. TOPICS, Scenic wonders of the City of Kaifeng.

Special Big Attraction Week

ISIS THEATRE

Monday, Tuesday & Wednesday at 7 & 9.15

ONE OF THE GREATEST LOVE DRAMA FILMED

11 Parts

Took a Year to Make—and Worth Your Seeing.

The Mad Whirl of Love, Life and Luxury

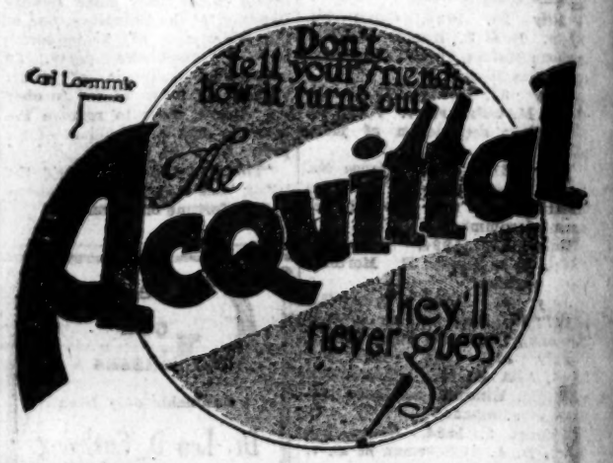
When Love Comes, Even a Government Diplomat Becomes Only a Child

Emperors Rule Empires, But Love Rules the World.

Thursday and Friday at 7 and 9:15 p.m.

For 2 Days Only—For 2 Days Only

A GREAT CAST IN A GREAT MYSTERY FILM



With tremendous all star cast featuring

Claire Windsor — Barbara Bedford
Norman Kerry — Richard Travers.

You have never seen a picture like this before! Never before have you experienced anything like the powerful grip and tensity, the suspense and mystery of this stupendous production. Don't miss it!

Saturday and Sunday at 3, 7 and 9:15

A GREAT SENSATION! THE MARVEL OF SUSPENSE!

Von Stroheim's Wonder Picture

"The DEVIL'S PASS KEY"

Scene from von Stroheim's UNIVERSAL-JEWEL PRODUCTION DE LUXE "THE DEVIL'S PASS KEY"

"Resist the devil and he will flee from you."

Is it necessary for a woman to be extravagant in dress to retain her husband's love? You'll sit helpless before the wondrous pictured march of its inevitable events.

A picture of Paris, the wicked and Paris the wonderful.

ALL AT USUAL PRICES ONLY

VICTORIA THEATRE

Presents

In a Special Programme

Tonight and Sunday, August 9th and 10th

At 9.15 p.m.

Kenneth Harlan and Colleen Moore

in

Their Latest and Best Comedy Drama

"April Showers"

Here it is!

A satisfying entertainment, because it has comedy and drama—deeds of heroism, thrilling and sensational that it is a real "knock out."

It is a bit better than the best Preferred Specials—you applauded before.

Admission: $1.50 & 1.00 Coupons Accepted

MATINEES

Today, at 3.15 p.m.
"APRIL SHOWERS"

To-day at 5.30 p.m.
Mr. G. Tarasoff
Presents
For One Performance only
The Sensational Film.
"THE PAST GLORY OF RUSSIA"
Your Last chance To See this unique film
DON'T MISS IT!

Admission: $0.60 & $1.00

Talent ! *Talent !*

The Coolest Spot in Shanghai

THE

ROOF GARDEN

ATOP

HOTEL PARISIEN

Growing more popular every evening

THE

Manila Hotel's Celebrated Colored Jazz Orchestra

(Direct lift service to Roof Garden

They know music! They play music! They sing music!

A vaudeville act after every dance never a dull minute from

9.30 p.m. till 2.00 a.m.
Saturdays till 3.00 a.m.

Dine & Dance ! *Dine & Dance !*

ON

ROOF GARDEN

ATOP

HOTEL PARISIEN

The Coolest Spot in Shanghai

Talent ! *Talent !*

In The U. S. Court For China

HEARINGS:

(Before the Commissioner)

August 2, 1924, Crim. No. 148, U. S. v. P. W. Giovannini; plea of not guilty entered; testimony taken of C. B. Manners, defendant, H. V. Bernard; submitted.

August 2, 1924, Crim. No. 648, U. S. v. B. de S. Barnes; plea of guilty entered; submitted.

August 2, 1924, Civil No. 140, G. W. Thornton & Co., Ltd. v. F. V. Ritter; testimony taken of Robt. Geiler and defendant; submitted.

August 2, 1924, Civil No. 174, H. Auslander v. F. Fernandez; testimony taken of H. Auslander and defendant; submitted.

August 2, 1924, Cause No. 2465, S. Hughes et al. v. S. S. "Owego;" testimony taken of H. Benham; submitted.

JUDGMENTS & ORDERS:

(By the Commissioner)

August 2, 1924, Crim. No. 649, U. S. v. P. W. Giovannini; defendant fined $5, costs remitted.

August 2, 1924, Crim. No. 648, U. S. v. de S. Barnes; defendant fined $2, costs remitted.

August 2, 1924, Civil No. 140, G. W. Thornton & Co., Ltd. v. F. V. Ritter; judgment for plaintiff.

August 2, 1924, Civil No. 174, H. Auslander v. F. Fernandez; judgment for plaintiff.

August 2, 1924, Cause No. 2465, H. Hughes et al. v. S. S. "Owego;" claim for libel certified to the Clerk of the U. S. Court.

ASSIGNMENTS FOR HEARING:

Sept. 9, 1924, Cause No. 2285, V. Solovieff v. Pacific Mail S. S. Co.

Sept. 16, 1924, Cause No. 2399, M. David v. A. B. Rosenfeld et al.

Sept. 24, 1924, Cause No. 2268, E. Henry v. Soochow Brick & Tile Co.

MISCELLANEOUS FILINGS:

July 29, 1924, Cause No. 2469, Rose E. Brandt v. The Asiatic Motors, Inc.; complaint; summons issued.

July 31, 1924, Cause No. 2404, M. Guignard v. American Drug Co.; satisfaction of judgment.

July 31, 1924, Cause No. 2469, Rose E. Brandt v. The Asiatic Motors Inc.; marshal's return of summons.

July 31, 1924, Cause No. 2470, In re Henry E. Morton's will; petition.

July 31, 1924, Cause No. 2443, F. Diaz et al. v. S.S. "Owego,,; libellants' reply brief.

July 31, 1924, Cause No. 2466, Asia Banking Corporation v. E. H. Himrod; marshal's return of summons.

August 2, 1924, Cause No. 2466, D. A. Zimmerman et al. v. Wm. A. Katz; demurrer.

August 2, 1924, Cause No. 2443, H. S. Li v. Andersen, Meyer & Co., Ltd.; amended complaint.

August 2, 1924, Cause No. 2436, Yong Ho Ziang Hong v. Standard Products Co., Inc.; answer.

August 2, 1924, Cause No. 2288, Boris Holman v. I. Herskovitz & Bros. Inc.; praecipe for execution.

(By the Commissioner)

July 31, 1924, Crim. No. 648, U. S. v. B. de S. Barnes; Barnes; complaint.

July 31, 1924, Crim. No. 649, U. S. v. P. W. Giovannini; complaint.

July 31, 1924, Civil No. 178, P. Martin v. A. S. Allan; marshal's return of summons.

August 1, 1924, Civil No. 140, G. W. Thornton & Co., Ltd. v. F. V. Ritter; praecipe for writ of execution.

Ludenorff Is Backed By Stinnes Group

Berlin, June 20.—The Stinnes interests have come out openly for Ludendorff, changing the name of one of the iron mines to "The Ludendorff Mine." The general personally attended the rechristening ceremony and made use of the occasion to deliever an inflammatory war speech.

Addressing the mine itself, he said:

"May you become the weapon for our liberation. The God who caused iron to grow did not want to create slaves."

The Stinnes steamship lines have recently launched a ship called the Ludendorff. In contrast with these two events, a Berlin judge today fined Deputy Henning, of the Reichstag, one of the chieftains of Ludendorff's Deutsch Voelkische party, 50 marks for contempt of court when the Deputy refused to obey the court's order to remove the swastika sign, the emblem of his party, from his lapel.

"The sign you wear," said the judge, "has brought untold misery and misfortune on Germany."

Goehring's Good Glasses

obtainable only from

Dr. Leo D. Goehring

14-15 Zylstra Bldg.

41 Kiangse Road

Drink—

Five Star Brand Peking Beer

Son Ho Shin Brewery
Peking, China

Why—

Because it is absolutely Pure

At all Storekeepers or direct from the Sole Agents

Ching Mow & Co.

57-59 Rue du Consulat Tel. C. 1506

Palais de Danse

TO-NIGHT

ENTIRE CHANGE OF PROGRAMME

2 BIG BALLETS 2

At 11.45 and 12.45

SEVERAL OTHER TURNS

AT ST: GEORGE'S OPEN-AIR CINEMA

Scene from SPORTING YOUTH STARRING Reginald Denny

Supported by Laura La Plante A UNIVERSAL JEWEL

Picture Frames Should Be Carefully Chosen

Frames for pictures are today more beautiful and more adapted to the pictures for which they are made than ever before, according to the American Art Bureau, of Chicago. A picture is made or ruined by the frame that is around it, just as a woman's whole personality is enhanced or not by the hat she wears. This fact is recognized by all good picture dealers and by home furnishers of good taste.

There is just the right frame for every picture that exists.

The great variety of polychrome moldings now to be found at picture stores affords a wide choice in color harmony, width, design and suitability to the picture for which the frame is destined.

The chief purpose of the picture frame is to hold the picture and to make the transition between the picture itself and the background against which it is placed. The frame should not command attention of itself; it should serve to bring out the beauties of the picture. For this reason it should not have ornaments that attract attention away from the picture or be of garish design or color.

A mat, like a frame, often serves to increase both the beauty and effectivenes of a pictures. A mat is in effect a wide margin on a picture, and thus it seemingly enlarges the picture. Decoratively speaking, a mat may do much to heighten the value of the picture in its relation to the rest of the room.

THE NEW FRENCH REMEDY.

THERAPION No. 1
THERAPION No. 2
THERAPION No. 3

No. 1 for Bladder Catarrh. No. 2 for Blood & Skin Diseases. No. 3 for Chronic Weaknesses.

SOLD BY LEADING CHEMISTS. PRICE IN ENGLAND 3s. Dr. LECLERC Med Co., Haverstock Rd., N W 5 London.

SEE TRADE MARKED WORD 'THERAPION' IN GR. BRIT. GOVT. STAMP AFFIXED TO GENUINE PACKETS.

Highest Professional Services

Lowest Optical Prices at the 49A Nanking Road.

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69274 A 18

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N.B.: All dishes prepared with special care by Mr. G. Cerutti

For private dining rooms reservation Phone N. 1173

Music every night during meals (Hotel Royal TRIO)

Single and double rooms, with private bathrooms attached, hot and cold water to every bath.

Proprietors

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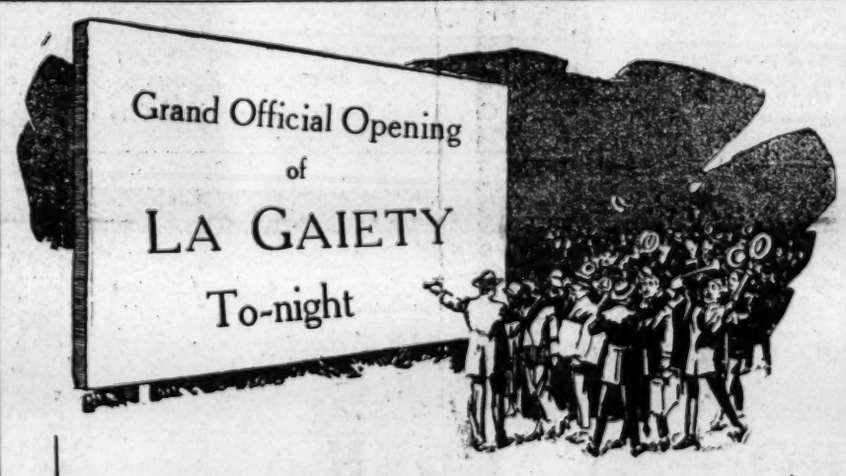
Grand Official Opening of LA GAIETY To-night



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A high Class Cafe-restaurant.

37a Brennan Road, Near Jessfield Park

No entrance fees

Programme Extraordinaire—

Mr. Borgo in French and Italian Songs

TOSCA (Recondita Armonia)

MANON (La Reve)

and

Special Ballet

under the personal direction of

Mr. N. STRONNI

Tea Dance every Saturday and Sunday

Enjoyable evenings promised. Try our Tiffin, Dinners, a la carte.

— Cuisine Francaise —

Dance the Evening through, on our SPLENDID DANCE FLOOR with JAZZY MUSIC—

For reservations

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LA GAIETY

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HIPPODROME CIRCUS

TONIGHT TONIGHT

Sporting Gala

Performances

15

Horses in the Show

Great Sporting Programme for all Lovers of Horse Sport

RODEO

THE FIGHT FOR THE SADDLE. Amateur riders invited for this sporting contest

First Time

GYPSY DANCE, Ballet

NEW NEW NEW

First Time

BOTH NIGHTS

Any sportsman who can ride standing on a galloping horse three rounds of the circus ring will get a sporting prize

A GENTLEMAN'S GOLD WATCH

Come and Register for this Sporting Contest at the Circus from 9 a.m.

NEW NEW

First Time

JEU de BAR—Great Sporting Act on 3 Horses

NEW NEW NEW

First Time

SPECIAL ATTRACTION

Tremendous Success in America

JUST ARRIVED IN SHANGHAI

THE CHINESE SHOW

VAN-YUH-POW

Imitators, Jugglers, Conjurers, Transformators, etc.

"Show is full of pulsing action truly thrilling."

N. Y. Herald

"Enough thrill-to last the entire night."

N. Y. Eve Telegram

"With bated breath we watched. A Real pulse-quickener."

N. Y. Journal of Commerce

LITTLE-RUSSIAN CHORUS

Enjoying a greater success daily for their National Songs and Dances

DISTRIBUTION OF MANY VALUABLE PRESENTS TO THE LUCKY HOLDER OF A LUCKY CHANCE GIVEN WITH EVERY TICKET

THE FIRST PRESENT

100.00

Mex. Dollars

SECOND PRESENT

25.00

THIRD PRESENT

10.00

and many other valuable Souvenirs

COMMENCING at 9 p.m. sharp

Matinees: SATURDAY and SUNDAY at 4 p.m.

DURING the intervals at matinees THE CHILDREN MAY RIDE HORSEBACK ON CIRCUS HORSES AND PONIES FREE OF CHARGE

WITH EACH TICKET ONE CHILD FREE OR TWO CHILDREN FOR ONE TICKET.

Phone West 4817 Booking at Moutrie's Co.

大陸報 The China Press 大陸報

LACTOGEN FOR
The NATURAL-MILK Food
YOUR BABY

SHANGHAI, SUNDAY, AUGUST 10, 1924

Business and Official Notices

No. 3279.

SILVER LOAN 1924.

ISSUE OF DEBENTURES FOR Tls. 1,250,000 AT Tls. 97½ PER CENT.

Rate of Interest 6 percent per annum.

Under the authority of Resolution V, passed at the Annual Meeting of Ratepayers on April 16, 1924, the Council hereby invites applications for debentures in the Silver Loan of 1924.

The debentures in this issue will bear interest from the date of purchase at the rate of 6 percent per annum, payable on June 30 and December 31 in each year.

The debentures will be issued at Tls. 97½ percent, and will be redeemed at par under the operation of a Sinking Fund on December 31, 1934, but may be redeemed by the Council in whole or in part on December 31, 1924, or on any subsequent date, subject to the Council giving six calendar months' notice in the Municipal Gazette and the public press of Shanghai.

In the event of any partial redemption of the loan, the numbers of debentures to be redeemed will be decided by drawing.

The scrip will be issued in denominations of Tls. 5,000, Tls. 1,000, Tls. 500 and Tls. 100 to suit the convenience of applicants.

Application forms can be obtained from the Treasurer and Comptroller, Finance Department, Administration Building, Hankow Road, to whom all enquiries should be addressed.

By order,

J. M. McKEE,
Assistant Secretary.

Council Chamber,
Shanghai, July 18, 1924.

T F 341

Municipal Notification

No. 3288

6 Per Cent. SILVER LOAN 1924.

NOTICE is hereby given that Provisional Receipts numbered 94 to 104, 109 to 186, & 188 to 218 in respect of the above Loan will be exchanged for the corresponding Debenture Certificates on presentation at the Finance Department (Loans and Banking Office) No. 16, Hankow Road.

By order,

E. S. B. Rowe,
Acting Secretary.

Council Chamber,
Shanghai, August 9, 1924.

69686

Compagnie Francaise de Tramways et d'Eclairage Electriques de Shanghai

Notice

Consumers are hereby informed that supply of electricity may be interrupted during the day between 7 a.m. and 5 p.m. on account of work on the distribution mains during the week August 10th to 16th inst in the following districts:

Avenue Foch between Avenue Haig and Route des Soeurs.

Route Mataro between Avenue Haig and Route des Soeurs.

Rue Bourgeat between Avenue du Roi Albert and Route Card. Mercier.

Route Doumer, Route De Grouchy, Route de Say Zoong.

Route Mayen, Rue Amiral Courbet.

Avenue du Roi Albert between Avenue Foch and Rue Bourgeat.

Avenue Haig between Route de Say Zoong and Avenue Foch.

69688 A 10

BOWRING OIL COMPANY

The Public is hereby notified that we have appointed Messrs. Squires and Bingham, 17 Nanking Road, as our Distributers for Motor Oils.

Strom & Co.

Sole Agents.

10th Aug. 1924

69687 A 10

Central Building

Comfort
Economy

Furnished rooms in the heart of the town, free of taxes, light and water, at Tls. 40 to 55?

Board at $50 supplied by the dining room.

Privacy
Centrality

Central Building
18 Nanking Road

Harbour Notification
No. 18 of 1924

Anchor recovered from the Whangpoo in the vicinity of Black Point.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that an anchor has been recovered from the Whangpoo in the vicinity of Black Point (陳家嘴).

The anchor is of fashioned, two fluked, weighing about 2600 lbs. The stock is missing.

Attached to the anchor is a length—about 45 feet—of 1⅛ inch stud link chain, somewhat worn.

Unless claimed and salvage paid within one month from the date of this notice the anchor becomes the property of the salvors.

The anchor and chain are now lying on the foreshore of the Customs property at Woosung.

A. HOTSON,
Harbour Master.

Approved:

H. KISHIMOTO
Deputy Commissioner-in-Charge
Temporarily
Custom House,
Shanghai, 9th August, 1924.

69677 A 10

Lost

On the 18th day of 6th moon, a Chinese deposit book was stolen from me by a Pick-pocket at Soochow, which was issued by the Neo Dah Bank, (義大莊) Soochow, in favor of Ma Tse Kee, (馬滋記) showing a credit balance of Taels 1152.565. on the 30th day of the 6th moon. The said Bank has registered the loss, stopped payment and has issued a new one.

Besides having advertised in various newspapers in Shanghai and Soochow besides having reported the case to the Local Chamber of Commerce and District Courts, I hereby declare the same to be null and void and warn the public against negotiation of same.

MA TSE VAN, SOOCHOW
馬滋蕃啓

In His Britannic Majesty's Supreme Court For China At Shanghai

In Bankruptcy
No. 1 of 1923
Re: ROBERT VYVYAN DENT

A First Dividend is intended to be declared in the matter of Robert Vyvyan Dent of Shanghai, adjudicated bankrupt on the 27th day of July, 1923.

Creditors who have not proved their debts by the 15th day of September, 1924 will be excluded.

A. McLURE, C. A.,
Trustee.

7 Avenue Edouard VII, Shanghai
8th August, 1924.

69669 S 12

Notice

We announce our appointment as Sole Agents for China for Messrs. MAY & BAKER, LIMITED, Manufacturing Chemists, of BATTERSEA, London, England, as from 1st August, 1924.

MacANDREWS & FORBES CO.

69662 A 12

No. 71

No other Medicated Throat Pastille has such a hold upon the public. At the first sign of soreness or irritation relieve your throat with a "No. 71." Keep a box in the house. Your Chemist stocks "Allenburys" No. 71.

NOMAD OASIS

Meeting Tuesday, August 12th

The monthly meeting for August will be held at the New Carlton, Limited, on Tuesday, August 12th. The business meeting will be called at eight o'clock, after which the party will adjourn to the roof garden for dinner.

At this meeting, preliminary plans will be made for next January's Ceremonial, and all members are asked to be present.

Visiting Shriners are cordially invited.

69672 A 12

The lady who was charged at the Mixed Court with assaulting an officer etc. on the 7th Aug., 1924 representing herself as a Mrs. Ada Muller has no right whatever to use this name since she was divorced at the International Mixed Court a year ago by the undersigned.

ALBERT MULLER.

69625 A 2

DANCING. Learn in comfort, on the beautiful cool and shady roof garden at the Hotel Parisien, All the latest in ball-room dancing by a professional and well known teacher MME KELVEY

HOTEL PARISIEN

69668 S 9

Dr. JONES TANDING, M.D.
73 Nanking Road
(Between Honan & Shantung Rds.)

Specialist in Venereal, Urinary, Rectal, Female Diseases and Piles. PILES guaranteed cured without operation and pain.

Office Hours: 9 a.m. to 9 p.m. daily, or by appointment.

SETO HOUSE
10 Seward Road
TURKISH BATH AND MASSAGE ESTABLISHMENT

In connection with Oriental and Yankee meals, with family bar. Only Cosmopolitan house in the town.
10 Seward Road. Tel. N. 3253.

67950 M 20

Dr. J. Podpakh, M.D.

Specialist in surgical confinement, female and internal diseases. Veneral, urinary, skin diseases and its sequels, Special methods of diagnosis and treatment. Analysis of all kinds of diseases.
Hours: 12-1 and 4-6 except holidays. 14 Kiukiang Road, corner Kiangse Rd. above China Press, 3rd Floor, Tel. C. 434.

S.S. "VENEZAI" from Trieste via Ports

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES

Examination of ship damaged and broken cargo only ex the above steamer will be held at the Shanghai and Hongkew Wharf Co., Ltd.'s Old Ningpo Wharf on Monday, August 11th at 10 a.m. by Messrs. Angus and Co., Marine Surveyors.

LLOYD TRIESTINO S. N. CO.

69630 A 10

S.S. "President Jefferson" from Seattle

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES

Examination of ship's damaged cargo ex the S-S "President Jefferson" V No. 67-W. will be held at the China Merchants' Central Wharf on August 11th, 1924, at 9.30 A. M. when Messrs. Eisler, Reeves & Murphy, Marine and Cargo Surveyors will be in attendance.

ADMIRAL ORIENTAL LINE
MANAGING AGENTS
U. S. SHIPPING BOARD

69659 A 10

S.S. "WEST HIMROD" from Seattle

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES

Examination of Ship's damaged cargo ex the S-S "West Himrod "V-No. 56-W. will be held at the Dollar Pai Lien Chien Wharf on Tuesday, August 12, 1924. at 9.00 A. M. when Messrs. Eisler, Reeves & Murphy Marine and Cargo Surveyors will be in attendance Ferry launch "A. B. Dollar" leaves Custom's Jetty at 8.30 A. M.

ADMIRAL ORIENTAL LINE
MANAGING AGENTS
U. S. SHIPPING BOARD

69658 A 10

The Prudential Assurance Co., Ltd.

London
— Founded 1848 —

Total Funds Exceed £158,000,000.00

The Security Offered by the Company is Absolute.

Fire Insurance

General Agents for China

Blom & Van Der AA.

3 Ezra Road, Shanghai

Tel. C. 2328 A. Kooyman, Gen. Mgr.

The wise business man keeps his eyes open

He knows that the remarkable development of business is constantly presenting new opportunities.

He is keen enough to investigate the services and methods which may work to his advantage.

If he buys fine printing, he will be interested in both our work and service.

He will phone or he will write

The Job Printing Department
The China Press
Phone C. 1431

Something for Summer Use

	Prices
Window Blind, per pair	$7.00 to $20.00
Table Cloth	$1.60 to $ 7.00
Mosquito-nets	$9.78 to $22.00

For big orders we can manufacture according to the patterns you send us.

Colours and good fit guaranteed. Whether you buy or not, your visit is always welcome.

Sean You Zoo & Co.

P425 Nanking Road, Shanghai.
Tel. C. 6020
三友百業社股份有限公司

2000 Square Feet

Suitable for

SHOPS OR OFFICES

in handsome building

in Central District, fronting two important thoroughfares. Could be satisfactorily sub-divided. Reasonable rental.

Apply to Box ***1226***, The China Press

Chinese Super-Carpets

Unusual Designs and Colours
Expert Foreign Supervision
Selected Wool, Machine Carded.
We Dye the Fleece not the Yarn.
Only Tientsin Weavers Employed,
Special Attention to Private Orders

Manufacture Sino-Belge de Tapis

Factory and Show-Room, 130 Ave Dubail

Elbrook, Inc.

Owners and Managers.

Going Home

will sell
my new
Franklin
town car
at
sacrifice

Address Box No. 1390
THE CHINA PRESS

Business and Official Notices

Announcement

Notice is hereby given that

The Continental Corporation of China

has removed from

136 Szechuen Road

to

9 Hankow Road

69340

Announcement

Notice is hereby given that

The Continental Woodworking & Painting Co., Ltd.

has removed from

136 Szechuen Road

to

9 Hankow Road

69337

Sanitary Made Ice-Cream
and
Home Grown Salads
(Guaranteed by the proprietor.)
used at the

Forts Hotel

Woosung Forts.

Pass the Lighthouse and take first turn to the left.

Well cooked meals. Comfortable Bedrooms. Billiards

The place to spend a pleasant time

F. Davies. Proprietor

Dr. Suming Zing, Dentist

Artificial Teeth made by modern method. Deformed Teeth extracted without pain, and Dental Diseases guaranteed cured.
Office hours 10 a.m.—6 p.m.
Office 34 Nanking Road,
Phone C. 2127.

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Specialist in Venereal, Urinary, Skin Diseases and Piles.
43 Nanking Road, (Next door to the American Drug Co.)
Office Hours: 9 a.m. to 7 p.m.
Sundays: 1 p.m. to 5 p.m.
Phone C. 2127

Sun Sun Photo Studio

photographer

Enlarging, Flashlight, View Work, Developing and Printing
and
Photo Supplies

82 Nanking Rd. Tel. C. 4776

Dr. R. Holper, M.D.

left for Kuling will return and resume practice at the end of August.

Estd. 1900

S. Wulff & Co.

Branch Works
at
124 Avenue Joffre.
(Corner of Rue Vouillemont.)

1. Best Workmanship.
2. Prompt Attention.

Ladies & Gents Garments.
Cotton, Silk, Linen & Woollen Goods
Uniforms, Carpets, Curtains, Skins, Feathers, etc.
Dry Cleaned, Dyed & Invisibly Mended.
Hats Cleaned and Blocked to Latest Styles
Charges Reasonable
PHONE
Branch work C. 1036

At Last
GOURMETS
there is a place for you!
KAZBEK
434 Rue Auguste Boppe.
W. 4980

69351 D

Notice

Assist. Prof. Dr. Med. K. Panek leaving on 6th August. Will resume practice on 25 August. Szechuen Road 124. Telephone Central 1129. 69533

Save And Be Safe

Discriminating housewives use only Roselawn milk because it is pure, clean, and honest. Price only 22 cents per large bottle.

ROSELAWN DAIRY FARM
35 Tongshan Road. Tel. East 321.

69116

Dr. Med. B. Paukstat begs to announce that Dr. Med. J. N. Kruse, general practitioner and specialist in eye diseases has joined his practice.

Dr. Med. J. N. Kruse, practicing general medicine and eye diseases. Office: 41 Kiangse Road, corner Nanking Road. Consulting Hours: 11-1 and 3-4, except Sundays. Tel. C. 1804. Private Res. 64 Avenue du Roi Albert. Tel. W. 576. 69411

Chinese Government Railways

Tenders

The Shanghai-Nanking Railway Administration, with the approval of the Ministry of Communications, invite tenders for the supply of Twenty Six 63'-0" Coach Underframes.

The General Specification together with Blue Prints may be obtained for $25.00 per set on application to the Chief Storekeeper, Shanghai North Station.

69523

Patton's
Sunproof Outside Paints
Velumina
"The Oil Flat Wall Paint"
Ironhide
"The Great Rust Preventive"
AUTO GLOSS FINISH
"High Grade Auto Enamel"
FLORHIDE ENAMEL
"Floor Enamel in Colors"
Pitcairn's Varnishes
"A Varnish for Every Purpose"
Wood Stains
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Painting Contracts Undertaken
Using these Materials, By The Continental Woodworking and Painting Company, Ltd., 136 Szechuen Road. Tel. C. 7312
FOR SALE BY
THE FEARON DANIEL Co.
Sole Agents for China
5 Szechuen Road. Tel. C. 1953

69561

GENTLEMEN
High Class Tailoring

THE HENG TAI COMPANY, 68 North Szechuen Road (close to Range Road) can supply the very best suitings and guarantee cut, style and finish to suit the most fastidious at exceptional low cost, the comparison in prices cannot be equalled in Shanghai or elsewhere. CALL and INSPECT

Our Direct Imported Materials

69601

Rich China Co.

18, Broadway, Shanghai, China.
P. O. Box No 1342
Import and Export Commission Agents and Dealers in Shawls.
(Wholesale & Retail.)

The public of Shanghai is cordially invited to inspect our goods which will be on sale at the most reasonable prices in the market.

Agents for Swatow Drawn Work Co., Swatow and Hongkong.

69268 A 18

Dont struggle with dirt. Use "Wyandotte"

DETERGENT

for cleaning painted walls or wood work, enamelled surfaces, tile or wood floors.

$1.25 per 5 lb. bag at all stores

Bulk quotations from China & Japan Trading Co., Ltd.

DAWALU YEAST MAKES
BETTER BREAD

Announcement

The Second Semi-Annual Statement of Accounts of the **JOINT SAVINGS SOCIETY** of the Yienyieh, Kincheng Continental and China & South Sea Banks, has, in accordance with its Memorandum of Association, been duly audited and certified by the Supervisory Committee as well as by Messrs. Seth, Mancell & McLure. A bonus dividend of 4 7/10 % has been declared on all deposits, making in addition to the guranteed 7% interest a total of

11 7/10 % P.A.

payable at the expiration of the respective deposits.

Copies of the Second Semi-Annual Report as well as the Savings Manual giving the Memorandum of Association will be sent upon application.

Offices: 3 Hankow Rood, Shanghai
63 Rue XXIII, Tientsin
45 Marrinskaia, Hankow
Agencies: Offices of the four allied Banks.

69638

Commercial News

TRADESTANDARDS IN AMERICA GET NATIONAL FILLIP

Foreign Covernment Co-operate Toward Uniformity

Never before has there been such widespread recognition of the value of industrial standardization as at the present time, reports the American Engineering Standards Committee in its 1924 year book which has just been issued. The number of projects now under way or which have been completed and the standards approved is 152. There are 235 national bodies, technical, industrial and governmental cooperating on the work through officially accredited representatives. The number of individuals serving on sectional committees is 1,081.

Of the projects which have reached an official status, 31 have to do with civil engineering and the building trades, 25 with mechanical engineering, 15 with electrical engineering, 4 with automotive subjects, 11 with transport, 1 with ships and their machinery, 14 with ferrous metals, 15 with non-ferrous metals, 12 with chemical subjects, 2 with textiles, 5 with mining, 5 with the wood industry, 1 with the paper and pulp industry and 11 propects with topics of a miscellaneous or general character.

"It is universally recognised," says the report, "that standardization is a legitimate and constructive function of trade associations, and such organisations are steadily increasing their activities in this direction. Of the organisations officially cooperating in the work of the committee, over 140 may properly be classed as industrial or trade associations. Notable examples of the committee's cooperative work with the Federal Government are those in connection with the Federal Specifications Board, the Division of Simplified Practice of the Department of Commerce, and the new Dictionary of Specifications of the Department of Commerce. An important step in the development of international cooperation in standardization work was the conference of the Secretaries of the national standardising bodies held in Zurich, Switzerland, in July, 1923, at which the national bodies of thirteen countries were represented.

"As examples of the widespread interest in standardization problems, it may be mentioned that thirty-two national trade, technical, scientific and regulatory organisations are officially cooperating in the work on colors for traffic signals, while twenty-nine organisations were represented at the conference on the numbering of steels and thirty-nine organisations were represented at the conference on specifications for zinc coating of iron and steel."

Six departments of the United States Government, namely, Agriculture, Commerce, Interior, Labor, Navy and War are cooperating with the committee. The Federal Government's particular interest in the work is shown in two directions, first, as a purchaser, in securing proper specifications for many materials, and, second, through its service and research bureaus, whose function is to serve industry and commerce.

The Department of Labor, it is explained, is playing an important part in the safety code program. It now designates representatives of labor on all sectional committees dealing with safety codes, and is publishing approved safety codes as Government documents. The various State commissions concerned with industrial safety matters are actively participating in the safety code work through the International Association of Industrial Accident Boards and Commissions and the Association of Governmental Labor Officials.

Including the United States, national standardizing bodies have been organized in sixteen countries. The foreign nations are Australia, Austria, Belgium, Canada, Czechoslovakia, France, Germany, Great Britain, Holland, Hungary, Italy, Japan, Norway, Sweden and Switzerland.

"However far the movement toward international standardization may go," it is stated, and quite apart from the desirability of actual international standardization in any particular subject, it is important that there be developed as full and free an interchange of information as conditions will permit. The industries of each country can profit greatly by a study of the standardization work going forward in other countries. American industries, particularly, have much to gain from such a study."

Regarding the necessity and valde of proper standards in industrial activities, the report says:

"So complex and interrelated has modern industry become that industrial organisation and their activities have become more or less of a maze. There are in this country perhaps a thousand organisations that may properly be classed as trade associations. Literally hundreds of technical and trade associations are engaged in standardization activities in some form. In addition, numerous branches of the Federal Government are active in standardization work.

"To reach its full effectiveness standardization must be carried out on a national interindustry basis, for if this is not done and the numerous branches of industry develop their own standards independently, many conflicting standards result, since practically every subject ramifies into different branches of industry. Confusion and waste result. In order to make possible standardization on a national scale there must be a central clearing house to bring about systematic cooperation among the hundreds of organizations on the innumerable problems that are crowding for solution."

The Chairman of the American Engineering Standards Committee is Albert W. Whitney. P. G. Agnew is Secretary and Dr. D. R. Harper 3d is liaison officer representing the United States Bureau of Standards.

SOUTH AMERICA EXPECTS FLOOD OF IMMIGRANTS

Tide To Be Turned Southward By New Laws In United States

New York, June 15.—A Brazilian editor prophesied the development of South America will begin on July 1. He was writing of the new immigration laws of the United States when he made the prediction, and in view of the high-powered efforts of several South American nations to corral the immigration horde to be shut off from the Hudson this summer there is much to be said of the prophecy. A South American delegate to the immigration conference among fifty-eight nations sitting at Rome has stated that the new American law will advance the development of South America by half a century. European blood combined with the Latin-Indian combination in the southern half of this hemisphere will produce a people as mighty as that of this country but with a culture entirely in conflict with ours, is the way another Latin American puts it.

However visionary these predictions may prove, it is true that the South American delegates to the conference are coming in for more attention than those of any other country. The Americans have not so much to say because the immigration in this country has been settled. But Latin America is on the job offering inducements to wouldbe immigrants, each of its constituent republics vying with the others in the high-power publicity they are flooding through Europe. Argentina, Brazil, Chile, Peru and Uruguay, which in the past have been the goal of thousands of European emigrants, are seeking to regain the place they lost some thirty years ago to the United States when the immigrant tide turned north.

Something of the extent to which the long lagging populations of South American countries may increase may be understood when it is noted that Italian immigrants entering the United States between 1901 and 1910 were 2,045,000. From Austria-Hungary came 3,145,000 and from Russia 1,597,000. Though there is no longer a Russia in the real sense and Austria-Hungary has broken up, their immigration problem has not been solved.

For Italy the alternative to the United States obviously is South America. In 1912 Argentina received 165,000 Italian immigrants. Yet that was, proportionately, a decline. Thirty-five years ago, when the United States was receiving 12 percent of Italy's overseas emigration, Argentina was getting 23 percent. By 1910 the proportion had changed to 40 percent for the United States and 16 percent for Argentina. That the flow for the United States will change back to its old course would seem quite natural.

But Argentina is not the only out-let in South America. Thirty-five years ago, when something like 30,000 Italians entered the United States and less than 60,000 entered Argentina, the Italian immigration to Brazil was almost 90,000. By 1910 the Brazilian immigration of Italians had dwindled to 19,000. Partly this may have been the result of conditions in Brazil, but in part, too, there was the competition of the United States and Argentina. Chile, too, has had its share of Italians. Fully one-tenth of its population is blood-kindred to the people in the boot of Europe. Its present president, Arturo Alessandri, if of Italian descent.

Piece Goods Market

Messrs. Ilbert and Co., Ltd., state in their market report dated August 8:

A slightly better feeling has been in evidence during the week under review and fair clearances are reported although the middle Yangtsze areas are out of the market owing to the continuation of the [illegible] floods reported in our last issue.

Some purchases of white shirtings are reported for Szechuen while local greys have been taken in large quantities for the North.

A new and interesting phase in the important question of trademarks has been revealed by an announcement from the British Chamber of Commerce that they have been officially informed of the issue of an independent Trade marks law by the Canton Government stipulating that no trademarks will be protected within their territory unless registered there.

The most recent crop estimates by various authorities in America reveal the usual divergence of opinions varying from 12,275,000 to 12,700,000 bales and the quotations for the raw staple continue sensitive to any weather influence. Meanwhile news is to hand that the Indian Monsoon has broken very satisfactorily throughout the country.

The British Chamber of Commerce have now published their stocks for the half year ending June 31 last and many discrepancies as compared with our estimates are evident.

In the case of Printed, Plain and Fancy Cottons we must attribute these to their Japanese origin but in certain other lines such as local sheetings we understand the Chamber is very much handicapped by the unwillingness of firms to send in their returns and this naturally renders the compilation of a complete list exceedingly difficult.

Grey Shirtings Generally.—Our market has ruled steady with auction values shewing little change from last week. Details of private sales reported are as follows:

9-11 lbs.—In 10 lbs. Rabbit and Moon at Tls. 8.35, Red Cock at Tls. 7.40.

12 lbs. 36 inch.—Red Cock and Soldier D.D.D. at Tls. 10.30.

White Shirtings.—Market firmer with auction values on the whole slightly higher than the preceding week

We hear of business in Large Red Dog at Tls. 11.25, Mountain Flower No. 1 at Tls. 10.45, Nine Blue Horses at Tls. 10.35, Cash at Tls. 10.10, and Nine Gold Taf at Tls. 10.45.

Local Sheetings.—The demand for the North referred in our last issue still continues, but otherwise there is little business offering.

Dyed and Fancy Cottons.—Prices at the auctions ruled steady with higher rates being paid for some of the better known chops.

Cotton.—There has been very little doing in the local staple for spot and our market is quiet with Shensi quoted at approximately. Tls. 47.25 to Tls. 48.00 per picul. A certain amount of rain has fallen during the week and the cotton crop in and about the neighborhood of the Yangtsze delta has considerably benefited. Small sales are reported in New Seasons for delivery October and November at Tls. 43.00 for Tungchow and Shensi and Tls. 42.25 has been paid for a small parcel of Ningpo Cotton for delivery in September.

New York quotation for spot is G. cts. 31.10.

Local. Yarn.—Market steady, with a fair number of resales by native dealers. The only business reported by the Mills is:—

16s. 450 Bales Blue Phoenix at Tls. 178.00

20s. 200 Bales Gold Phoenix at Tls. 180.00.

Goehring's Good Glasses
obtainable only from
Dr. Leo D. Goehring
14-15 Zylstra Bldg.
41 Kiangse Road

U. S. PUBLIC DEBT REDUCED BILLION; FINAL FIGURES

Fiscal Year Receipts 500 Billion More Than Expenditures

Washington, July 2.—Final figures for the fiscal year which closed on June 30 show that the excess of ordinary receipts over expenditures amounted to $505,366,986.31. This exceeds by more than $7,000,000 the estimate of $498,000,000 by President Coolidge, and is $176,000,000 greater than the estimate which was made by the Treasury last fall.

Adding the surplus of $505,366,986.31 to the public debt requirements required by law, which amounted during the year to $457,999,750, the total reduction in the public debt during the year amounted to $1,098,994,376.

Customs receipts fell $25,000,000 short of the estimate which was made last fall. The actual customs receipts for the fiscal year 1924 amounted to $545,637,503.99. In the fiscal year 1923 a record total of $561,928,866.66 was reached, and it had been estimated that the total in the year just closed would amount to $570,000,000.

Total ordinary receipts during the fiscal year 1924 amounted to $4,012,044,701.65, as compared with $4,007,135,480.56 in the fiscal year 1923.

EXPENSES ARE CUT

Total expenditures chargeable against ordinary receipts in the fiscal year 1924 amounted to $3,506,677,715.34, as compared with $3,697,478,020.26 in the fiscal year 1923.

Internal revenue receipts after giving the 25 percent credit on six months of the 1924 personal income taxes, amounted to $2,795,157,036.08 as compared with $2,624,472,760.83 in the fiscal year 1923. The total for 1924 was $11,500,000 in excess of the estimates.

Secretary of the Treasury Mellon in a statement summarised the financial situation as shown by the final figures for the fiscal year:

"Since the surplus is the difference between the ordinary receipts and the expenditure chargeable against such receipts, it is obvious that either a change in the receipts or the expenditures will work a change in the surplus," said Secretary Mellon. "In dealing with figures as large as those of the government, a small percentage change makes a very material change in the surplus. For example, an increase of 3 percent in receipts and a decrease of 3 percent in expenditures would add more than $200,000,000 to the surplus, and a similar decrease in receipts and increase in expenditures would take over $200,000,000 from the surplus.

MONEY MARKET'S EFFECT

"Comparing the estimates made in October with the actual results for the fiscal year, receipts were overestimated $32,000,000 and expenditures overestimated $208,000,000, including $50,000,000 of foreign debt payments of interest in June made in cash instead of as expected in our own securities, and therefore showing up as a receipt with no corresponding expenditure on account of the cancellation of the securities so received. The change in the money market since the first of the calendar year was perhaps the most material factor in bringing about the increase in the actual surplus over the surplus estimated in October. Liberty bonds went above par and were not used in payment of foreign obligations for interest and railroad securities heretofore acquired by the Government could be refunded at lower interest rates by the railroads and were, therefore, paid off or purchased, and instead of a net cash outgo in the railroad account there was a net cash income, making a difference of some $120,000,000 over the earlier estimate. The above with some other minor items, gave a net increase of actual overestimated surplus of $175,727,362.31.

"The gross public debt stood on June 30, 1923, at $22,349,707,365.36 and on June 30, 1924, at $21,250,812,999.49, a decrease in debt during the fiscal year of $1,098,894,375.87. This reduction was accomplished through (1) the application of the sinking fund and other public debt charges against ordinary receipts, aggregating $457,999,750; (2) a reduction in the general fund balance of $135,527,630.56, and (3) use of the entire surplus of $50,366,986.31. The annual interest charges on the debt represented by this reduction is equivalent to over $45,000,000.

"The Government begins the fiscal year 1925 with a general fund balance of $235,411,481.52, as against $370,939,121.08 a year ago. This is the Government's bank account and will be used to meet governmental expenditures in excess of receipts until the next income tax payment date in September."

Notice.
Just received—a large Stock of fresh Strawberries
Strawberry Sundae
Chocolate Shop

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BENJAMIN AND POTTS SHARE LIST

Yesterday's Closing Quotations

Stock	Closing Quotations
Banks	
H. & S. Banks	H.$1200
Chartered	£19¾ B.
Russio-Asiatic	Nom
Mercantile Bk. A-B	£29¼ B.
Mercantile Bank C.	£12¼ B.
P. & O. Banking	£12½
Bank of East Asia	H.$97 B.
Marine Insurance	
Canton	H.$700 B.
North China	Tls. 188
Union of Canton	H.$224 B.
Yangtsze	H.$29¼ B.
Far Eastern Ins.	Tls. 22
Fire Insurance	
China Fire	H.$150 B.
Hongkong Fire	H.$575 B.
Shipping	
Indo-China Def.	H.$110 B.
Indo-China Perf.	H.$38 B.
"Shell"	80/-
S'hai Tug ord.	Tls. 88
S'hai Tug Pref.	Tls. 51¼
H.C.&M.S.B.Co. Ld.	H.$35 B.
Star Ferry	H.$95 B.
Douglas S.S. Co.	H.$53 B.
Union Waterboat	H.$16¼ S.
Mining	
Kaiping	Tls. 21¾ B.
Oriental Cons.	12/6
Raub	H.$5 S.
Docks	
Hongkong Dock	H.$148½ S.
Shanghai Dock	Tls. 92 B.
New Eng. Works	Tls. 6½ B.
" Pref.	Tls. 5.20 B.
Wharves	
Shanghai Wharf.	Tls. 198½
Hongkong Wharf.	H.$208½ Sa.
China Realty ord.	Tls. 50
China Realty Pref.	Tls. 50
A.-French Land	Tls. 119 B.
Shanghai Land	Tls. 115 B.
Hongkong Lands	H.$115 B.
Humphreys Estate	H.$22 ¾ B.
Carlton Ltd.	Tls. 45 S.
H. & S. Hotel old	H.$19 S.
H. & S. Hotel new	H.$17 B.
Prince Building Co.	H.$150 B.
Cotton Mills	
E-wo (pref.)	Tls. 10½ B.
E-wo (ord.)	Tls. 108
Laou-kung-mow	Tls. 8
Oriental	Tls. 3.45
S'hai Cotton Old	Tls. 57½
S'hai Cotton New	Tls. 31
Industrials	
Butler Tiles	Tls. 25
China Sugar	H.$271 Sa.
Green Island New	H.$6 S.
Green Island Old	H.$20¼ S.
Langkats (Comb.)	Tls. 18 B.
Langkats (Single)	Tls. 7¼ B.
Loans	Tls. 4¾
Explorations	Tls. 5.90 B.
Major Bros.	Tls. 5
Vhaf Sumatra	Tls. 105 B.
Stores	
Hall and Holts	$5½ S.
Llewelyn	Tls. 35
Lane Crawford	Tls. 100 B.
Moutrie	H.$ 27 B.
Watson	$6
Weeks	$55 B.
Rubbers (local)	
Alma	Tls. 4.90 B.
Amherst	Tls. 0.10
Anglo-Java	Tls. 5.40 B.
Anglo-Dutch	Tls. 2.45 B.
Ayer Tawah	Tls. 20 B.
Batu Anam 1918	Tls. 0.70 B.
Bute	Tls. 0.50 B.
Bukit Toh Alang	Tls. 0.92½ B.
Chemor United	Tls. 0.90 B.
Chempedak	Tls. 4½
Cheng	Tls. 1
Consolidated	Tls. 2.02½ B.
Dominion	Tls. 1¼ B.
Gula Kalumpong	Tls. 8½ B.
Java Consolidated	Tls. 10 B.
Kali Glideks	Tls 5½ B.
Kapayang	Tls. 9.40
Karan	Tls. 4
Kedah	Tls. 0.85 B.
Kota Bahroe	Tls. 0.65 B.
Kroewoek Java	Tls. 11 B.
Padang	Tls. 4
Pengkahlan Durian	Tls. 0.50 B.
Permata	Tls. 1¾ B.
Repah	Tls. 0.60 B.
Samagagas	Tls. 0.60 B.
Seekees	Tls. 0.65 B.
Semambu	Tls. 1 B.
Senawang	Tls. 0.55 B.
S'hai Klebang	Tls. 0.35 B.
Shanghai Malay	Tls. 1½ B.
S'hai Malay pref.	Tls. 7½
Shanghai Pahang	Tls. 0.50 B.
Sungala	Tls. 0.72½ B.
Sungei Duri	Tls. 7 B.
Sua Mangis	Tls. 2.30 B.
S'hai Seramban	Tls. 0.35 B.
Taiping	Tls. 0.30 B.
Tanah Merah	Tls. 0.65 B.
Tebong	Tls. 0.92½ B.
Ziangbes	Tls. 2.60 B.
Miscellaneous	
C.I.&E.Lumber	Tls. 325
Gulty Dairy	Tls. 11½
Shanghai Trams	Tls. 17 B.
Shanghai Gas	Tls. 42½
Horse Bazaar	Tls. 50 B.
S'hai Mercury	Tls. 20 B.
S'hai Telephones	Tls. 74½ B.
S'hai Waterwork R.	H.$16
China Prov. Old	H.$5.35
China Prov. New	H.$39 B.
H'kong Electrics	H.$41¼ B.
H'kong Tramways	H.$27½
Dairy Farm	H.$20
H'kong Ropes. Old	H.$7
H'kong Ropes. New	H.$15¾
China Lights Old	H.$9½ B.
China Lights New	H.$18¾ B.
Peak T'ways Old.	H.$4¼ B.
Peak T'ways New	Tls. 152

S. Sellers, Sa. Sales, B. Buyers

Money Exchange

Shanghai, August 9, 1924

Bank's Demand Selling Rate for £1 at 3/3 1/16 = Tls. 6.14 at 7060 $8.20

G.$100 at 73½ = Tls. 136.05 7060 = $192.71

Ch. Dollars-market rate 70.875

Native Interest 11

Copper Cash 273,000

Shanghai Gold Bar 275.30

Bar Silver 34⅝

Bank rate of Discount 4%

Paris on London 80.60

New York on London ... 451⅝

London:
- Telegraphic Transfer .. 3/3
- Demand 3/3 1/16

New York:
- Telegraphic Transfer ... 73¼
- Demand 73½

American-Oriental Bank

Closing Rates

Selling Demand Draft

U.S. G.$100.00 = S'hai $192.44
Stg. 1.0.0 = S'hai $8.68
Fcs. 100.00 = S'hai $10.68
Yen. 100.00 = S'hai $80.27

Buying Demand Draft

U.S. G.$100.00 = S'hai $189.42
Stg. 1.0.0 = S'hai $8.52
Fcs. 100.00 = S'hai $10.58
Yen. 100.00 = S'hai $78.41

Italian Bank For China

Bank's Selling Rates for:

It. Lire 16.30 = 1 Tael
Swiss Frs. 3.85 = 1 Tael
It. Lire 9.15 = 1 Yen

International Banking Corporation
Closing Counter Rates

Demand selling on America 73¼
Demand buing on America 74⅛
Demand selling on London 3/3⅛
Demand buying on London 3/4

Russo-Asiatic Bank

Bank's Selling Rates

1 Chervonetz = G.$5.30

Chinese Government Bonds
(Supplied by Sing Tung & Co.)

	Friday.	Yes'day's.
3rd Year 6%	97.00	97.00
5th Year 6%	83.40	83.40
7th Year 6%	73.20	71.80
9th Year 6%	91.20	91.20
6% Consolidated	80.80	80.40
7% Consolidated	84.80	84.80
11th Year 8%	99.00	99.00
96 Millions 8%	35.30	35.00

Stock Exchange

Transactions

TODAY'S QUOTATIONS

Shanghai, August 9, 1924

OFFICIAL

Consolidated Tls. 2.05
Tanah Merah Tls. 0.70
Tebongs Tls. 0.97½
Langkats Comb. Tls. 19.00 Sept.
S.M.C. 7% Debs 1919 Tls. 104.00
Anglo Dutch Tls. 2.50

UNOFFICIAL

Anglo Dutch Tls. 2.50

Shanghai Sharebrokers' Association

Business Done

Shanghai, August 9, 1924

OFFICIAL

Langkats Comb. Tls. 18.65 Sept.
Telephones Tls. 75.00
Chemors Tls. 0.95

Hongkong Stocks

Messrs. Ellis & Co. yesterday received the following quotations by cable from Hongkong:

Hongkong & Shanghai Banking Corpn. $1,200 buyers.

Hongkong Land Investment Co. $114½ buyers.

Union Insurance Society of Canton $224 buyers.

Hongkong & Kowloon Wharves $207 buyers.

Hongkong & Whampoa Dock Co. $146 buyers.

Green Island Cement Co. (old) $20 buyers.

Green Island Cement Co. (new) $5¾ buyers.

Hongkong & Shanghai Hotels (old) $18 buyers.

Hongkong & Shanghai Hotels (new) $17½ buyers.

China Sugar Refinery Co. $271 buyers.

Hongkong Fire Insurance Co. $575 buyers.

Hongkong Tramway Co. $42 buyers.

Provision Prices In Local Market

Prices quoted are in Mexican dollar cents at Hongkew Market compiled on August 5, 1924.

Butcher's Meat		
Beef	per lb.	16-30
Mutton	"	18-30
Pork	"	30-40
Veal	"	24-36
Fish		
Bream	per lb.	45-50
Cod	"	20-25
Mandarin	per lb.	60-70
Mackerel	"	30-35
Pomfret	"	25-30
Salmon	"	none
Samli	"	none
Soles	"	20-25
Whitebait	"	30-40
Game Poultry and Eggs		
Deer	each	none
Eggs	per doz.	20-25
Fowl	per lb.	30-35
Hare	each	none
Partridge	"	none
Pheasant	"	none
Geese	"	80-$1.00
Plover	"	none
Pigeons	"	20-25
Quail	"	none
Snipe	"	none
Teal	"	none
Turkey	per lb.	55-60
Woodcock	"	none
Wild Duck	"	none
Duck	each	60-90
Wild Pigeon	"	none
Fruit		
Apricots	per lb.	none
Apples	"	10-15
Bananas	"	8-10
Chestnuts	"	none
Cherries	per lb.	none
Figs	per doz.	none
Grapes	per lb.	none
Cocoanuts	each	18-20
Grape fruit	each	20-25
Lichees	per lb.	30-35
Lemons	each	8-10
Oranges	per doz.	$1.00-$1.20
Mangoes	each	none
Peaches	per lb.	15-20
Melons	each	15-30
Mangosteens	ped doz.	none
Persimmons	pel lb.	none
Pears	"	12-15
Peeboes	"	none
Plums	"	12-15
Pumeloes	each	15-20
Pineapples	"	15-20
Strawberries	per lb.	none
Walnuts	"	13-18
Vegetables		
Artichokes	each	none
Asparagus	per doz.	40-50
Damboo Shoots	per lb.	none
Beetroot	per bunch	2-3
Broad Beans	per lb.	none
Cabbages	each	5-8
Celery	per bunch	none
Cucumber	"	5-6
Carrots	"	4-5
Cauliflower	each	none
Egg Plant	per lb.	4-5
French Beans	"	8-10
Green Corn	each	2-3
Peas	per lb.	none
Mushrooms	per lb.	none
Leeks	per bunch	5-6
Parsnips	"	4-5
Potatoes	per picul	$2.00-$2.20
Onions	per lb.	2-3
Spinach	"	3-4
Tomatoes	"	3-4
Radishes	per bunch	1-2
Turnips	per bunch	2-3
Grain and Flour		
Flour American	50 lbs.	$4.25
Flour Shanghai	"	$3.00
Bran	per 114 lbs.	$2.40
Barley	"	$3.60
Rice	per 200 lbs.	$12.00
Milk		
Chinese dairies	per bottle	$0.20
Foreign dairies	"	$0.25
Fuel		
Fire Wood	per 40 bundles	$1.00
Stove Coal	per ton	Tls. 18.70
House Coal	"	Tls. 15.75

E. Kilner, Chief Inspector.

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United States: Credito Italiano Equitable Trust Company.
Canada: Canadian Bank of Commerce.
South America: Banca Italo Belge,
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14 The Bund

Shen Chu Hsu, Manager.
T. D. Woo, Sub-Manager.
S. T. Huang, Sub-Manager.
S. V. Yuen, Sub-Manager.

Russo-Asiatic Bank

	Roubles.
Capital (fully-paid)	55,000,000
Reserve Fund	26,960,000
Capital Contributed by the Chinese Government	Kup. Tls. 3,500,000
Reserve Fund	1,750,000

Head Office:
Paris, 9 Rue Bordreau

London Office:
65 Old Broad Street, M. C. 2.

Bankers:
London: Messrs. Glyn, Mills, Currie and Co.
Societe Generale pour favoriser le developpement du Commerce et de l'Industrie en France.
Paris: Societe Generale pour Favoriser le Developpement du Commerce et de l'Industrie en France.
Banque de Paris et des Pays-Bas.
Lyons: Societe Generale pour Favoriser le Developpement du Commerce et de l'Industrie en France.
Milan: Credito Italiano.
Rome: Banco di Roma.
New York: Irving Bank—Columbia Trust Company.
San Francisco: The Crocker National Bank of San Francisco.

BRANCHES IN ASIA

Chanchun	Harbin	Shanghai
Chefoo	Hongkong	Peking
Dairen	Manchouli	Tientsin
Hailar	Kashgar	Yokohama
Hankow	Newchwang	Urumtchi

SHANGHAI BRANCH

Interest allowed on Current Accounts and Fixed Deposits in Taels and Dollars. Terms on application. Local Bills discounted.

Foreign Exchange on the principal cities of the world bought and sold.

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L. Jeziorski,
Ch. Bleuler.
Managers for Branches in Asia.

The Bank of China

(Specially authorised by Presidential Mandate of 15th April, 1920

Authorised Capital $50,000,000.00
Paid-up Capital $19,760,100.00
Reserve Fund $ 6,053,345.41

Head Office: Peking

Branches and Agencies:

Tientsin	Taiyuan	Shanghai
Peking	Kaifeng	Hankow
Chanchun	Wuhu	Ichang
Antung	Anking	Changsha
Dairy	Hangchow	Nanchang
Moukden	Ningpo	Kiukiang
Newchang	Nanking	Foochow
Harbin	Chinkiang	Amoy
Kirin	Hsuchow	Canton
Tsinan	Soochow	Hongkong
Chefoo	Wusieh	Swatow
Tsingtao	Yangchow	Chungking

etc., etc., etc.

Foreign Correspondents:
London, Paris, Berlin, New York, San Francisco, Tokio, Osaka and Yokohama.

SHANGHAI BRANCH
22 The Bund

Loans granted on approved Securities. Local Bills discounted. Interest allowed on Current Accounts and Fixed Deposits in Taels or Dollars according to arrangement.

SUNG HAN-CHANG, Manager

The Chinese American Bank of Commerce

Authorised Capital ..$10,000,000.00
Paid-up Capital .....$ 7,500,000.00

HEAD OFFICE: PEKING
EXECUTIVE OFFICE:
SHANGHAI
BRANCHES:

PEKING SHANGHAI
HANKOW HARBIN
TSINAN SHIHKIACHWANG
TIENTSIN

Correspondents throughout the World including the Interior of China.

SHANGHAI OFFICE:
11A Nanking Road.
C. 8641-2-3-4.

Telegraphic Address:
"Sinambank" Shanghai

Codes Used:
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Transacting a General Banking Business, Issuing Drafts and Making Telegraphic Transfers, Buying and Selling Foreign Exchange. Issuing Commercial and Circular Letters of Credit. Allowing Interest on Fixed Deposits, Current Accounts and Savings Accounts.

Privilege has been conferred by the Government of the Republic of China to issue Bank Notes.

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Subscribed Capital 5,000,000
Paid-Up Capital 2,500,000

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H. C. MARSHALL, Chief Manager.

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Reserve Fund 3,900,000

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SHANGHAI BANCH:
18 THE BUND

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Midland Bank, Limited.
Westminister Bank, Ld.
National Provincial Bank, Ld.
National Bank of Scotland, Ld.

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Ameritsar	Madras
Bangkok	Manila
Batavia	Medan
Bombay	New York
Calcutta	Peking
Canton	Penang
Cawnpore	Puket
Cebu	Rangoon
Colombo	Saigon
Delhi	Samarang
Hamburg	Seremban
Hankow	Shanghai
Haiphong	Singapore
Hongkong	Sourabaya
Iloilo	Taiping
Ipoh	Tavoy
Karachi	Tientsin
Kiang	Tokio
Kobe	Yokohama
	Zamboanga

Drafts granted on the above Agencies and Branches and the principal Commercial Cities throughout the world. Bills of Exchange bought and received for Collection.

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C. J. Scott, Manager.

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Established 1903
(*Member of the Shanghai Bankers' Association*)

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Reserve Fund .....$ 500,000.00
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In the principal cities throughout China.
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LI MING, *General Manager*

Tel. C. 7130, Manager's Office,
C. 7121 to 7124, General Office
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Banque Belge Pour L'Etranger S. A.

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	Frs.
Capital (subscribed	100,000,000
Capital (paid up)	75,000,000
Reserves	24,000,000

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ALLGEMEINER BOEHMISCHER BANK-VEREIN, PRAGUE, with Branches in CZECHO-SLOVAKIA
BANQUE FRANCO-BELGE DE BULGARIE S. A., SOFIA.
LANDESBANK FUER BOSNIEN-UND HERCEGOVINA, SERAJEVO, with Branches in YUGOSLAVIA.
Correspondents in all parts of the world.
Every description of banking business transacted.

I. STRAETMANS, Manager

Banque De L'Indo-Chine

Subscribed Capital .. 72,000,000.00
Paid-up Capital 68,400,000.00
Reserve Fund (1-6-20) 69,500,000.00

HEAD OFFICE:
No. 96 Boulevard Hanoomana Paris.

Branches and Agencies:

Saigon	Hanoi	Touarne
Haiphong	Hankow	Tientsin
Peking	Canton	Mentze
Hongkong	Ponichery	Bangkok
Singapore	Shanghai	Noumea
Papeete	Djibouti	Yunnanfu
Pnom-Penh	Battambang	

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The Shanghai Agency undertakes all Banking and Exchange operations; grants credits on goods and approved securities; opens current and fixed deposit accounts in taels and francs according to arrangement.

L. ARDAYN, Manager.

HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION

Capital:
Authorized Capital .. $50,000,000
Issued and fully paid up $20,000,000
Reserve Funds:
Sterling .. .. £ 4,500,000
Silver $25,500,000
Reserve Liability of Proprietors $20,000,000

Head Office: Hongkong.

Court of Directors:
W. L. Pattenden, Esq., Chairman
H. P. White, Esq., Deputy Chairman
B. D. F. Beith, Esq.
A. H. Compton, Esq.
Hon. Mr. P. H. Holyoak
A. O. Lang, Esq.
J. A. Plummer, Esq.
J. P. Warren, Esq.
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Bangkok	Iloilo	Rangoon
Batavia	Ipoh	Saigon
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Calcutta	Kobe	Shanghai
Canton	Kuala-Lumpur	Singapore
Chefoo	London	Sungei-Patani
Colombo	Lyons	Sourabaya
Dairen	Malacca	Tientsin
Foochow	Manila	Tsingtao
Haiphong	Nagasaki	V'dvostock
Hamburg	New York	Yokohama
Hankow	Peking	

Chief Manager.
HON. MR. A. G. STEPHEN.
London Bankers:
The Westminster Bank, Ltd.
Shanghai Branch: 12 THE BUND.
Sub-Agency: 9 Broadway.

Interest allowed on Current Accounts and on Fixed Deposits according to arrangement.

Local Bills Discounted.

Credits granted on approved securities and every description of banking and exchange business transacted.

Drafts granted on London and the chief commercial places in Europe, India, Australia, Africa, China, Japan and America.

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Deposits of not less than $1.00 will be received.

Not more than $200 will be received during one month from any single Depositor.

Interest at the rate of 3½ % per annum will be allowed upon the monthly minimum balance.

The maximum balance on which interest will be allowed is $5,000.00.

Deposits may be withdrawn on Demand. Accounts will be kept either in Dollars or Taels, Local Currency, at the option of the Depositor.

Depositors will be presented with Pass Books, in which all transactions will be entered. Pass Books must be presented when paying in or withdrawing money.

Office Hours—10 a.m. to 3 p.m.; Saturday, 10 a.m. to 12 noon.

A. B. Lowson, Acting Manager.

Nederlandsche Handel Maatschappij

(*Netherlands Trading Society*)
Established 1824

Paid-up-Capital: Guilders 80,000,000 (about £6,666,666)
Reserve Funds: Guilders 20,045,032 (about £1,670,419)
Special Reserve: Guilders 22,680,000 (about £1,888,333).

Head Office: AMSTERDAM
Head Agency BATAVIA

Agencies in Holland:
THE HAGUE and ROTTERDAM

Branches:

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Bandoeng	Palembang
Bombay	Penang
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Cheribon	Rangoon
Djember	Semarang
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Hongkong	Soerakarta
Kobe	Soerabaya
Kota-Radja	Tegal
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Medan	Welteyreden
Padang	

London Bankers
National Provincial Bank, Ltd.

Correspondents at the principal places in Europe, Asia, Australia and North America.

The Bank buys, sells and receives for collection bills of exchange, issues letters of credit on its branches and correspondents and transacts banking business of every description.

Shanghai Interest Allowed on current tael accounts and fixed deposits, according to arrangement.

M. J. HERBSCHLEB, Manager.

行銀亞東
The Bank of East Asia, Ltd.

Cable Address: "EASTABANK"
Shanghai Branch
No. 1c Kiukiang Road.

Authorised Capital ..$10,000,000.00
Paid-up Capital 5,000,000.00
Reserved Fund 750,000.00

HEAD OFFICE: Hongkong.
BRANCHES: Canton, Saigon.
London Bankers
THE MIDLAND BANK, LTD.
R. CHENG, Manager.

Save
while you
Earn
Ask about our Savings Bonds
The
Peoples Saving Co.
Soc. An. Belge.
有利儲公司
28 Ave Edward VII

International Banking Corporation

CAPITAL AND SURPLUS U. S. $10,000,000.00
Owned by the National City Bank of New York
HEAD OFFICE: 60 WALL STREET, NEW YORK
LONDON OFFICE: 36 BISHOPSGATE, E. C.

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Batavia	Colon	San Francisco	Harbin	Soerabaya
Bombay	Manila	Santo Domingo	Hongkong	Tientsin
Calcutta	Panama	Shanghai	Kobe	Tokio
Canton	Peking	Dairen	Madrid	Yokohama

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We are also able to offer our Customers the service of the Branches of the National City Bank of New York in the principal countries of Europe, South America and in the West Indies.

1A Kiukiang Road, Shanghai. N. S. MARSHALL, Manager.

The Bank of Canton, Ltd.

Capital Authorised $1,200,000-0-0
Capital Paid-up $1,078,530-0-0
Reserve Fund ..... H.K. $700,000.00

HEAD OFFICE: Des Voeux Road Central.
BRANCHES: Shanghai, New York, Canton, Hongkong, Hankow And Bangkok
SHANGHAI BRANCH No. 1 and 2 Ningpo Road
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Telephone
Manager's Office: C-1778
Banking Dept: C-1778 W. P. Cheung, Manager.
Exchange Dept: C-1617 Shanghai Branch.

The Shanghai Commercial & Savings Bank, Ltd.

Head Office: 9 Ningpo Road.

Paid Up Capital—$2,500,000.00 Reserve Funds—$530,000.00

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行銀業實化華
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Established 1907,

CAPITAL FULLY PAID-UP $2,500,000.00
RESERVE FUND $900,000.00
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FOREIGN CORRESPONDENTS
London, New York, San Francisco, Paris, Berlin, Zurich, Hamburg, Tokio, Yokohama, Kobe and Osaka.
Domestic Correspondents at all principal cities in China.
Interest allowed on Current Accounts and Fixed Deposits in Taels, Dollars, Pounds Sterling, Gold Dollars, and Yen.
Interest allowed on Deposit at call both in Taels and Dollars according to arrangement.
Domestic and Foreign Drafts purchased and sold.
Credit granted on approved securities.
SAVINGS ACCOUNTS —4% per annum.
Every description of banking business transacted.
MODERN SAFE DEPOSIT BOXES FOR RENT.

Chung Foo Union Bank

Reserve Fund	$1,500,000.00
Subscribed Capital	$ 290,000.00
Paid-up Capital	$2,000,000.00

SHANGHAI BRANCH
27 Jinkee Road

Telegraphic Address "CHUNGFOO"
C. 1929 Manager's Office,
C. 6468)
Telephone Numbers
C. 6469) General Office,
C. 6470)
C. 5620 T. T. Department.

BRANCHES AND AGENCIES IN CHINA

TIENTSIN	Changsha	Hsuchow	Shasi
SHANGHAI	Chengteh	Ichang	Soochow
PEKING	Chengchow	Kiukiang	Tainkiangpu
HANKOW	Chinkiang	Nanking	Wusieh
ANTUNG	Fengtien	Ningpo	Wuhu
CANTON	Hangchow	Pengpu	Yangchow
CHANGCHUN	Hongkong	Shaoshing	

FOREIGN AGENCIES AND CORRESPONDENTS

Baltimore	Cincinnati	Montreal	San Francisco
Berlin	Cleveland	New York	Seattle
Boston	Detroit	Osaka	St. Louis
Buffalo	Kobe	Philadelphia	Tokio
Cebu	London	Pittsburgh	Washington
Chicago	Manila	Paris	Yokohama

Every description of Banking and Exchange business transacted. Interest allowed on Current Accounts and Fixed Deposits in taels, dollars, and other currencies according to arrangement. Savings Deposits taken. All kinds of Trust Business undertaken.

Safe Deposit Boxes.
Credits granted on approved securities.

Y. B. Sun, Manager,
T. D. Zar, Sub-Manager.

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To Let

May be sub-divided

About 2,000 Square feet

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DAWALU YEAST

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PUBLISHED EVERY DAY IN THE YEAR EXCEPT ON MONDAYS AND HOLIDAYS

CHINA PRESS, Incorporated, Delaware, Publishe

WEATHER

The typhoon of the Pacific Ocean will continue W-N-W'ds or N-W'ds, raising rough weather, and a cyclonic circulation around the Loochoos, and over the Eastern Sea; it may even, afterwards, threaten our coasts.

Ely winds to the South of the Mouth of the Yangtze; Variable breezes or local calms in the Formosa Strait; cyclonic circulation to the North of Shantung.

The East Window

THE New York *Evening Post* recently printed a picture and description of the ancient "Gingko" tree which was planted at the base of Grant's tomb at 123rd Street and Riverside Drive, New York, by China's great statesman Li Hung-chang. The tree is enclosed by an iron fence and on it is a bronze tablet containing, in both Chinese and English, the following inscription; "This tree is planted at the side of the tomb of General U. S. Grant, ex-President of the United States of America, for the purpose of commemorating his greatness, by Li Hung-chang, Guardian of the Prince, Grand Secretary of State, Earl of the First Order Yang Hu, Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary of China, Vice-President of the Board of Censors, Kwang Hsu, 23rd year, 4th moon, May 1897." The *Post's* comment on this is, "Nothing could be more simple. The men who come to cut the grass of the quiet lawns around the tomb stop sometimes to read the inscription again and scratch their heads in perplexity. Maybe they think both sides of the bronze plaque are in Chinese!"

★ ★ ★

One of the great needs of China is more railroads. Everybody recognises this, business men, bankers, officials, foreigners interested in the China trade. But there is one important phase of this subject which is not so generally recognised, and that is that there is ample capital in China to build the most needed roads without recourse to a dollar of foreign capital. At the present time General Wu Pei-fu is conducting an agitation for the use of the remitted Boxer Indemnities for constructing railways and in Peking officials spend many thoughtful moments trying to devise schemes for borrowing foreign money for railroad construction outside of the International Banking Consortium which was organised for that purpose. The Consortium was organised four years ago for the purpose of lending money to China chiefly for railroad construction, but China, up to the present, has refused to do business with the foreign banking group on the grounds that the Consortium's conditions would amount to an infringement upon the sovereignty of China. But these ultra-patriotic Chinese have never been able to answer the question: "Why doesn't China build her own railroads?" According to a recent bulletin of the Government Bureau of Economic Information, there are 81 modern-style banks registered with the Ministry of Finance with an authorised capital of $368,900,000 and a paid-up capital of $155,000,000. And this, of course, does not tell the whole story, for, in addition, there are many millions of Chinese capital deposited in foreign banks and invested in foreign-controlled enterprises. If China needs railroads so badly—and everybody admits it—why is this vast reservoir of Chinese capital not invested in railroad construction. Railroads in China generally have been profitable enterprises and in most cases can be operated at lower cost in proportion to gross income than railroads in any other part of the world. There is no foreign power in the world which could prevent China from constructing her own railroads and certainly there is sufficient engineering talent, both in China and abroad, waiting to be employed. So again we ask the question: Why doesn't China construct her own greatly needed railroads? The reason, of course, is not difficult to find and may be summarized in the three words. *Lack of Confidence!* In spite of the agitation against the use of foreign capital, which will not come into China without proper guarantees and safeguards, there is not a Chinese business man or banker in the land who would put a dollar into a Chinese railway as they are at present controlled and operated by the Militarists. This is the answer to the whole question. Whenever conditions become so stabilised in China that Chinese capital is not afraid to venture into the field of railroad construction, then foreign capital likewise will not be afraid to come in, and furthermore it will not demand undue guarantees which China now considers to be infringements upon the sovereignty of the nation.

★ ★ ★

It is rather early to speculate upon what may happen if the German Reparations problem is settled to the satisfaction of all interests concerned, but supposing that it is settled satisfactorily and that the Dawes Plan is found workable, then it is logical to hope that general world prosperity should soon return to normal conditions. As a matter of fact, prosperity must return, otherwise the Dawes plan will not work, for, in accepting the Allied conditions, Germany obligates herself to pay something like G.$600,000,000 annually after the first five years. In order to pay this huge sum of money, Germany must go to work and likewise everybody else in Europe, for no one country can become prosperous in the midst of impoverished neighbors. The magnitude of the figures involved in the Reparations settlement are almost beyond the comprehension of the average mind, but of one thing we may all be more or less certain—no nation can escape its share of the burden involved in getting the world back to "normalcy." Everybody must work harder and produce more, and this brings us around to China. Here is a vast territory with an enormous population. The territory is largely undeveloped and the population is only slightly above the line of actual existences. Natural resources needed to make the country prosperous are undeveloped. People freeze to death in the winters because of lack of fuel and there are unopened coal mines a few miles away. People in one province starve because there is no way of transporting grain from an adjoining province which has a bountiful harvest. The entire nation is bankrupt and kept in a turmoil because a lot of ignorant militarists cannot decide among themselves who is to control the country. We do not believe that a world burdened with debts and striving for a return of prosperity is going to permit China to pursue her present aimless way. The pressure upon the so-called undeveloped and backward sections of the earth is going to be entirely too great for any nation to escape the consequences of unprogressiveness.

★ ★ ★

Dr. Hutton Webster, of the University of Nebraska, has produced a world history from prehistoric times to the Washington Conference which has been specially adapted for the use of Chinese students. Dr. M. T. Price, of Shanghai, in association with Dr. Yuen Ren Chao, instructor in Chinese at Harvard; Dr. Y. M. Chen, instructor in Chinese at Columbia University, and Prof. Victor Hanson, of Shanghai College, have assisted in the preparation of the work which is to be sold for the modest sum of $3.60 Chinese currency per volume. According to the advance notice, the purpose of the book is to provide pupils in Chinese middle schools and colleges with a history of the world which will accord to China and the Far East their proper place in the picture. The entire work has been written since the close of the World War and the chapters on the Far East attempt to show the inter-relation of China, India and Japan to the rest of the world throughout history and the tremendous importance they are assuming in the world today. The history of China is exceeded in age only by that of Egypt and Babylonia; the history of India reaches farther back than that of Persia, Greece, or Rome and even Japanese history antedates that of any modern Occidental nation. The Far East countries possess not only old, but rich and varied civilisations. In industry, science, religion, philosophy, art, literature, politics, economics, and the refinements of social life they have made and are still making contributions to the common welfare of mankind. It is important that these factors be made better known to the world generally, but of greatest importance, they must be made known to China herself. Hence the importance of this new book for Chinese students.

★ ★ ★

Now that the political campaign in the United States has opened in earnest with three parties in the field, it is of interest to view the contest as outlined in the editorial columns of the American newspapers. One point conceded by both Republican and Democratic papers is that both the Republican and Democratic parties are led by conservatives. Coolidge is labeled as a *conservative* conservative while Davis is labeled as an *independent* conservative. Both Republican and Democratic papers agree that the Democratic Party, in selecting John William Davis as its standard bearer, chose a fine outstanding character and a man who would make a great president of the United States, but further than this they do not agree. Democratic papers insist that Davis will be able to heal the factional wounds in his party revealed in the deadlock in the convention between McAdoo and Smith, between radicalism and conservatism and between Ku Klux and anti-Ku Klux, but the Republican papers are not so certain on this point. First there is Hearst, who, upon hearing that the Democrats had nominated Davis, declared without hesitation that the party had committed political suicide. Hearst thereupon abandoned the Democratic Party and urged progressive voters in both parties to flock to the banner of La Follette and the new Third Party. W. W. Jermane, one of the keenest political observers, and writers, is quoted in the *Literary Digest* as saying that "Mr. Coolidge will carry the East and contest the West with La Follette, leaving the Solid South to Mr. Davis. His nomination will cost the Democratic Party a million labor votes and his attitude on the League will prevent him from getting any large part of the German vote, which likewise probably will go to La Follette." The *New York Herald-Tribune*, the strong Republican paper in the East, quotes one of Tammany's leaders as saying that Tammany Hall (the New York Democratic organisation) will "knife" Davis because he is the attorney for J. P. Morgan and Company and general counsel to the Guaranty Trust Company. Then Hearst adds the climax by remarking that Davis is attorney for Morgan and Company, "international bankers and fiscal agent for the British Government." The New York *World* and the New York *Times*, both Democratic papers, state that the selection of Davis by the Democratic convention "is proof that the Democratic Party is fit to live and fit to govern and worthy of its name," and that the selection of Davis "was the result of a popular uprising from the floor of the Convention." So there we have it at the beginning of the campaign. We now have practically three months before the election, but, as has been remarked previously in these columns of *The China Press*, the political situation in America this year is tremendously mixed and is likely to be the most strenuously fought campaign that the United States has experienced in many years.

Rubber Situation Develops Along Interesting Lines

SHANGHAI rubber shareholders now see their patience is being rewarded in much higher prices for the raw material. The British plan of restriction is a far-seeing scheme to keep the rubber in the trees, conserve the industry for the future and ensure rubber growing becoming a permanent, paying investment, Let the Dutch holders of rubber areas—and this applies mainly to native owners—tap for all that they are worth. In fact, bleed their trees to death—so think the patient British grower—for then the industry will swing proportionately more into British hands. The Dutch Government, to safeguard their own interests, must, sooner or later, take a hand in stopping this wholesale slaughter of a leading industry, necessary to the entire world, rubber being the seventh essential of modern business. The European planters in the Netherlands East Indies understand the situation perfectly and are restricting their exports. Not so the natives in Java, Sumatra and adjoining islands. They can only see to-day and have no foresight. They scorn any interference for their good. They may be the progenitors of vast diseased areas of old rubber, over-tapped and improperly cared for. This aspect matters not so long as they find fluidity of latex in young and old trees to give them big outputs now, little dreaming that their unwise action means prosperity to-day and probably bankruptcy tomorrow.

The clear-visioned American buyer, who takes three-quarters of all the rubber the world produces, is getting naturally anxious, and, for the sake of guaranteeing future supplies, would like to see some form of restriction either in exports or production. Fresh areas in British territories are hard to obtain and expensive to plant up. New capital is not easily secured; and then the waiting period of new plantings is from six to ten years before maturity can be reached in a telling way. It is true that about four to six years brings a tree to the bearing stage, but it then produces very little and it is better to wait longer and keep the rubber in the trees until they become much older. A further aspect of the native Dutch production is the poorness of the quality of the rubber, there being lots of bark, scrap and moisture mixed with their exports, calling for treatment at centers like Singapore before the pure rubber is available for export, and that means a difference of 25% to 35% between the quantity sent out by natives in the N. E. I., and the actual good rubber acceptable to the rubber dealers, who buy for the big manufacturers, or who arrange for shipment to London and Amsterdam.

The Stevenson scheme will be enforced more strictly as time goes on for in Oriental countries it is no quick matter to put legislation into effect. There has to be patience in adapting laws to local conditions, and much modification, as well as special methods instituted to prevent and stop smuggling, fraudulent passes and licenses, and such like. However, the working of the Stevenson plan has now entered upon a new phase which may operate very much in its favor for the next nine or twelve months. By then the Scheme will have been in force nearly three years, which is a fair time for such a vast project in order fairly to test out its merits. The British primarily want to keep the rubber plantation industry as a valuable asset to the Empire for many generation to come and not let it drift into extinction after more than one hundred millions of sterling have been invested in the undertaking, which we hope will prove to be a mutually beneficial success both to them and to America.

Our Literary Column

EXCERPTS FROM GREAT WRITERS

By Mathy

FUNDATMENTALS IN DEMOCRACY

These are axioms of democracy. Think on these things.

1. The whole people is wiser than any group or man in it. Its judgment is sounder, surer. As Lincoln put it, "You can fool all of the people some of the time, and some of the people all of the time, but you can't fool all of the people all of the time."

2. Democracy is not a scheme of voting, a plan for securing rulers; it is a spirit.

3. Remember what Mazzini said, that some day a man would arise to whom democracy would be a religion. He would be the Great Man. (I quote from memory, and may be inexact.)

4. Democracy is run for the benefit of the people in it; Autocracy for the benefit of the people upon it.

5. Autocracy is most concerned about Efficiency; Democracy about Welfare. Autocracy is eager to build the house; Democracy, that the builders be happy.

6. Autocracy is a White Passion; Democracy a Red Passion.

7. Autocracy thinks of the State; Democracy of the People that compose the State.

8. Autocracy is abstract; Democracy concrete. The former exalts impersonal aims; the latter aims constantly at men.

9. Autocracy produces Order; Democracy Initiative. Democracy Invents; Autocracy Applies.

10. Autocracy's Efficiency is quick, specious, and temporary; Democracy's efficiency is cumulative; every success means another.

11. Democracy is Natural; Autocracy is Artificial.

12. Democracy is its own remedy. The cure for the ills of Democracy is more Democracy. It carries within itself its own recuperation. Autocracy prepares its own ruin.

13. Democracy has in it the seed of Evolution; Autocracy has in it the seed of Revolution.

14. The Strength of Democracy is Education; the Strength of Autocracy is Obedience.

15. The God of Democracy is the same God the individual has; the God of Autocracy has a different moral code from that of the individual.

16. The method of Democracy is Light; of Autocracy Darkness. Democracy created the Free Press; Autocracy the Censor.

17. It is complained of Democracy that it debates too much, but only by free debate can the Right be winnowed out.

18. Democracy "Washes its dirty linen in public," True, but it gets it clean.

19. Democracy is Dangerous. And there is no Progress without Danger.

20. Democracy is called Vulgar, Common, Cheap. The real truth is that Autocracy is more so, only its defects are concealed and fester, while Democracy's are open and are healed.

21. Democracy is capable of a more perfect Organisation and Unity than Autocracy.

22. Autocracy is built upon Caste; Democracy upon Humanity.

23. "The Parliament of Man, the Federation of the World," is only possible in a world of Democratic nations. So long as there are Kings, Emperors, and Dynasties there can be no World Unity.

24. Militarism is a function of Autocracy, Democracy functions in Law.

25. Art, Science and Literature will do better under Democracy than under any protection and patronage they may get from Autocracy, just as plants and people grow better in the air and sunshine than in a closed room.

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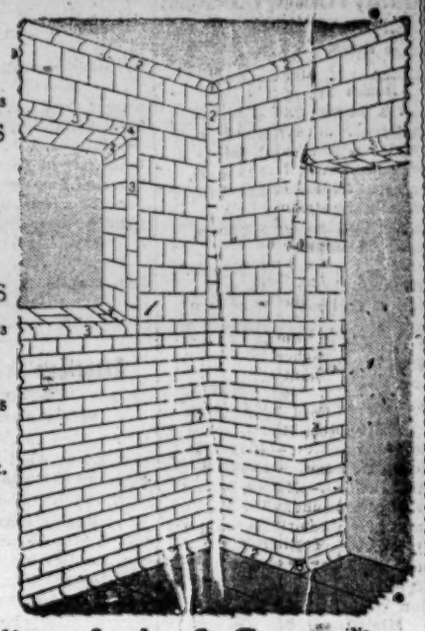

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Today's Church Services

Holy Trinity Cathedral.—Eighth Sunday after Trinity. 8 a.m. Holy Communion (also in Bubbling Well Chapel). 10.30 a.m. Mattins and Sermon. Psalm: 40. Lloyd in E flat. Lessons: 1 Kings x, 1-13. Mark x, 1-31. Anthem: God liveth still (Bach). Hymns: 536, 169, 287. Preacher: The Sub-Dean. 6 p.m. Evensong and Sermon. Psalm: 42 Lessons: 1 Kings xii. Acts xvii, 16-end. Hymns: 13, 193, 221. Preacher: The Sub-Dean.

St. Joseph's Church.—Masses at 6, 7.30 and 9 a.m. No sermon.—At 5 p.m. Benediction. On weekdays, Masses at 6 and 7 a.m.

Union Church, Shanghai.—11 a.m. Preacher Rev. C. E. Pattora M. A. Chant 57. Hymns 531, 413, 370, 401. 5.30. Preacher Rev. Clifford M. Drury B. A., D. D. Subject Mount Carmel.

Christian Science Society of Shanghai.—Masonic Hall, The Bund. Sunday Service 11 a.m. Subject: "Spirit." Sunday School 10 o'clock. Testimony Meeting Wednesday Evening 6 o'clock. Reading Room open daily except Sunday in the Chung Foo Building, Rooms 502-503. Monday to Friday 10.30 to 2, Saturday 10.30 to 12.30, also Wednesday 5 to 5.45.

Community Church of Shanghai.—9:30 Sunday School at 10 Avenue Petain. 11:00 a.m. Morning worship in the Columbia Country Club, 50 Route Doumer. The pastor, Rev. Clifford M. Drury will preach. Subject: "The Germ Theory of Sin." 5:30 p.m. Afternoon service in union with Union Church. Rev. Clifford M. Drury will preach. Subject: "Mt. Carmel."

Shanghai Free Christian Church (Evangelical).—The Services on Sunday next will be conducted as follows: 11 a.m. by Rev. W. H. Warren. 6 p.m. Rev. J. Thompson. Special service for Children at 11 a.m.

St. John's Pro-Cathedral, Jessfield.—Evening Prayer in English at six o'clock.

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DRESS

By Mary Marshall

Dark Blue Crepe de Chine is Chosen for a Smart Wrap Embroidered in Blue and Gold

The separate wrap for daytime wear is rather a rare bird among the designers of the smartest and most expensive clothes. This is of course because the woman who can afford it nowadays has a separate wrap for every important frock in her wardrobe, if it is a frock that it is likely that she will wear outdoors. To be sure there are separate sport coats of the mannish sort that women wear over sport frocks and suits and for convenient motor coats on many occasions. But aside from this the day-time wrap is usually made for some one particular frock.

But for most women this is not a practicable plan. Most of us have to select some sort of wrap in the spring that will also do in summer. It must be quite light weight—so light that it serves very little purpose at all but to be a charming wrap and to give one the satisfaction of wearing some sort of wrap.

Often inspiration for these warm-weather wraps is best derived from wraps that were originally designed for some one frock. By carefully planning the color scheme of one's frocks it is often possible to have a wrap that will be suitable for all one's frocks. The all-white coat is very useful in this way and so is the wrap of all black, especially when made of some very light material. The sketch shows a coat of blue crepe de chine trimmed with satin ribbon and blue and gold embroidery.

Even though your wrap must do duty as companion to many frocks it is always a good plan to have one frock planned specially for it. It is quite the fashion now to wear a very, very simple evening gown beneath a gorgeous evening wrap—when the wrap may be kept on—or for formal afternoon wear to wear a smart and attractive coat over the simplest sort of frock of mathing material.

ON THE SCREEN OF FASHION

Rose beige stockings seem to be going rapidly out of fashion. The silvery shades of beige seem to be most liked by smartly dressed women and more than one woman has sought to break away from the almost universal fad of wearing beige stockings by wearing stockings of silver gray. Some very sheer gun metal and black stockings have even been seen worn by smart women.

Blue crepe de chine wrap, bound with blue satin ribbon and embroidered in blue and gold

WISE AND OTHERWISE

BY MARY MARSHALL

SAUCE FOR FISH

We Americans are apt to think that well-cooked fish is good enough without any sort of sauce whatever. At most we serve it with slices of lemon or garnishing of parsley. But it becomes much more interesting when it is served with some sort of appropriate sauce.

Tartare sauce is appropriate for most rich fried fish, especially fried scallops, fried eels and fried smelts.

Melted butter with lemon juice and parsley is well served with grilled and broiled fish, such as mackerel, and is of course the correct sauce for trout.

Shrimp sauce is often served with lobster and lobster sauce is sometimes served with boiled salmon and other fish.

A good caper sauce is the best adjunct of boiled cod and many other sorts of boiled fish.

Brown bread and butter are regarded as appropriate for almost all sorts of fish, but this does not indicate the Boston type of brown bread, but a dark, rather heavy graham bread.

The only appropriate way to serve raw oysters, according to some authorities, is with lemon juice, a little red pepper and slices of brown bread and butter, while crabs call for oil, vinegar, mustard and brown bread and butter.

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Los Angles-Seattle Record Listed

Forty-four hours is the new record running time between Seattle and Los Angeles.

This time, which is believed by automobile men to set a new low record time between the two Coast cities, was recently made by Ralph Van Horn of Seattle in his own Paige automobile.

According to Van Horn, he was desirous of seeing just how fast he could cover the distance between the two cities, and consequently arranged to have his car checked out of Seattle and into Los Angeles. His actual running time on the trip was forty-four hours and forty minutes.

"I cannot speak too highly of the speed, power and reliability of the Paige," he asserted. "This car of mine has seen much rough going and has come through with a record of accomplishment that is 100 percent perfect. Before starting on this trip, the Paige had over 40,000 miles on the speedometer, and yet I can truthfully state that it came through with a perfect performance record."

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Lady Astor Discusses Britain's Ills

Combats Socialism And Chides Conservatives Who Do Nothing

"We had to go through hell to get better things during the war. Perhaps now in peace we may have to go through hell again before we can get the wheels of industry started."

Lady Astor was talking as she left Glasgow, where she had been addressing meetings for Captain Elliot at the Kelvingrove by-election. She had seen twenty or thirty youths spoil utterly the attempt of twenty times their number of respectable citizens to hold a meeting. She had watched their gesticulations and heard their yells, and she had been compelled to stand by helpless while they leaped from their seats with angry pointing fingers because she had said something that hit them hard.

Even with these remembrances fresh upon her, Lady Astor was fair to the lads who had howled her down. She realised that they lived amid conditions that gave them legitimate excuse for wrath, and her indignation was inspired not so much by their wild demeanor as by their refusal to listen to one who wished only to help them.

"I am in close touch with things," she said. "In Parliament I hear, meet and know most of the leaders; but I cannot prophesy how the present situation will work out. In the House of Commons we are at a deadlock. No one wants an election; no one can guess how it would turn out if we had one; yet the Government can do little, and no one else can do anything.

PUT SOCIALISM TO TEST

"Ramsay MacDonald really desires co-operation and peace, yet the rank and file of his supporters preach in the constituencies nothing but class hatred, and the Communists are only out to smash everything. Of course the Prime Minister and other members of the Government are learning, and so, too, are the Labor M. P.'s, but what good will that do if Socialists throughout the country are talking class war at every street corner, and hundreds of young people are being brought up with that as their only creed?

"Perhaps the criticisms on the Conservative Opposition are correct. We ought to have tried to wake the country up to what is going on and what the Socialists, if they ever get a majority, would do. At present, of course, Ramsay MacDonald has done practically nothing. He can't do anything; he dare not do anything. But I don't see why we should not make it plain what the socialistic ideals really mean.

"If we don't or can't, there is just one other course to adopt. Let the Opposition stand aside and let the Government introduce and pass just as much Socialist legislation as it likes. I know it would be taking risks, but it would be worth while. Let the Conservative say: 'You are in office and responsible. We give you a free hand; now show us what socialism can do for the country'."

It has been no secret for a long time that Lady Astor is not comfortable in her present party affiliations, but it is difficult to know how she will ultimately align herself. She likes to declare herself free from party bonds and prejudices, and she never hesitates to vote against her chiefs when she believes that they are in error. Perhaps no small part of the explanation of this is the feeling she has that party often hampers her in her zeal for progress.

"Is there any truth in the idea that you might go over to the Labor Party?" Lady Astor was asked.

"No," she replied emphatically. "I have heard the rumors, but they are quite impossible. I understand the conditions behind the Labor grievances. I sympathise with their desire for redress, but I am convinced of the futility of the remedies they propose. They dare not apply them. They give us plenty of sob stuff in the House; why don't they try to find the way out of their difficulties for themselves?"

CONSERVATIVES INACTIVE

As a practical politician Lady Astor spoke of the need of greater activity in her own party. "We do too little in our constituencies," she said. "You heard me tell the Glasgow clubmen they must get out and help Captain Elliot. It is no good their sitting in their comfortable armchairs and damning socialism. They ought to get out into the streets and work."

Lady Astor spoke of the country's need for work, and expressed the belief that work could never be provided under socialism. "Would any woman allow a committee to run her house for her? Would she not feel she could do it much better herself? What Great Britain needs is more capitalists—of the right kind—who will provide more work."

Even then, it was suggested, the fear of losing one's job, even under the best of conditions, was one of the things that drove men to socialism.

"I know it," replied Lady Astor "Uncertainty of employment is a terrible thing. But if you have any kind of faith, if you know that you are right, you have no need to be afraid. I am never afraid. When I was alone in that crowd in the slums of Glasgow, I was not afraid. It was right that I should be there, and there was no reason why I should fear."

"You are a queer mixture, Lady Astor," said the interviewer. "You are a practical politician, and you talk practical politics, and all of a sudden you bring in Sabbath subjects."

"Perhaps," was Lady Astor's answer. "That was why I was sent into politics. I didn't want to go into them. I may not stay in them, but I want to bring Sabbath subjects, as you call them, into everyday life."

More Truth Than Poetry

BY S. E. KISER

There have been times, as I'll confess,
When things looked rather dark to me,
But brighter days are due, I guess;
The worst is past, or seems to be.

Hereafter we shall cease to pay
A tax on daggers or on dirks;
Let's cast our doubts and fears away,
And start the wheels in all the works.

Hicks tells me that the Democrats
Will carry everything th's year
And bring the grafters to the mats,
And fill their hearts with holy fear.

"We'll put an end," says he, "to all
This plans, the rascals have got up;
The axe is sharpened, and will fall
On every profiteering pup!"

Montgomery, on the other hand
Assures me that the G. O. P.
Will bring new glory to the land,
And sweep things clean, from A to Z.

"Cal's sure to win," he says; "he'll get
A Congress to support him, too;
The donkey's cart will be upset,
And honest men will get their due."

So why be fearful or in doubt?
Throw up your hat and give a cheer;
No matter how the fight comes out
Our troubles all will disappear!

Be ready for a grand display,
Let flags fly over all the works;
Our thugs no longer need to pay
A tax on daggers and on dirks.

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HANKOW & PORTS.—The Str. KIANGTEEN, Capt. Klausen, will leave on Sunday, August 10, at midnight. For Freight or Passage, apply to C.M.S.N. Co.

HANKOW & Ports.—The Str. Kiangyu, Capt. Johannssen, will leave on Monday, midnight Aug. 11. For Freight or Passage, apply to C.M.S.N. Co.

HANKOW & PORTS.—The Indo-China S. N. Co.'s S.S. KUTWO, 2,664 Tons, Captain Christie, will sail for the above mentioned ports from Hunt's Wharf on Monday, August 11th, at about midnight. For Freight or Passage, apply to JARDINE, MATHESON & Co., Ltd., General Managers. Telephone: Central 241. Extensions for Freight and Passenger Departments.

HANKOW & PORTS.—The Indo-China S. N. Co.'s S.S. LUENHO, 2,868 tons, Captain Woodget, will sail for the above-mentioned ports from Hunt's Wharf on Tuesday, August 12th, at about midnight. For Freight or Passage, apply to JARDINE, MATHESON & Co., Ltd., General Managers. Telephone Central 241. Extensions for Freight and Passenger Departments.

HANKOW & PORTS.—The Hoong On S.S. Co.'s Steamer CHANGON, Captain K. C. Lee, will leave from the Ningshao Wharf, Chinese Bund Nantao, on Tuesday the 12th, Aug. at about 12 o'clock midnight. For Freight or Passage, apply to office of the Company. Tel. Freight 1529, Passage 3283.

HANKOW & PORTS.—The Str. KIANGHSIN, Capt. Kornfeldt, will leave on Wednesday, Aug. 13, at midnight. For Freight or Passage, apply to C.M.S.N. Co.

HANKOW & PORTS.—The Str. KIANGWAH, Captain Taylor, will leave on Thursday, Aug. 14, at midnight. For Freight or Passage, apply to C.M.S.N. Co.

HANKOW & PORTS.—The Indo-China S. N. Co.'s S.S. ESANG, 1,762 Tons, Captain Thompson, will sail for the above-mentioned ports from Hunt's Wharf on Thursday, August 14, at about midnight. For Freight, apply to JARDINE MATHESON & Co., Ltd., General Managers. Telephone Central 241. Extension to Freight Department.

HANKOW & PORTS.—The Indo-China S. N. Co.'s S.S. KUNGWO, 4,635 Tons, Captain Gibb, will sail for the above-mentioned ports from Hunt's Wharf on Friday, August 15, at about midnight. For Freight or Passage, apply to JARDINE, MATHESON & Co., Ltd., General Managers. Telephone Central 241. Extensions for Freight and Passenger Departments.

For Southern Ports

FOOCHOW.—The Str. HAKAN, Capt. Stewart, will leave on Sunday morning, August 10. For Freight or Passage, apply to C.M.S.N. Co.

FOOCHOW.—The s.s. NINGSHIN, 2,897 Tons, Captain O. Torgersen, will sail for the above mentioned ports from Ning-Shao Wharf on Monday, Aug. 11, at about 8:30 p.m. For Freight or Passage, apply to the Office of The San Peh S. N. Co., Ltd., No. 2 Szechuen Road. Telephones: Freight C. 1529, Passage C. 3283.

WENCHOW.—The Str. FEICHING, Capt. Manley, will leave on Tuesday morning, August 12. For Freight or Passage, apply to C.M.S.N. Co.

CANTON.—The Str. HSINKONG, Capt. Smith, will leave on Tuesday morning, August 12. For Freight or Passage, apply to C.M.S.N. Co.

For Northern Ports

CHEFOO & TIENTSIN.—The Scr. HSINMING, Capt. Wallace, will leave on Sunday, at 4 p.m. August 10. For Freight or Passage, apply to C.M.S.N. Co.

The China Press Mail Schedule

TO THE UNITED STATES AND EUROPE

DATE	CLOSING	STEAMER	DUE AT	DATE
Aug. 10	2 p.m.	Pres. Jackson	Seattle	
Aug. 11	12 noon	Tenyo Maru	S. Francisco	

TO SOUTHERN PORTS INDIA & EUROPE VIA SUEZ

DATE	CLOSING	STEAMER	DUE AT	DATE
Aug. 10	2 p.m.	Hakusan Maru	London	
Aug. 14	7 a.m.	Angkor	Marseilles	
Aug. 14	9 p.m.	P. Polk	New York	

TO NORTHERN PORTS

TO	DATE	CLOSING	STEAMER
Vladivostok	Daily	9 p.m.	via Harbin
Siberia	Daily	3 p.m.	via Chita
Chefoo & Tientsin	Today	12 m.n.	Hanyang
Chefoo and Tientsin	Today	8 a.m.	Shuntien
Newchwang	Aug. 11	12 m. n.	Kwangse
Chefoo & Tientsin	Aug. 11	11 p.m.	Kingsing
Tsingtau & Dairen	Aug. 11	8 p.m.	Sakaki Maru
Tsingtau	Aug. 12	11 p.m.	Tingsang
Chefoo & Tientsin	Aug. 12	1 p.m.	Tungchow

TO SOUTHERN PORTS

TO	DATE	CLOSING	STEAMER
Foochow	Today	8 p.m.	Oldekerk
Hongkong & Canton	Today	8 p.m.	C. of Bagdad
Hongkong & Canton	Today	10 a.m.	Emil Kirdorf
Hongkong & Canton	Today	11 p.m.	Korea Maru
Swatow	Aug. 11	12 m.n.	Szechuen
Wenchow	Aug. 11	12 m.n.	Feiching
Amoy	Aug. 11	10 a.m.	Tilliwong
Swatow	Aug. 12	11 p.m.	Weihing
Amoy	Aug. 14	7 a.m.	Soochow
Swatow	Aug. 14	11 p.m.	Woosang
Hongkong & Canton	Aug. 14	9 p.m.	P. Polk
Swatow	Aug. 16	9 a.m.	Luchow

MISCELLANEOUS PORTS

TO	DATE	CLOSING	STEAMER
Russia and Europe	Daily	9 p.m.	via Trans
Japan ports	Daily	9 p.m.	via Trans
Holland Direct	Today	8 p.m.	Oldekerk
Germany via ports	Today	10 a.m.	Emil Kirdorf
Manila, Australia & New Zealand via H'kong	Today	11 a.m.	Korea Maru
Japan ports	Aug. 12	8 p.m.	Nagasaki Maru
Manila, Australia & New Zealand via H'kong	Aug. 14	7 a.m.	Angkor
Manila, Australia & New Zealand via H'kong	Aug. 14	9 p.m.	P. Polk
Japan ports	Aug. 15	3.30 p.m.	Yamashiro M

Weather Report

Aug. 8.—The low center of the Yellow Sea continues Northwestward, reaches Shantung and the Petchell Gulf, where it causes cyclonic circulation. The typhoon of the Pacific Ocean is slowly moving West Northwest ward in the direction of the Loochoos. Slight monsoon along our coasts. Variable winds and local calms further in the south.

Aug. 9.—Hot, damp and sultry weather. Breezes of the South-east quadrant.

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YANGTSZE PORTS

The I.C. s.s. Luenho from Hankow and other Yangtse ports is due to arrive in Shanghai Sunday morning August 10.

The I.C. s.s. Esang from Hankow and ports is expected to arrive in Shanghai Wednesday morning August 13.

The I.C. s.s. Kungwo from Hankow and ports is expected to arrive in Shanghai Thursday morning August 14.

The C.M. s.s. Kiangyu left Hankow on August 7 is expected to arrive in Shanghai August 10.

The C. N. s.s. Wuchang from Hankow left that port on August 7 and is expected to arrive in Shanghai at 11 a.m. on August 10.

The C.M. s.s. Kianghsin which left Hankow on August 8 via Yangtsze ports is expected to arrive in Shanghai on Monday morning August 11.

The C.N. s.s. Poyang which left Hankow is expected to arrive in Shanghai on Monday at 11 a.m., August 11.

The C.N. s.s. Linan which left Hankow today, August 10 is expected to arrive in Shanghai at 11 a.m. on August 13.

The C.M. s.s. Kiangwah left Hankow for Shanghai on Saturday, August 9 and is expected to reach here via ports on Tuesday, August 12.

SOUTHERN PORTS

The I. C. s.s. Tingsang from Canton, Hongkong and Swatow is expected to arrive in Shanghai Sunday afternoon August 10.

The C.M. s.s. Kwanglee which left Hongkong for Shanghai via ports on Thursday night, August 7 is expected to arrive here on Monday, August 11.

The C.M. s.s. Hsinkong which left Amoy on August 7 is expected to arrive in Shanghai on Sunday, August 10.

The C.N. s.s. Soochow direct from Hongkong is expected to arrive in Shanghai at 8 a.m. on August 11.

The C.N. s.s. Wuhu from Swatow direct is expected to arrive in Shanghai at 4 p.m. on August 10.

The C.N. s.s. Tientsin from Swatwo is expected to arrive in Shanghai at 8 a.m. on August 10.

NORTHERN PORTS

The I. C. s.s. Woosang from Newchwang and Tsitung is expected to arrive in Shanghai on Saturday August 13.

The I. C. s.s. Weihing from Tsingtau direct is expected to arrive in Shanghai on Monday August 11.

The C.M. s.s. Hsinming from Tientsin left Chefoo enroute to Shanghai on August 7 and is expected to arrive here Saturday afternoon, August 9.

The I. C. s.s. Fuseng from Tientsin, Chefoo and Weihaiwei is expected to arrive in Shanghai Wednesday afternoon on August 13.

The Blue Funnel s.s. Pyrrhus which left Tsingtau today is expected to arrive in Shanghai on Sunday, August 10.

The C.N. s.s. Tungchow from Tientsin, Chefoo and Weihaiwei is expected to arrive in Shanghai at 3 p.m. on August 10.

FOR JAPAN PORTS

The N.Y.K. s.s. Taketoyo Maru is expected to arrive in Shanghai Saturday August 9 and dock at the Upper Bouy. The liner will sail for New York via Panama on Sunday at 4:30 a.m. August 10.

The N. Y. K. s.s. Nikko Maru from Moji and ports is expected to arrive in Shanghai, Sunday, August 10 and will return to Moji on Wednesday, August 13.

The N.Y.K. s.s. Aso Maru is expected to arrive in Shanghai at the Wayside Wharf on Sunday, August 10 and will sail for Nagoya and Yokohama at 7:30 a.m. on Wednesday, August 13.

The N.Y.K. s.s. Nagasaki Maru from Nagasaki and Kobe is expected to arrive in Shanghai Tuesday, August 12, and will return to Nagasaki at 8:30 on Wednesday, August 13.

The N.Y.K. s.s. Yamashiro Maru from Japan ports is expected to arrive in Shanghai Wednesday, August 13, and will sail for Moji on Saturday morning, August 16.

EUROPEAN LINES

The Ben s.s. Benrinnes left London on June 20 for Shanghai via ports and is due to arrive here August 10.

The Blue Funnel s.s. Memnon from Liverpool for China ports left Singapore July 31 enroute to Hongkong and Shanghai here August 10.

The P. & O. s.s. Mirzapore from London sailed from Singapore at daylight on July 15.

The P. and O. s.s. Kaiyan from London is expected to leave Hongkong at 4 p.m. on Saturday, August 9 for Shanghai.

The M.M s.s. Azay Le Rideau which left Marseilles on July 3 is due to leave Saigon at 7 a.m. Monday, August 4 and is expected to arrive in Shanghai about August 10.

The C.L.E.A. s.s. Glenogle which left London for the Far East on July 26 is expected to arrive in Shanghai September 8.

The G. L. E. A. s.s. Pembrokeshire which left London on June 28 is expected to arrive in Shanghai August 11.

The N.D.L. s.s. Aachen from Port Said left for Shanghai via Suez and ports on July 27. The liner is expected to arrive here on August 27.

The Swedish East-Asiatic s.s. Nanking from Gothenburg left Suez for Shanghai on July 24 and is expected to arrive here September 1.

The Swedish East-Asiatic s.s. Canton from Gothenburg left Christiania enroute to Shanghai on July 12. The liner is expected to arrive here on August 24.

The L.T.S.N. s.s. Fiume L. which sailed from Trieste on July 20 is expected to arrive in Shanghai September 5.

The P. and O. s.s. Sardinia is expected to leave Hongkong Sunday, August 10, at daylight for Shanghai.

The M.M. s.s. Paul Lecat which sailed from Marseilles on July 17 is now expected to arrive in Shanghai August 21 and will return to the French ports in September.

The M. M. Andre Lebon from Marseilles sailed for Shanghai and Japan ports on July 31 and is expected to arrive here on September 4. The liner will return to Marseilles on September 25.

The Ben s.s. Bendoran which left London for Shanghai on July 4 is expected to arrive at Penang on August 9 and will probably reach Shanghai on August 28.

The Ben s.s. Benlawers left London for Shanghai on July 18 and is now expected to arrive here about September 11.

The G.L.E.A. s.s. Gleniffer which left London on July 12 is expected to arrive in Shanghai August 25.

The N.D.L. s.s. Trier which left Antwerp on August 2 is expected to arrive in Shanghai Septmber 18.

The P. & O. s.s. Kashmir left London at 2 p.m. on August 1 enroute for Shanghai via Suez.

AMERICAN LINES

The Dodwell s.s. Wray Castle is expected to arrive in Shanghai about August 31.

The Dollar Liner President Polk from New York on her second voyage around the world from New York via Panama, San Francisco and Japan ports is expected to arrive in Shanghai at 6 a.m. Tuesday, August 12 and will sail on August 15.

The Dollar s.s. President Monroe which sailed from New York sailed from San Francisco on August 2 for the Orient and is due to arrive in Shanghai about August 26.

The P.M. s.s. President Wilson from San Francisco via Japan ports is expected to arrive in Shanghai on Tuesday, August 12 and will sail for Hongkong and Manila on August 13.

The P. M. s.s. President Taft from Manila and Hongkong is expected to arrive in Shanghai August 15 and will sail for San Francisco via Japan ports on Aug. 16.

The Adl. O. Line s.s. President Jackson from Manila and Hongkong arrived in Shanghai about 6 p.m. on August 9 and will probably sail for Seattle via Japan ports at 4 p.m on Sunday, August 10.

The T. K. K. s.s. Korea Maru from San Francisco is expected to arrive in Shanghai Sunday morning August 10 and will sail for Hongkong and Manila the same afternoon.

The T. K. K. s.s. Tenyo Maru from Manila and Hongkong is expected to arrive in Shanghai Monday August 11 and will leave for San Francisco the same day.

The Dollar s.s. President Harrison from New York is expected to sail from San Francisco on August for the Orient.

The Dollar s.s. President Van Buren is schedule to sail from San Francisco enroute to Shanghai from New York on August 30.

The Adl. O. Line s.s. President Jefferson is expected to arrive in Shanghai from Manila and Hongkong about August 21 and will sail for Seattle on August 22.

The Adl. O. Line s.s. President Grant which sailed from Seattle on July 31 is expected to arrive in Shanghai on August 17.

The C.P.O.S. s.s. Empress of Asia from Vancouver via Japan ports is expected to arrive in Shanghai on Friday, August 15. The liner will probably dock at the China Merchants' Lower wharf and sail for Hongkong and Manila the following day.

The C.P.O.S. s.s. Empress of Australia from Manila and Hongkong is expected at Woosung on Sunday, August 17 and will sail for Vancouver via Japan ports on Monday, August 18.

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*S.S. "SCHEER" on or about the 1st of Sept.
S.S. "ALBERT VOGLER" on or about the 22nd of Sept.
†S.S. "OLIVA" on or about the 28th of Oct.
S.S. "CARL LEGIEN" on or about the 10th of Nov.
S.S. "ADOLF VON BAEYER" on or about the 10th of Dec.
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*S.S. "TRIER"	September 18
S.S. "ELBERFELD"	October 20
*S.S. "COBLENZ"	November 14
S.S. "PFALZ"	December 15
*S.S. "DERFFLINGER"	January 7

HOMEWARD BOUND	From Shanghai
S.S. "SCHLESIEN"	September 5
S.S. "AACHEN"	October 7
*S.S. "TRIER"	October 14
S.S. "ELBERFELD"	November 22
*S.S. "COBLENZ"	December 9
S.S. "PFALZ"	January 13
*S.S. "DERFFLINGER"	February 1

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Kalyan	Sept. 2	"Morea"	Oct. 14	Mantua	Dec. 9
*Nagoya	Sept. 6	Kashgar	Oct. 28	Khiva	Dec. 23
Kaisar-I-Hind	" 16	Malwa	Nov. 11	Macedonia	Jan. 6

*Calls at Casablanca.

P. & O. to Bombay—via Hongkong, Straits & Colombo.		Sicilia	Aug. 16
		Sardinia	Aug. 31
B. I. to Calcutta—from Hongkong via Singapore & Penang.		Takada	Aug. 20
		Talma	Sept. 2
B. I. to Calcutta—from Shanghai via Japan, Hongkong & Straits.		Tilawa	Aug. 29

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P. & O. to Sydney and Melbourne—from Hongkong via Manila, Townsville & Brisbane.		Eastern	Aug. 27
		Arafura	Oct. 1
		St. Albans	Oct. 29

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Sept. 15	Nov. 10	Jan. 26	Mar. 23	Empress of Canada
Sept. 27	Nov. 22	Feb. 9	Apr. 6	Empress of Russia

To Hongkong and Manila

Leave S'hai	Arrive H'kong	Leave H'kong	Arrive Manila	Ship
Aug. 16	Aug. 18	Aug. 20	Aug. 22	Empress of Asia
Aug. 30	Sept. 1	Sept. 3	Sept. 5	Empress of Canada
Sept. 13	Sept. 15	Sept. 17	Sept. 19	Empress of Russia

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S.S. "PERSIA"	sails about October	10

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S.S. "VENEZIA"	sails about September	1
*S.S. "LACONIA"	sails about September	28
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S.S. President Lincoln	Sept. 13
S.S. President Cleveland	Sept. 27
S.S. President Pierce	Oct. 11

For Hongkong and Manila

S.S. President Wilson	Aug 13
S.S. President Lincoln	Aug. 27
S.S. President Cleveland	Sept. 10
S.S. President Pierce	Sept. 24
S.S. President Taft	Oct. 8

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S.S. President Wilson ..... Aug. 13

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S.S. VICTORIOUS	August	24
S.S. LIBERATOR	October	5

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Shinyo Maru Sept. 7	Sept. 11	Sept. 14
Siberia Maru Sept. 22	Sept. 26	Sept. 28
Taiyo Maru Oct. 4	Oct. 8	Oct. 10

Leave Yokohama	L. Kobe	Arr. S'hai.
Siberia Maru Sept. 2	Sept. 4	Sept. 7
Taiyo Maru Sept. 15	Sept. 17	Sept. 21
Tenyo Maru Oct. 1	Oct. 3	Oct. 6
Korea Maru Oct. 13	Oct. 15	Oct. 18

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N.Y.K.

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†Nagasaki Maru ... Aug. 13
Yamaskiro Maru .. Aug. 16
Kamo Maru ..... Aug. 17
†Shanghai Maru ... Aug. 18
Kumano Maru .... Aug. 20
Omi Maru ..... Aug. 23

For Seattle via Victoria, B.C.
Yokohama Maru .. Sept. 4

For Europe
Hakusan Maru ... Aug. 9
*Tsuruga Maru .... Aug. 21
Kitano Maru ..... Aug. 23
*Durban Maru .... Aug. 30
Haruna Maru .... Sept. 6
Kamo Maru ..... Sept. 20

For Australian Ports.
Tango Maru, Sept. 10 from Kobe, Sept. 12, from Nagasaki, Sept. 17 from Hongkong.

For New York, Boston via San Francisco, Los Angeles, Harbour and Panama.
*Taketoyo Maru ... Aug. 12

For Manila and Hongkong
Iyo Maru ..... Sept. 24

For Bombay
Aki Maru ..... Aug. 24

For Calcutta from Hongkong
*Hakodate Maru ... Aug. 18
Wakasa Maru .... Aug. 31

For South America via Cape from Kobe.
*Kamakura Maru Aug. 20 from Kobe.

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AZAY LE RIDEAU	3rd July	15th August	28th Aug	
PAUL LECAT	17th July	29th August	11th Sept.	
ANDRE LEBON	31st July	12th Sept.	25th Sept.	
AMBOISE	14th Aug.	26th Sept.	9th Oct.	
CHANTILLY	28th Aug.	10th Sept.	23rd Oct.	

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FOR SEATTLE & TACOMA, via JAPAN PORTS & VICTORIA
S.S. "MANILA MARU" ..... August 17
S.S. "AFRICA MARU" ..... September 3

FOR TIENTSIN DIRECT
S.S. "CHOSHU MARU" ..... August 10

FOR NEW YORK via PANAMA
S.S. "ALASKA MARU" ..... September 27

FOR NORTH CHINA PORTS. Tsingtao, Tientsin & Dairen.
S.S. "FUKUKEN MARU" ..... August 18
S.S. "SEIKYO MARU" ..... August 26

FOR FORMOSA. For Keelung & Takao via Foochow.
S.S. "KOHOKU MARU" ..... August 22

FOR JAPAN (DIRECT)
S.S. "PARIS MARU" ..... August 18

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S.S. "Boeton" from Shanghai on the 1st Sept., 1924.
S.S. "Boeroe" from Shanghai on the 5th, Oct., 1924.

Outward Bound:
S.S. "Boeroe" due at Shanghai on the 1st Sept., 1924.
S.S. "Oostkerk" due at Shanghai on the 30th Sept., 1924.
S.S. "Schiedyk" due at Shanghai on the 28th Oct., 1924.

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"PRESIDENT JEFFERSON"	Aug. 22	Sept. 7
"PRESIDENT GRANT"	Sept. 3	Sept. 19
"PRESIDENT MADISON"	Sept. 15	Oct. 1
"PRESIDENT McKINLEY"	Sept. 27	Oct. 13

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SUMMARY OF AUCTIONS

On Monday, 11th August, 1924, at 10 a.m.
At 21 Temple Lane, Superior Household Furniture and Sundries.

On Wednesday, 13th August, 1924, at 10 a.m.
In Front Salesroom, Excellent Household Furniture, Piano, and Sundries

On Wednesday, 13th August, 1924, at 2.30 p.m.
In Cargo Salesroom, General Merchandise and Sundries

DETAILS OF AUCTIONS AS UNDER:—

Favoured with Instructions from the Concerned
Will sell by Public Auction within the premises

No. 21 Temple Lane

On Monday, 11th August, 1924, at 10 a.m.

The whole of the

Excellent Household Furniture & Sundries

Comprising:—

Contents of Hall, Drawing room, Dining room, 3 Bedrooms and Bathrooms

Axminster stair carpet, brass rods, serge curtains, Japanese matting, American leather & Tapestry upholstered couch and easy chairs, **carved blackwood side tables,** jardineres stands, stools & tea table, brass fender, small table, coal box, rugs, **mahogany stained sideboard, cellarette,** silver cabinet, curio cabinet, Dining table & chairs 3-fold screen, Morris rocking chair, teapoys, chairs, E. P. & Glass ware, crockery, Coloured painting and pictures, cloisonne & porcelain ware, Ladies desk, **Grey enamelled double wardrobe with 3 bevelled mirrors, dressing table with 3 bevelled** mirrors, Brass double bedstead, chairs, medicine chest, 3 white enamelled single bedsteads, white enamelled wardrobe, dressing table, 3-folding screen, **Blue axminster carpet,** cane chairs, **Oak stained bevelled mirror door wardrobe,** dressing table, chest of drawers, cretonne upholstered arm chairs, electric table fans, table & bed linen, **Cooking Stove,** filter, tables, cupboard, utensils-shelving, partitions, etc., etc.

Also

3 Porcelain Lavatory Basins, & Geyser
2 Seamless Axminster Carpets
1 Canteen Set in Mahogany Stained Case

On view Saturday afternoon & Sunday, 9th & 10th August

In Front Salesroom

On Wednesday, 13th August, 1924, at 10 a.m.

Excellent Household Furniture, Piano, and Sundries

Comprising:—

Mirror back hat rack, folding go cart, red plush covered double spring couch and arm chairs, centre table, mahogany stained silver ware cabinet, flower stands, dark stained bevelled mirror back sideboard, dinner wagon, dining table, dining chairs, white enamel ice chest, white enamel oval bevelled mirror door wardrobe, chest of drawers, mirror back dressing table, pedestal, white enamel double Simmons bedstead with spring and other mattresses, **Singer hand sewing machine brand new,** cooking range, crockery, glass ware, cooking utensils, electric fittings, pictures, books, etc., etc., etc.

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In Cargo Salesroom

On Wednesday, 13th August, 1924, at 2.30 p.m.

General Merchandise and Sundries

Comprising:—

5 Cases Gum Arabic, 20 Cases Metal Polish, 30 Tins Black Varnish, 17 Cases White Powder (For Making Tooth Powder), 1 Bag Acid Boracic Powder, 1 Case Bamboo Cigarette Holders, 3 Pieces Dyed Pongee Silk, 1 Cord Tyre 30 X 3½, 16 Lengths Wire Rope, 13 Raidling, 3 Steam Heaters, 25 Dozen Steel Butts, 18 Dozen Enamelled Mugs, 63 Glass Lamp Globes, 4 Cases Tinned Fruits, 12 Coils Wire,

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Ancient Phoenician Ruins Found On Persian Gulf

London.—Captain R. E. Cheesman, formerly private secretary to Sir Percy Cox in Bagdad, has just returned from an expedition into Arabia in the unknown territories of the Sultan of Nejd.

He penetrated the great South Desert as far as the mysterious oasis of Jabrin, the position of which has long been a matter of speculation to geographers. The Bedouin who inhabit this inaccessible region are the Ahl Murra—a savage, little known tribe and virtually pagan, being, possibly, the survivers of the pre-Arab population.

Another important discovery was that of a ruined site, there is every reason to suppose, is that of Jerra, an ancient Phoenician port on the Persian Gulf. The position was that given by Ptolemy in his geographical list about the middle of the second century, since when all trace of it has been lost.

Captain Cheesman was staying with the Sultan Ibn Sand in Hufuf at the time of the latter's reported death. He was, in fact, in excellent health.

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"Dancer's Heart" Is Newest Disease

London.—One of the most fashionable complaints of the moment is "dancer's heart," according to advices from medical sources. The craze for dancing at all hours and at all times, between meals and between the courses of meals, is having an effect on the most energetic.

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Sold 388 tons.
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Polyphemus	July 19
President Pierce	Aug. 3
Siberia Maru	July 16
Taiyo Maru	July 28
Tecumseh	July 16
Yankee Arrow	July 6

FOR VANCOUVER

Chris Moller	July 25
Empress of Asia	July 6
Empress of Canada	July 22
Empress of Russia	Aug. 3

FOR SEATTLE

Alabama Maru	July 23
Anna E. Morse	July 25
Arabia Maru	July 12
Dewey	July 17
Eldridge	July 29
President Grant	July 5
President Madison	July 17
President McKinley	July 29
Stoweken	July 5
West Himrod	Aug. 7
West Keats	Aug. 8
West O'Rowa	July 5

FOR NEW YORK

Radnor	Aug. 7
Cyclops	July 8
Dryden	July 4
Eclipse	Aug. 1
Fushimi Maru	July 12
Gaelic Prince	July 10
Havre Maru	July 6
Kendal Castle	July 29
President Adams	July 18
President Garfield	Aug. 1
Stanley	July 3
Tatsuno Maru	July 12
Titan	July 26

FOR UNITED KINGDOM

Amazone Maru	August 2
Teiresias	Aug. 6
Anchises	July 11
Carmarthenshire	July 5
Carnarvonshire	July 17
City of Napier	July 7
Coloradn	July 15
Devanha	Aug. 5
Genoa Maru	July 5
Hakozaki Maru	July 26
Karmala	July 3
Malwa	July 23
Phemius	July 4
President Cleveland	July 20
Telamon	July 16

FOR HAMBURG

Atlas Maru	July 9
Earnland	July 10
Pfalz	July 7
Westerdyk	July 3

FOR COPENHAGEN

Formosa	July 3
Malaya	July 6

FOR BARCELONIA

Isla de Panay	July 9

FOR TRIESTE

Gerania	July 28
Nippon	July 2
Rosandra	July 31

FOR MARSEILLES

Amazone	July 31
Angers	July 3
City of Dunkirk	July 29
Porthos	July 17

FOR INDIA

Benclench	Aug. 8
Morioka Maru	July 24
Nagato Maru	Aug. 8
Soudan	July 4

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AUTOMOBILES

大陸報 The China Press 大陸報

"The Pulse of this Great City and of China"

FEATURES

SHANGHAI, SUNDAY, AUGUST 10, 1924

Play, Sleep And A Hobby Prevent "Slipping"

Dr. Barker Of Johns Hopkins Tells Middle-Aged How To Keep Fit

Ponce De Leon was a man with a snow-white beard when he set out to look for the fountain of youth, but the host of his present-day disciples are men of middle age. They are not the men who have descended the hill, but those who have attained the crest and gone just far enough beyond to feel the ground slipping from under their feet. It is they who are seeking most ardently for something on which they may lay their hands to maintain themselves at the high point of their efficiency until they provide for a peaceful sojourn in the valley of old age.

What can the middle-aged man do to keep himself from slipping? What must he do to hold his place in business amid the changes that threaten to sweep him from the job that he has attained by years of hard toil on the upward grade? Knowledge gained through experience gives him an advantage over the younger men, but the terrific grind and wear of modern civilisation too often deprive him of the physical ability to hold on. The subway, the street car, the automobile, the cramped confines of city life have robbed him of the strengthening activities which contributed to the virility of his fathers.

Dr. Lewellys F. Barker, Professor Emeritus of Medicine in Johns Hopkins University and former physician-in-chief of the Johns Hopkins Hospital in Baltimore, expresses the opinion that the best way to insure an efficient middle-age is to have "chosen" the right kind of grandparents so as to have a good constitution. But this does not mean that the middle-aged man himself is impotent in the matter of his own welfare.

DOUBTFUL ABOUT GLAND THERAPY

"The middle-aged man who 'feels he is slipping' can do more for himself than any one else can do for him," said Dr. Barker, "and he can do it best by attention to physical and mental hygiene, by a proper behavior in matters that are within his own control. For the most part it is best to put all thoughts of 'rejuvenation' completely out of mind. It is my opinion that 'gland therapy, has been much overexploited. In some cases the Steinach operation appears to have been slightly beneficial, but magical transformations such as the public has come to believe in do not occur. I question whether we shall ever find a way to 'restore youth' or to prolong human life indefinitely.

"Personally I hope we shall not. Why should a man wish for anything more than to have a normal, healthy life? We should be glad to live healthily each part of our life for its own sake—a normal childhood, a normal youth, a normal middle age and a normal senescence. Living forever upon this earth would be a very terrible thing; the very thought of it excites horror. Moreover, such an everlasting earthly life would destroy our chief hopes for improving the human race.

"By the time he is 40, the man with ordinary powers of observation ought to have learned to a great extent what is good for him and what is not. He should be able to answer such questions as to whether coffee and tobacco are injurious to his activities or interfere with his sleep. Restful sleep does as much as anything to aid a man in conserving his powers, and if he is 'losing his grip' lack of sleep is often one of the reasons.

"When a middle-aged man feels he is becoming less efficient in his business he is likely to be overcome by a panicky determination to submerge himself in work, to attempt to accomplish in more hours what he was once able to do in less time. This is a fatal mistake. Rather, his primary need is more rest and relaxation.

HOW NOT TO WORRY

"It is an easy thing to tell a man 'not to worry,' but he is likely to reply with the question: 'How can I stop it?" Recreation offers a means. Every man should have at least one or two hobbies to divert his mind and to relax the tension of business cares. Chauncey M. Depew, I am told, engaged in public speaking primarily as a hobby. In order to prepare his dinner speeches it was necessary for him completely to forget his duties as a railroad executive as soon as he left his office. He is now 90 years old. He still is serving the New York Central Railroad. Gardening, fishing, an interest in art, music or books, or engaging in some social-welfare activity may provide a fit hobby for the man who would find public speaking only another source of worry. Every man must pick his own hobby through inclination and by a process of experimentation.

"Play is the best kind of exercise, but the middle-aged man must use care in the selection of the games in which he indulges. Tennis is good exercise for the man of 40 who is content not to play it too strenuously, but for a man past 40 golf is perhaps better fitted to his needs. Riding and walking are also excellent forms of exercise.

"Calisthenic exercises will do much toward keeping a man in condition, but calisthenics should not be overdone. Men who are past 60 will often find that the exercises best fitted to their needs are simple ones that can be performed in bed while under the covers and out of danger from exposure to cold.

"But real play is the thing of which the middle-aged man is most in need. He should give a week-end or an afternoon each week to recreation. He will find it will pay him to take a day off now and then and to make semi-annual vacations a regular practice—at least two weeks in the Summer and a shorter vacation in mid-Winter. The chief object of these vacations should be to get into the open air and as far away as possible from the sights and sounds of the city and the thoughts of business."

Dr. Barker holds that diet is a cardinal factor in the hygiene of middle life and the quality of food is a thing of far more importance than quantity, though both should be considered. Overeating, he says, puts an undue strain on the blood vessels of the abdomen and is believed to be one of the chief causes of high blood pressure.

"Big meals are quite likely to be rich meals," he added. "We Americans, as a rule, eat too much meat and our physical well-being would be better if we cut our meat diet in half. Moreover, the body weight should be kept somewhere near the average for the age and sex; one should be neither fat nor thin.

"Sleep is a factor too often ignored. It is important that the middle-aged business man should send himself to bed on time. The value of two hours' rest before midnight cannot be overestimated and the average man should get at least seven hours' sleep. I mean seven hours of sound sleep. To get this he should have a bed that is comfortable, but not too soft; coverings that are adequate, but not too warm; night clothes that are light and roomy. Twin beds are conducive to better rest than double beds, and fresh air in the sleeping apartment is essential. That does not mean sleeping in a draft.

"One of the things that should constantly be borne in mind is the problem of ridding the body of the poisonous substances that are continuously accumulating within it. Exercise will do much, and regularity of habits still more. The eating of a liberal amount of fruit, green vegetables and 'roughage' is often advisable. The regular practice of drugging one's self with laxatives is pernicious and should be avoided. Kneading the abdomen for a few minutes each morning before rising will found helpful in many instances. It is also a good thing to get in the habit of drinking plenty of water, preferably between meals. Six or eight glasses a day is not too much for the average man.

"Persons who are in good health should take at least one bath a day and follow it up by a brisk rub-down with a coarse towel. This not only clears the pores and leaves them free to throw off poisonous substances, but it also stimulates the blood vessels and nerves of the skin.

"Periodic examination by the family physician is advisable even for young people; but for the man who is past 40 it is folly to neglect this practice. By this method one can do much to guard against those degenerative diseases that are likely to creep upon one slowly and with but little warning. Such examinations often reveal centres of insidious infection, so prone to develop in the tonsils, teeth and other parts of the body, and which are often the cause of the condition in which a man 'feels himself slipping.'"

LITTLE CALVIN COOLIDGE IS LAID TO REST.

ARTHUR WHITCOMB (Above) WHITE HOUSE FUNERAL (Below) BOY SCOUT WREATH. TO JOHN C. COOLIDGE

The above shows the crowds that gathered around the White House during the simple funeral services for Calvin Coolidge, Jr. The Boy Scouts of America took their wreath to the White House. Colonel John C. Coolidge, of Plymouth, Vt., grandfather of the dead lad, is shown reading the telegram that conveyed the dread news to him. Marine Corps Bugler Arthur Whitcomb, who sounded taps over the grave of Woodrow Wilson, sounded taps at the grave of Calvin Coolidge, Jr.

Fiume Is A Dull Port, Sacrificed To Politics Now

D'Annunzio's Once Promising City Idles While Trieste Secures All The Business

BY HAMILTON FISH ARMSTRONG

Fiume, June, 1924.

In the five years since the armistice—five years in which short patches of uncertain peace have figured less often than long stretches of riot and insurrection—Fiume has acquired a political reputation quite out of proportion to her past, and probably to her future commercial importance.

Will her local leaders, accustomed to having their polemics reported in the press of the world, be content with the quiet and oblivion that should descend upon them with the settlement of the prolonged "Adriatic Question"? Will her citizens, sustained for so long on fervid political aphorisms and Italian bounties, turn readily to peaceful commercial ways? Will the Italian Government encourage and help them to do so? Will her Yugoslav neighbors in the suburb of Susak, separated from Fiume proper by only a ribbon of water twenty feet wide, decide to settle down into the peculiar economic and geographical arrangement upon which Premier Mussolini of Italy and Premier Pachitch of Yugoslavia have agreed?

It was with these questions in mind that I arrived in the little Adriatic port which fate decreed should be so closely linked, for the rest of time, with the name of President Wilson. All this clear Summer morning the glassy stretch of the Carnaro has been bare of steamers. Mendering serpent-like streaks mark the passing of light breeses. Here and there the wake of some motor boat spreads into the distance. At intervals float the burnt-sienna and dull orange splotches of fishing sails. But apart from these the sea is smooth and empty.

The port is empty, too. Five months after the signing of the Italo-Yugoslav treaty annexing president Wilson's "Free City" to Italy and allocating the suburb of Susak and a small slice of the port of Yugoslav, grass grows in the cracks of the massive wharves built with such labor and at such cost by Hungarian financiers. The quays jut in bare and solitary grandeur out into the serene sea, and children play up and down the great derricks that used to freight merchant ships to every part of the world. There are a few straggling little sloops tied up at the public wharves, and I have counted three boats of respectable size, two of which seem in commission. That is all.

AN IDLE PORT

The arrangement arrived at with so much difficulty between the Italian and Yugoslav Governments looks strange enough on a map. It is far more strange on the port. Here is a city of considerable size stretching along the side of a large bay. One small and one large mole were built out parallel to the water front, forming the little Porto Baross and the main large port where are located the great warehouses and docks. A little stream, the Recina, flows through the easterly part of the town, dividing, just before it reaches the sea, into two branches. On the flat delta between are the yards for Croatian lumber awaiting export by sea. The tiny Recina River has been set as the international boundary between Italy and Yugoslavia, the delta being left to Yugoslavia with Susak and the adjoining Baross basin.

Consider that Fiume itself is the easternmost extremity of a long arm which Italy has stretched out along the seacoast, an arm eight or ten miles long and in places only half a mile wide, backed by the mountain ranges of Yugoslavia and confronted across the little Rechina by the busy, hostile town of Susak. Consider merely the bold geographical outlines of the arrangement, and some idea may be had of the city's precarious position from both the military and the economic points of view. It is important to realise the geographical situation in order to understand the policy which Italy seems to be developing, a policy which is striking despair into the hearts of the Fiumani and which accounts for the fact that though a great red, white and green electric flag shines at night from the top of the largest water front warehouse, the doors are bolted all day, the windows are broken and dusty, and no freight cars are seen in the adjoining maze of railway yards.

During the Paris Peace Conference it was said by representative merchants and shipping men of Fiume that the port would prosper most and would best serve the hinterland by being constituted an international city, free from customs dues and open to the merchant marines of the world. They were fearful, even those of Italian blood, of the motives which led Italy to demand outright annexation. Before the war and during the war "Italia Irredenta" did not include Fiume. Even the Treaty of London, which brought Italy into the war, and in which anything she wanted was promised with a lavishness indicating that the donors were disposing of property not theirs to give, left Fiume to Croatia.

It was only after Italy's first desires for the Adige, Trieste, the province of Gorizia-Gradisca and parts of the Istrain Peninsula had been satisfied that sentiment over Fiume began to be worked up. "Autonomists" opposed annexation to Italy because with them the hard facts of their business overbalanced whatever pro-Italian sentiments they might have had. They feared that once Italy held the port, its trade would be stifled in order that the trade and prosperity of the rival port of Trieste might be increased. Events today are bearing out their worst fears.

In the years in which Fiume was the prey of this or that rival local faction or of d'Annunzio's wild men business, of course, did not exist. Trieste meanwhile revived. Old channels of trade with Vienna and Prague were renewed, and new connections were formed with parts of Croatia, which formerly had depended on Fiume for an outlet. Of the 103,000,000 lire worth of Italian imports from Yugoslavia in the first three months of the present year more than half consisted of cattle and horses, which came mainly from Croatia, and of timber, which came entirely from Croatia and Bosnia. Now as Yugoslavia at the present time figures first in Trieste in regard to volume of traffic, we can get an idea of the extent to which Trieste has been able to acquire trade which would naturally be Fiume's.

There are many reasons why the Italian Government should look with favor on this development Trieste is much larger, much more important and influential, and much more Italian than Fiume. Its shipping interests are among the most important and powerful in Italy. One of the Fascist leaders, Signor Giunta, Deputy from Arieste is married to the daughter of the head of the Cosulich line, of Trieste. It was he, incidentally, who headed the expedition of Fascisti who expelled Zanella and his "autonomist" Government (elected by the inhabitants) from Fiume. So we see that the same sort of hard business calculations which dominated the wishes of the merchants of Fiume for an international status did not fail to play their part also in determining the annexationist program of the Italian Government.

In this light the recent removal of General Giardino, one of Italy's best soldiers, from his post as Governor of Fiume, takes on additional significance. In talking with me soon after his arrival in Rome (where he has relapsed into the sophoric life of the Senate) he warned me against taking too much stock in the complaints of any of the Fiume factions.

"They are small people, after all," he said, "and apt really to believe that personal interests of a very minor character constitute important international questions." During General Giardino's rule perfect order was enforced in Fiume, against Fascisti as well as against "autonomists" and such pro-Yugoslavs as had not been expelled by d'Annunzio or thrown by his legionaires into the ocean. ("Even the Fascisti up there," the General said to us, "are not like our Fascisti here in Rome.") This did not make him popular with the the extremists.

But the real grudge against him seems to have been that he mapped out an extensive program by which he hoped to restore Fiume to something like her former prosperity. His recommendations to Rome included, I understand, the virtual internationalising of the port's principal wharves and the restoration and enlargement of her local industries, which compriso an oil refinery, the famous Whitehead torpedo works, a shipbuilding and repair yard, etc. This would not only have restored Fiume as a competitor of Trieste, but would by creating a demand for labor, have brought new elements into Fiume and made it more difficult to control the political situation, as the laborers hereabouts are mainly Yugoslav.

SLAV PORT ACTIVITY

Hardly, therefore, had King Victor Emmanuel made his state visit to Fiume—hardly, in other words, had Italy made sure that the city was really within her grasp—when General Giardino was summarily recalled and a minor

(Continued on Page 5)

Pastor Lauds Son Of U. S. President

New York, July 14.—Dr. Jason Noble Pierce, pastor of the First Congregational Church at Washington, who conducted the funeral of Calvin Coolidge Jr. at the White House and assisted at Northampton, preached yesterday from the pulpit at the Marble Collegiate Reformed Church at Fifth Avenue and Twenty-ninth Street. His sermon was an eulogy of the President's son and a description of his last hours and of the sufferings of his parents.

"Every one was disposed to love him," said the preacher. "His youthful life attracted irresistibly. Many people who had never seen Calvin told me that they loved him because the pictures they had seen. Calvin had through all his life the very genuine spirit of religion. It seemed to me a very beautiful thing that the Boy Scouts, of which he was a member, should stand as guard of honor."

In the course of his sermon the minister read a portion of the last letter written by the boy. He said that one sentence in this had greatly comforted Mrs. Coolidge and that he had her permission to read it. Mentioning a man who was suffering from diabetes, but was fortunate in having lived until a remarkable remedy for that disease had been found, the boy wrote: "He sure was lucky in the time he chose for having diabetes." The next two sentences in the letter were as follows:

"That last is surely a foolish statement and one that is often made, for we do not believe that life is as happy as death. That's what Christ told us."

TRIED TO CONSOLE THE PRESIDENT

Telling of his attempts to console the President, the minister continued:

"I told Mr. Coolidge that in this sickness God was the consulting doctor trying vainly to tell his colleagues here below how to save this life because they were not able perfectly to know God's laws and that diseases which are fatal today are healed tomorrow.

"The President looked at me and said, 'That may all be true, but what would heaven be like, if it were made up only of old women.' And the minister was dumb. The President realised that in the heavenly light there lives the spirit of eternal truth.

"That was the time to thank God that in the hour of affliction our great President had no bitterness in his heart and was able to gift, however unwilling must be however unwilling must be his his sacrifice."

In various parts of his sermon the preacher brought tears and sobs from the congregation. He gave his audience a description of the death-bed scene.

"In his hours of delirium just before the end," said Dr. Pierce, "he was commanding troops.

"'Come on men, chase those rebels. Come on men,' he cried.

"In the words of the President, just before 7 o'clock his subconscious mind seemed to know that the efforts were unavailing, and Calvin said, 'We surrender.' He repeated the words again to the nurse. 'We surrender.'

"The nurse remained silent until in a curt command young Calvin said 'Tell them we surrender,' and was not quieted until the nurse said she had 'told them.'

"Dr. Boone then spoke up and said, 'No, Calvin, never surrender.'

"And Calvin replied, 'We surrender.' The flesh had surrender-rendered, but not the spirit.

THE BOY'S FAITH IN RELIGION

"Last of all the religious faith of this lad made him what he was. He was reared in a Christain home by believing parents. From his earliest days he was taken to church and to Sabbath school. That it happened to be a Congregational Church is of little importance. The important thing is that it was a Christian church, where he was taught the life and example of our Blessed Lord, and led to follow in His sacrifice."

The clergyman said that a devoted family affection had watched Calvin's every step and guarded him from every harm.

"And as I had the privilege in the intimacy that comes between pastor and parishioners, I saw that the life of young Calvin was a wonderful testimony of obedience, said Dr. Pierce. "Here was a little lad who never questioned his parents' direction but obeyed.

"That grief-stricken father could only think during those

(Continued on Page 6)

Once An Immigrant Boy, Is Now Bus King

John Hertz Began As Newspaper Copy Boy, Then Drove Delivery Wagon

BY SILAS BENT

While John Hertz, who recently swung a $25,000,000 merger of the New York and Chicago bus lines, was a copy boy for The Chicago Daily News, a doctor told him he must get another job which would take him out into the air. So he began driving a delivery wagon.

But the newspaper office still offered a source of revenue. The sporting editor told the youth he would pay 25 cents each for items for his page, and in this way Hertz sometimes made as much as three dollars a week. One day when he put in an appearance with two or three items the sporting editor told him: "Say, you'll have to write that yourself, Johnny. I haven't got the time."

Thus began the youth's education. He had been talking of the items before; now he had to set them down with a lead pencil. He says he might never have learned to read and write if that had not happened. And it was natural that when he had regained his health he should return to the newspaper game, this time as police reporter for The Record, morning edition of The Daily News. Presently he got to be assistant sporting editor. He felt by that time that he had struck the upward grade.

Then a catastrophic thing happened. The Record was merged with The Herald, as The Chicago Record-Herald, and overnight the assistant sporting editor found himself out of a job. He felt as though the earth had dropped from beneath his feet. He was engaged to marry Miss Frances Kesner, and he was and still is, as he say, "crazy" about her. He did a crazy thing—or so it seemed. He went ahead and married, job or no job. It's bad luck, you know, to postpone a wedding.

MANAGED A PUGILLIST

In that day Benny Yanger was regarded as a lightweight championship possibilty, and for nine months young Hertz took charge of the pugilist's fortunes. The acquaintance he had formed in his newspaper work, as he says, "was the only thing on the shelf;" but to the manager of a prize-fighter it did not bulk large as an asset. The young man decided he could use it to better advantage as an automobile salesman. He began selling Columbia cars on a 5 percent commission. In the first year he earned $850 and went into debt. The second year he earned $10,000, the third $13,000. The President of the corporation complained to the general manager that the salesman was making too much money.

"He didn't know," Hertz told me in his room at the Waldorf, just after he had completed the bus merger, "that there was a new baby at my house and that I was working every day from 7 in the morning until midnight. I went to work two hours before anybody else and worked five or six hours longer. There were thirteen salesmen in Chicago and I was selling more than 70 percent of the cars. I had the desire to work and to make good. I had an incentive. That's all you need in this country."

That Hertz got into business for himself was due to the fact that a certain young lady wouldn't marry a rich and idle young Chicago man. She did not object to his money but to his idleness. His name was Walden W. Shaw, and he decided to establish an automobile selling agency in order to get the girl. Hertz was then the star salesman of the town, and young Shaw sold him a third interest in the new business for $2,000. In the course of their dealings they accumulated six big touring cars, which they rented at $5 an hour.

Hertz saw immense possibilities in the motor livery business. The Chicago Athletic Association was willing to give him a contract for its cab stand if he could supply ten cars. The company had funds to buy only three, so Hertz borrowed seven others. Out of this grew the Yellow Cab Company in Chicago and more than a thousand other companies, but not the Yellow Cab Company in New York, with which Hertz has no connection. Today his concern manufacturers more than nine-tenths of all the cabs used in the United States. When manufacturing was begun the limit was three cabs a week. Last year the rate of output was thirty, in addition to six motor buses and ten trucks, a day.

There is a saying in Chicago that Hertz has made twenty-five millionaires in making himself one. Marvey T. Woodruff, for example, is a director of his company. Woodruff had been his sporting editor on The Record, and still writes a Tribune sporting column, "In the Wake of the News," although he is reputed to be worth over $2,000,000. The Vice President and general manager of the Yellow Cab Company, another of these millionaries, was formerly a chauffeur. "I took everybody who had been good to me into the business," Hertz says. And he made these friendships pay big dividends both to himself and to his friends.

Ten years ago Hertz suffered a nervous breakdown, and the doctors prescribed Europe. During the trip abroad Hertz made two discoveries. He revisited the mountainous district in Austria north of Budapest, where he was born forty-five years ago, and realised for the first time in full what his father had done for him when he emigrated to the United States. The son was then 4 years old, and the father supported the family on $15 a week; but even so, the opportunities of industrial advancement were such in this country that Hertz regards the move as the most important of his life.

The other discovery concerned the operation of taxicabs in Europe. The Chicago company was still using heavy machines and running charge accounts. In Europe much lighter cars were in use, and the business was on a cash basis. Hertz visited officials of cab companies in all the capitals and other large cities abroad, asked questions about the management and got them to tell him what they thought an ideal taxicab should be. Then he came back to this country and tried to build that kind of car. He reduced the rate from 40 to 20 cents an hour, and other cities followed suit—with the exception of New York.

MADE MONEY RAPIDLY

Hertz began getting rich so fast that taxicabs were not enough for him. He reached out and took over the Chicago Motor Coach Company, which now operates 335 buses over 110 miles of streets. Then he lured John A. Ritchie from the New York Coach Company. He regards Ritchie as the ablest traffic manager in the country, and has quadrupled his earning power. Then he conceived the notion of merging Chicago. It took "a lot of nerve," as he says, to come from the hinterland into America's greatest city and say that he could improve the bus service.

"The greatest advantage in this merger," he said, "is that we will be the owners. That sounds upstage, doesn't it? But it's what I sold the bankers. The Fifth Avenue Coach Company was formed in 1912, and under a kind of absentee ownership it isn't as far advanced as the Chicago bus lines after operation of only eighteen months. There's something wrong. I don't know yet what's needed, but when they let me hire John Ritchie away from them it was proof enough that something was needed. Nobody can hire my men away from me.

"There are 12,000 men in the Yellow Cab Company of Chicago and they own 30 percent of the stock. We give them 20 percent of the net profit and 20 percent of the gross. We treat them like human beings. We've never had a strike and we never will have one. They buy stock in the company on time payments. We have a profit-sharing plan in view for New York and we hope to build the same kind of organisation here as in Chicago. Gradually we'll replace the buses with more advanced types.

SINGLE ENGINEERING STAFF

"Of course, there's an advantage in having a single staff of engineers for both cities. We now have nine engineers. One of them is in Europe on special work. Another is out on the Coast. The automotive industry is in a state of constant improvement. The first Packard six-cylinder engine was a failure; the

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1924 Will Be 20p.c. Less Than 1923 In Motordom

But 25p.c. Greater Than 1922—Profits Possible But More Difficult

Business in all branches of the automotive industry, production and sales, is off about 20 percent.

That probably is about the shrinkage which will be shown when the totals for the year are written and compared with those of 1923.

Sales both by manufacturers and dealers will exceed by 25 per cent 1922, which was the best previous twelve months in history except last year.

Reasonable profits are possible for wholesalers and retailers in all lines if they effect every possible economy and intensify sales effort.

With decreased production, manufacturers' profits ares growing smaller and higher prices may be expected for cars, parts and accessories. Most of these increases will be comparatively small.

Passenger car factories and dealers, except in a few cases, are heavily stocked. Many factories probably will close for "inventory" pending announcements of new models to permit dealers to get rid of their surplus.

Retail buying in all lines is in large volume, but it is being done cautiously and on a price basis. Jobbers, and retailers are stocking only for immediate needs.

This cautious attitude has made necessary industrial curtailment and there is a slowly growing increase in unemployment. This, obviously, is decreasing purchasing

Conditions in agricultural areas are improved, but the outlook is not particularly encouraging, especially in the South where the cotton crop promises to be short.

The long continued building boom has slackened perceptibly, iron and steel production have been cut sharply and car loadings are from 50,000 to 75,000 off.

There are no basic economic reasons for present conditions. No serious business depression ever has been recorded in this country with money as cheap and plentiful as it is now.

General over-production of raw materials and finished goods together with uncertainties attendant upon a presidential year seem to be chiefly responsible for lack of confidence.

The recession is not likely to be either serious or prolonged but it probably will continue until after the elections and perhaps until January 1.

Virtually all industries in the United States have fallen victims of the same malady—over production. The disease was superinduced by excess factory capacity. The direct cause was war fever together with the high temperatures which came with an attempt to supply an apparently insatiable demand for goods of all kinds in the post-armistice boom.

While serious, the disease seldom proves fatal but business doctors are unable to foretell how long it will run before convalescence begins. Prevention of continued over-production, although painful, is comparatively easy, but elimination is more difficult.

This, in substance, is the diagnosis agreed upon by all the consulting physicians. There have been contributing factors such as an over-dose of politics, uncertainty about taxation and a disgustingly backward spring.

The automotive industry is one of the victims of the epidemic. Its recovery is already assured but it might have escaped altogether had it not let youthful exuberance and optimism becloud its better judgment.

After making 6,100,000 automobiles in twenty-four months, which was more than it had been able to sell in the preceding four years, it leaped to the conclusion the country would continue indefinitely to absorb all the cars it could turn out. There wasn't any real economic basis for this theory but it was highly attractive and a cursory study of annual production totals in the past might indicate some justification for it. There have been only two years since 1899 when output has fallen behind that of the preceding year. They were 1918, when the country was at war, and 1923, when we were in the midst of an acute depression.

Up until 1917, when the United States plunged into the world war, the industry had been busy perfecting its product and its capacity was not sufficient to meet the long suppressed demand for individual transportation. Then came the war years, when all the nation's resources were devoted to the manufacture of munitions. Supplies and transport. Motor car plants, like most others, were rapidly expanded.

Public demand for cars went unsatisfied because factories were needed for something more important. After the armistice, this demand was unleashed and manufacturers were swamped with orders. This led to further plant expansion. Then came the inevitable period of deflation in 1920. After that there was another automobile boom.

This industry never has had what can be characterized as a normal year. It has no definite notion of what constitutes an average annual demand and this undoubtedly has been a serious handicap to manufacturers in fixing production schedules. "Hind sight" is much less difficult than foresight, but it does seem that the more astute of the motor car makers should have realised six months ago that the pyramiding of sales could not go on indefinitely.

Nothing resembling a "saturation point" has been reached or will be reached, but the number of first car buyers is diminishing every year and the time is measurably near when almost the entire market will be of a replacement nature.

No one has the remotest idea what the replacement demand will be, but there is an unmistakable trend among owners towards getting greater use out of a car. The tendency of the flush times since the war to use a perfectly good automobile only a couple of seasons and then trade it in for a new one is shifting steadily in the other direction. Some day we may be able to compute with reasonable accuracy the average life of a car.

Practically all the leading manufacturers lost a good many sales last spring because they were unable to make prompt deliveries and they determined to avoid that loss of profit this year. They also wanted to iron out some of the production speaks with which they had been afflicted in the past because of "seasonal" variations. Their chief difficulty was that they greatly over-estimated the number of sales lost because of the scarcity of their products.

Nevertheless, they began to push production last October and total output reached unheard of proportions for the winter months They evened up their output curve but with a few very notable exceptions, they also loaded their dealers with more cars than they ever carried before and in addition filled all the warehouses they could find readily with a surplus the retailers couldn't or wouldn't digest. To cite a single example, the 10,000 Ford dealers had on hand approximately 500,000 cars at the beginning of April.

Fortunately for every one concerned, winter sales at retail reached unprecedented proportions. Had this not been true the attack of over-production would have been much more serious. The expected enormous spring demand did not materialise and unseasonable weather was blamed.

The simple fact is, however that with low-priced closed cars, better roads and highways cleared of winter snow, the industry is rapidly losing its seasonal aspect and is settling down to a steady, year 'round demand. It also is undoubtedly true that the keen edge of the country's appetite for automobiles has been satisfied. The general recession in business has had considerable to do with pinching demand but not as much as it has in most other lines.

It has been over-production rather than lack of sales which has made business appear poor. As a matter of fact, retail sales for the first five months of the year were larger than ever before for the same period except in 1923 and in some sections they were larger. Four or five lines have broken all previous records but with these exceptions the sales of the largest producers have fallen short of expectations. The difficulty has been that the expectations were too great.

Companies which had built up the largest surpluses began curtailing operations in April, but the cuts in schedules did not become really pronounced until May and a few manufacturers did not begin slowing up until the middle of that month.

The May total of approximately 274,000 passenger cars was about 20 percent under April and 23 percent below the mark set in May 1923 which was the biggest single month in the history of the industry.

Notwithstanding the slowing up in the last eight weeks, however, the aggregate production for the first six months of 1924 is only about 10,000 short of the total of 1,830,000 rolled up in the record breaking year of 1923. Truck output fell off only about 15,000 in the first half. The grand total [illegible] of vehicles was 2,030,000 in the first six months last year and not far behind it this year.

It is highly improbable that any month in the second half will equal the corresponding month of 1923 and the year's total is likely to fall about 20 percent short of the mark set last year.

While business will show a decline as compared with the high water mark of 1923, it will exceed by at least 25 percent 1922, the best previous year in the history of the industry.

Production, prices and profits will be readjusted in the next six months on what may prove normal levels. Up to this time, the industry never has had a normal year and has suffered in consequence because it has had no accurate production gauge.

Passenger car production in 1922 was 2,406,000; in 1923 it was 3,694,000 and in 1924 it will be close to 3,000,000. The average output would be close to 3,000,000 and that probably will be the average for several years to come.

Prices undoubtedly will be readjusted in the next few months. Those which now prevail were fixed when production was at its peak and they have been maintained in the expectation that demand would continue on an equally high or even higher level. Only capacity operations will permit a profit at present lists and as sales fall off earnings diminish. For example, a factory which could show a satisfactory profit with an output of 100 cars a day may show no profit with only 80 a day.

Retail prices may be expected to go up notwithstanding economies resulting from lower material costs. The trend of the commodity markets is downward, but the swing is gradual and the changes over a period of months have not been marked. Wage readjustments in automobile plants, or in any other plants, for that matter, are not likely to be sharp, and the item of labor in a motor car is relatively unimportant anyway.

Motor car makers' need for a wider margin of profit is even less urgent than that of parts and accessory manufacturers. Merely to keep their factories running, they brought their earnings per unit down to little or nothing early in 1921 and have kept them low ever since. Volume production alone permitted them to show a profit on their operations. This fact also will exert considerable influence on the selling price of automobiles.

Profits for retailers on the year's business are largely hypothetical up to this time. While their volume will be larger than ever before, with the exception of 1923, only those with adequate capital and with well oiled business machines, will be able to make the "five percent net" which has been their goal. It will be a bad year for those operating on a "shoe string" and a pathetically large number of them will be forced out of business. Thousands of men operating little "neighborhood stores" have closed their doors already.

While these failures will be hard for the individual they will not be bad for the industry because they will clear the atmosphere of many uncertainties and will relieve the substantial merchants of some rather ruinous competition. It may be possible in another few months for factory sales managers to determine just how many dealers can survive in any given territory under average sales conditions.

Used cars, as usual, will make up the chief item of loss, but they will not be the prime reason for many of the casualties. Failure in at least an equal number of cases must be charged to overstocking for which the factories are largely to blame, with attendant high freight, storage and interest charges.

One of the somewhat surprising features of sales this year has been the fact that cars selling for around $1,000, especially light sixes, have made a relatively better showing than those in lower or higher price classes. This would seem to indicate that because of general business conditions persons who might otherwise have purchased more expensive automobiles have reduced their expenditures and that a considerable number who might have bought or replaced cars in the $500 group have deferred buying altogether.

Except in a few cases, production in automotive plants of all kinds is off from 25 percent to 60 percent as compared with the earlier months of the year. This curtailment has permitted dealers and factory warehouses to dispose of a considerable portion of the surplus on hand and the inventories of finished products probably will be worked off by midsummer.

Most factories will take their inventories earlier than usual this year to take advantage of the slack production period. They also will stay closed for longer periods. It would not be surprising if a good many of them were down, either wholly or in part, for several weeks this summer. This will allow dealers to get rid of the stocks on hand and also will give opportunity to prepare for production of new models.

Unless present stocks ar pretty well cleaned up by August, announcements of 1925 lines are likely to be deferred until later, except in the cases of the very few companies which have been in the fortunate position of having demand equal or exceed supply. Dealers are in no mood to be left high and dry with any considerable inventories of 1924 models with new lines coming out. As a matter of fact such a condition would spell ruin for many small retailers.

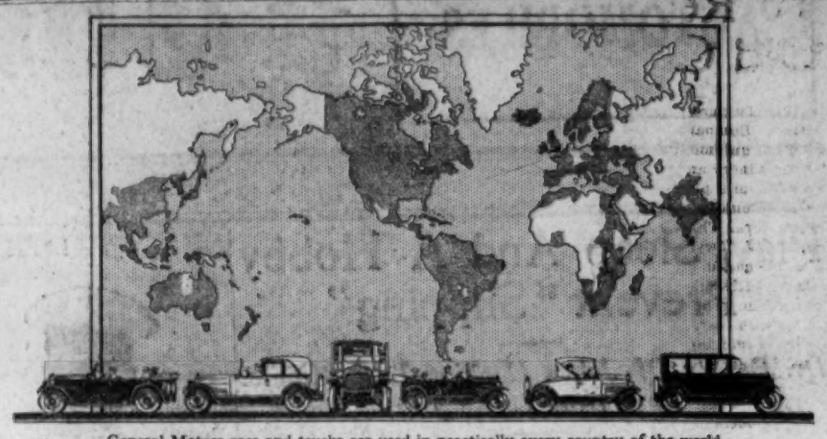
Truck sales, which were well ahead of 1923 for the first four months, have slowed up considerably because of general business conditions and factories are reducing their output.

Over-production of tires has been even greater than of passenger cars, and stocks on hand in the warehouses of manufacturers and dealers the middle of May aggregated 7,500,000 which was close to the number on hand when the slump began in 1920. This is easily a three months' supply. Output in March alone was 426,000 in excess of shipments. Production has been cut sharply, however, and the earnings of tire companies generally are larger than they were a year ago.

Striking an average for the entire country, it is probable retail sales of both cars and automotive equipment fell off 20 percent in May as compared with the earlier months. Collections in the equipment field are far from satisfactory in a good many sections and numerous jobbers are preparing to tighten up on collections. The volume of equipment business for the year, however, probably will come close to 1923.

Million Cycles Used In Holland

The number of passenger cars in use is unofficially estimated at 19,600—about 14,000 trucks, 31,500 motor cycles and approximately 1,000,000 bicycles, according to a report to the Department of Commerce from the Commercial Attache's office at The Hague. About 40 percent of the automobile tires are imported from France, the United States taking second place. Motorcycle tires imported were mostly of British origin. During 1923, 36 percent of the bicycle casings came from Belgium; during the previous years Germany led. Germany also supplied the major portion of the bicycle inner tube imports into the Netherlands. The solid and cushion tires are procured mostly from Germany and Great Britain in about equal quantities.



General Motors cars and trucks are used in practically every country of the world. The shaded portions of the map include the countries in which there are General Motors distributors and dealers.

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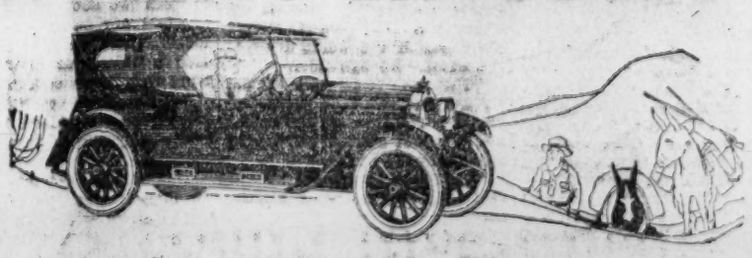

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New Plant To Rebuild Old Cars

The Twyman Remanufacturing Motors Company, recently finished the equipment and installation of machinery and appliances in its Indianapolis plant and has started to "remanufacture" Buick and Nash cars. This plan, introduced by B. W. Twyman, who laid o. and managed the original Nash Four Milwaukee plant, contemplates the rebuilding of Buick and Nash cars for dealers and owners, picking up cars for manufacture from dealers and doilvering the finished produce to them. These cars become the "new models" of the Twyman plan, bear a Twyman name plate and carry a standard guarantee similar to that of the N. A. C. C.

Arrangement and equipment of the plant to do this work by progressive manufacturing methods is said by competent manufacturing men, who have inspected the plant recently, to be unique in the annals of the industry.

After the body has been taken off the chasis the upholstery is removed, and the metal is subjected to a cleansing bath which removes the paint. Thereafter the sheet metal, upholstery and paint and enameling departments perform their respective tasks in putting the body in condition for use.

The tear down line for the chassis is the newest thing about the whole idea and plant. Many of the operations there performed are believed never before to have figured in the tear down and rebuilding of motor cars. As the chassis meets the line it is attached to an endless chain, and moves along while one unit after another is removed in an incredibly short time. Short cut methods prevail. Bolts, nuts and other small parts that are going to be replaced with new parts, anyhow, are cut off so that no time is wasted with wrenches.

When the frame reaches the end of the line it is free of all chassis units. It is picked up by an air hoist and dropped into a tank containing a cleaning fluid that cuts off paint, dirt, grease and rust. Other units are handled in similar fashion and are carried by overhead trolleys or conveyors to tanks containing liquid which frees them of paint, grease and other foreign matter. The whole process of tearing down is done on a mass production scale and is, perhaps the most unusual thing about the new plan.

After the negine has been dismantled cylinders are reground, new over size pistons, and new bearings are supplied and the crankshaft and camshafts are put in serviceable condition. The machine shop, the main portion of which is adjacent to the tear down section, refinishes many parts, makes entire new parts in some cases and in others machines semi-finished parts. Aside from the fact that in this plant about 70 percent of the car and chassis which is not ordinarily subjected to wear, are used as materials for the production of "new models," the machine shop methods are similar to those in other car producing plants. Bolts, springs, and some other parts are replaced.

Rebuilt engines are tested much as they are when first manufactured. Gearsets are put into first class condition before they move toward the assembly line.

This line is as modern as can be found in any factory. It compares in size and production ability with those in many well known car manufacturing plants. Here and there are new developments not to be found, it is claimed, even in the most modern of plants. The chassis spray stand, near the end of the first section of this line, is equipped with a forced down draft exhaust into a duct which lies under the chassis.

After spray painting the chassis enters a drying tunnel and when it emerges from the tunnel it is ready for the finished body which meets it at this point. As the complete new car rolls off the line it goes to the testers. In many cases the body that will be fitted is an inclosed type in place of the phaeton or roadster body which came to the plant.

Cars that had been wrecks are said to emerge from this line as attractive in appearance as on the day they came off the original production line. Several of the first jobs put through the plant were of this type to test the sheet metal and body departments and to arrive at accurate cost figures.

In the body department is a roller conveyor designed to carry bodies around a 180 deg. bend or corner and thus enable a compact arrangement without shortening the line.

Mr. Twyman is certain that never before has any one employed mass production methods for rebuilding cars. The tear down on assembly lines with their endless chains are believed to be the only ones of the sort in the world now devoted to conservation of cars that do not wear out.

Many dealers already have been interested in the plan but the most astonishing interest has been displayed by car manufacturers. At least a dozen heads of large companies have visited the plant and some of them have brought engineers to study the layout. There has been some sounding out to see if similar plants could not be set up for other makes and types of cars. Some have indicated that they may themselves attempt such work for their own products.

White House Police Have New Chief.

Major Oscar N. Solbert, U. S. A., has been appointed chief of the White House police and aide to President Coolidge, succeeding Major Ballinger.

Car Production For Three Years

The following table shows passenger car and truck production for the first six months of 1924 as compared with the same periods in 1923 and 1922, with the figures for May and June of this year partly estimated:

PASSENGER CARS

	1924	1923	1922
Jan.	287,302	223,822	81,696
Feb.	336,373	254,782	109,141
Mar.	348,350	319,789	152,962
April	337,037	344,661	197,224
May	271,000	350,460	232,462
June	240,000	337,402	263,053
Totals	1,820,062	1,830,916	1,036,568

TRUCKS

	1924	1923	1922
Jan.	28,922	19,732	9,596
Feb.	31,151	22,173	13,360
Mar.	34,106	35,284	20,036
April	36,102	38,085	22,665
May	30,000	43,730	24,120
June	24,000	41,173	26,354
Total	184,281	200,177	116,131

Be Fair With Each Other In Using Highway

BY ERWIN GREER
(President Greer College of Automotive Engineering)

"Hey," yelled the motorist to the pedestrian whom he had just knocked down and run over, "take a look at my brakes and see if they're dragging, will you?"

Somewhat overdrawn, possibly, but any pedestrian will tell you that he wouldn't put it above an automobiler driver to do such a thing. And the motorist, himself, would say: "Why don't those birds watch their step; do they think that we are mind readers?" Right here is the whole situation—lack of courtesy.

AS TO PEDESTRIANS

Does the pedestrian thank the motorist who throws on his brakes and allows him to cross safely from the curb and catch a trolley that is to get him to the train? Yes, we have no bananas! Does the automobile driver wave acknowledgments to the pedestrian who goes out of the way to make things easier when the car driver is trying to steer through a congested streets? No, he does not! Consequently both driver and pedestrian are to blame and a little courtesy would aid them to shield the public from preventable traffic accidents.

But there is no excuse for the jay-walker. A large percentage of accidents in the congested shopping districts are directly traceable to the disregard of the public at street corners.

My advice to pedestrians is to look up and down and behind, before crossing any street. Avoid dodging in front of machines, realise that the longest line of traffic seldom takes more than thirty seconds to pass and that it is better to lose thirty seconds than a leg. Even the habitually careless automobile driver will have trouble in harming you if you take the slightest amount of care necessary to protect yourself.

FAITH IN HUMANITY

Just plumb your faith of humanity tank with the old Golden Rule and see how it works out. Take a chance and give the other fellow the right of way, even when it doesn't belong to him, or give him the "go-ahead" signal. Its a hundred-to-one shot that he'll grin and wave for you to go first. But the moral effect will cause him to watch out for the next driver and offer some little courtesy that will make ths other chap feel good. Once such a system is started there wont be any end to it and the roads will be a wonderful place to ride on until along comes some bird who has no place to go and wants to get there in a hurry, and then—it is all off. All of? unless you realise that sooner or later this bird will run up against a snag which will necessitate some extra yards of gauze and a couple of doctors. In other words, do your best to make driving safer and the law of averages will take care of the rest.

"Slow Speed" Record Made

"The World's Slowest Driver Arrested for Speeding." That was the way the San Juan newspapers carried headlines several days ago in telling one of the incidents connected with Joseph Eliason's bike from San Francisco to Los Angeles without food.

Eliason left San Francisco with a schedule of twenty-five miles per day for twenty consecutive days, while at the same time sustaining life by distilled drinking water but no food of any kind. With him were his wife and daughter and his manager, Joe Brown.

ESSEX SIX USED

An Essex Six was used for transportation of the party and to carry the water. At San Juan Marvel McCormick, driver of the Essex, was so exhausted after the day's slow drive that he hurried back to the hotel passing through the town at thirty miles per hour.

Shortly after reaching his destination he was summoned to the constable's office to answer to the charge of speeding. It cost him $10 cash and $10 suspended sentence.

MAKES HILLS ON HIGH

The Essex made all of the hills on high gear at less than three miles per hour except San Juan and Canejo grades. These were taken in second. The performance of the car was considered exceptional, as no machine has ever been put over the road at this slow speed for 500 miles, as far as can be learned.

So much interest was aroused along the road that every town and city turned out "en masse" to greet the travelers. A curious collection of keepsakes were donated to Eliason. Among them are an ancient "matchlock" gun, a six-shooter that used percussion cap to explode the charge, a sword, an Australian boomerang and five horseshoes picked up along the road—one for each 100 miles of hiking.

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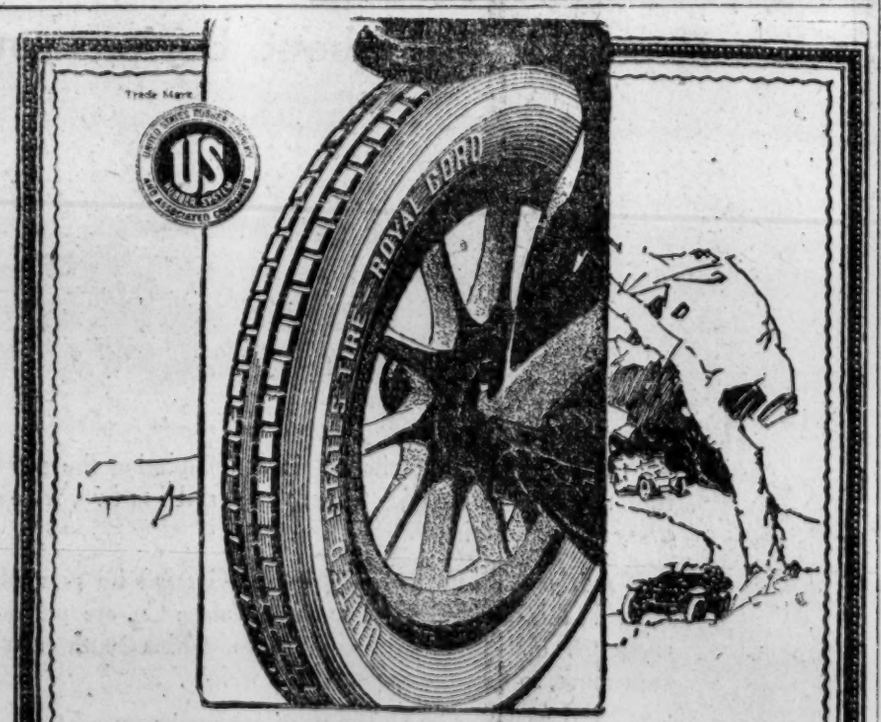

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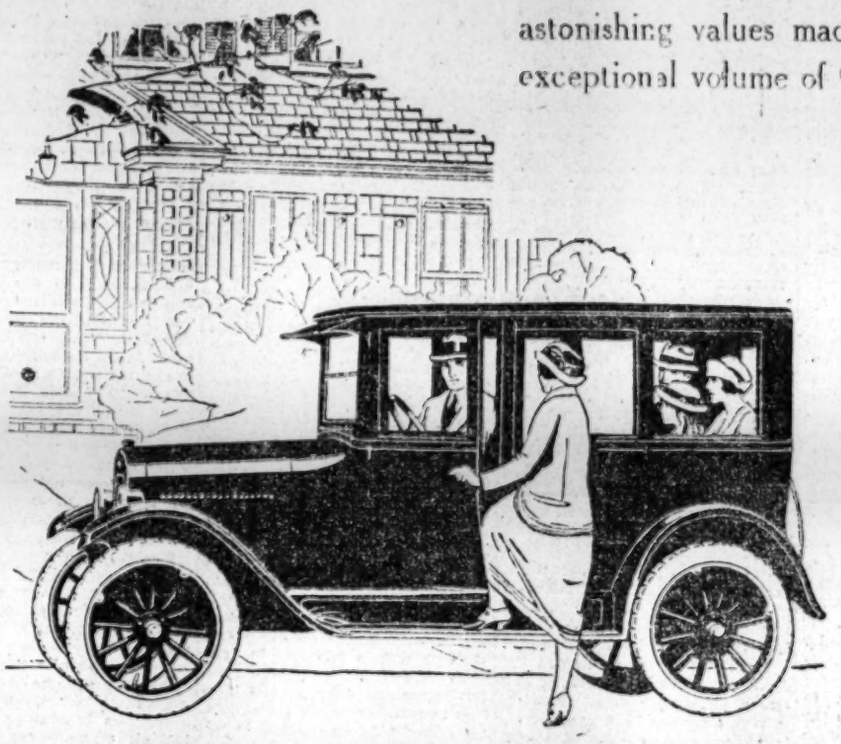

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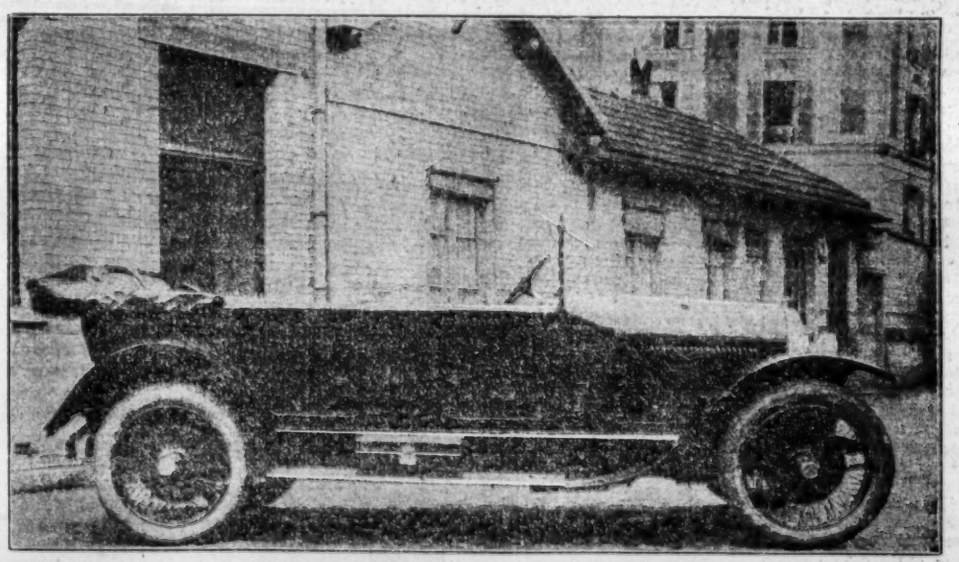

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Studebaker	5	"	(light six)
Studebaker	7	"	(big six)
Buick 6	5-7	"	(model 1923)
Buick 4	5	"	(model 1922)
Dodge	5	"	(model 1922)
Hupmobile	5	"	(model 1922)
Nash 6	5	"	(Sport model)
Chalmers	5	"	(Sport model)
Apperson	5	"	(late model)
Cadillac	5-7	"	(model 1922)

ROADSTERS

Hupmobile	Sport Model	(model 1924)
Studebaker	"	(light six)
Stutz	"	(done 5,000)
Templar	"	(model 1923)
Buick 4	Roadster	(model 1923)
Dodge	"	(model 1922)
Scripps-Booths	"	(done 8,000 M.)
Citroen	5HP "	(model 1922)

CLOSED CARS

Dodge	Limousine	(model 1923)
Buick 4	"	(model 1922)
Buick 6	"	(done 7,000 M.)
Overland 90	"	done 9,000 M.)
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Auto Engine Acts At Best If Kept Cool

BY H CLIFFORD BROKAW

Safety campaigns are being conducted in various parts of the country. A main objective of these drives is to teach motorists to "keep cool" in an emergency so that the accident statistics may be reduced. Not only should a driver "keep cool" himself to get the best results in automobiling, but he also must see to it that his car's engine keeps fairly cool—at least does not get overheated.

The principles of engine cooling and why it is necessary for a cooling system to be functioning properly in every automobile are among the things motorists should understand. The automobile engine derives its power from heat. A charge of gasoline, mixed with air, is taken into the cylinder of the engine in a comparatively cool state.

In the cylinder it is compressed and ignited. As it burns the temperature is greatly increased and the pressure in that cylinder increases in proportion to the increase in the temperature.

POWER FOR DRIVING

Thus power is derived for driving the machine. However, the excessive temperature, which runs up to about 3,000 Fahrenheit, heats the working parts of the engine—that is, the pistons and cylinders—to such a degree that unless some of the heat is dissipated it would be impossible to maintain a film of oil between these working parts. Consequently they would bind or stick and the engine would not run.

The metal parts forming the combustion chamber also would get so hot that the incoming charge of fuel would be ignited when contracting with them. If the engine could run at all under this condition considerable power would be lost.

It is necessary, therefore, to carry off enough heat to keep the working parts at a temperature that will permit proper lubrication and insure control of the ignition. On this account every automobile is provided with a cooling system.

Two systems of cooling an auto engine, namely, by air and by water, are in common use. In the air-cooled system the heat is carried away from the cylinders by a steady stream of air, which is caused to flow over the cylinders. The efficiency of this operation is increased by providing many projections or fins on the cylinders, which, in turn, provide a large area for the air to act upon. Thus there is ready exit for the heat of the engine.

While in the water-cooled system the air carries off the heat as the aircooled system, it does so indirectly. The heat is absorbed from the cylinders by water carried in jackets surrounding the cylinders. The water then flows to the radiator, where the air extracts the heat from it.

To maintain a circulation of water a pump is usually employed to come in contact with the water that has been heated at the cylinders and sends it to the radiator. Here it travels through many small passages which are surrounded by air spaces. Consequently, there is a large area of surface with which air can come in contact with the water and a fan is usually employed to keep the air in rapid circulation. Much of the heat is, therefore, extracted from the water and it is possible to return comparatively cool water to the cylinders to pick up more heat. In this fashion the cooling process is accomplished.

GREATEST EFFICIENCY

In order to operate at its greatest efficiency the engine should be rather warm when running, because whatever heat is carried off is not turned into power. If the engine is overcooled its power is decreased. To care for this matter a car may be provided with a visible thermometer in its radiator and with shutters, by means of which the amount of air circulation through the radiator, can be controlled.

A car may be equipped with a thermostat in the water system, which automatically opens or closes the shutters as the engine gets too hot or too cold. Or a thermostat may be used which operates a valve controlling the amount of water or the speed of the water that flows to the water jacket.

A modification of the water-cooling system is the "thermo-siphon" system in which no pump is used. In this system the radiator is made larger, the water jackets surrounding the cylinders are of greater capacity and the pipes connecting the two are larger in diameter. This system depends for its operations upon the principles that cold water is heavier than hot and, therefore, the water as it is heated in the water jackets rises, and as it is cooled in the radiator, falls, all of which tends to keep it in circulation.

An advantage of this system is that its ... lies in the fact that the speed of circulation is proportionate to the heat absorbed from the engine at a more even temperature under all conditions than can be accomplished through the use of a pump. A disadvantage lies in the liability to an easy stoppage, because there is no great force to keep the water in circulation.

Actress Asks $100,000 for Heart Balm.

ANN LUTHER, INTL.

Hollywood's latest sensation is the suit of Ann Luther, who has been featured in numerous films, against Jack White, millionaire and alleged benefactor, from whom she asks $100,000. He has retaliated by suing her for $16,000 he says he spent on her. Miss Luther admitted crossing the continent in a drawing room car with White.

Detroit Police Use Radio Sets On Automobiles

Radio and the automobile have been combined by the Detroit Police Department into an effective means of chasing and capturing bandits.

Three Lincoln touring cars, specially equipped for the work, patrol Detroit's streets twenty-four hours a day ready to respond to the radio alarm as it is broadcast from police headquarters.

Each car carries besides the driver, a detective lieutenant and two plain clothes men. The receiving set, with loud speaker attachment, is in constant tune with headquarters, receiving all reports as they come in to the police.

It was only a few nights after the new police flyers had begun patrol duties when a drug store hold-up was reported. Within a moment the silent call was going out over the city from the police broadcasting station. It was picked up by one of the flyers and thirteen minutes after the robbery had ben committed the two robbers had been run down and captured, their car seized and the stolen money recovered.

The radio aerial is placed in the top of the car between the inner and outer linings with the lead wire coming down at the rear above the back seat. The radio set is fitted into a special compartment in the back of the front seat at the top and is set in constant tune with the police broadcasting station. A loud speaker is used so that all officers in the car may hear reports from headquarters, thus affording greater assurance of messages being correctly received.

The frame of the car forms the counterpoise. The A battery is concealed in the left hand dust shield and a wet B battery is arranged under the front seat.

Other special equipment of the Lincoln flyers, all provided under police specifications, includes, bullet proof windshield, spot lights on either side of the windshield frame, a gun rack at the heel board of both the front and rear seats, an Arefore police whistle connected with the exhaust and having two controls on the instrument board, and cabinets on each front fender for carrying electric hand lanterns.

The cars are standard Lincoln touring cars with outside door handles to facilitate entrance and egress and extra handles on the top of the front seat so officers may gain a quick hold. The cars are painted blue and each carries two spare tyres.

One of the essays submitted to the Highway Education Board in a contest on "Highway Safety Habits I should Learn," was written by an 11-year-old boy in the Council School, Alaska. This school is located on the Seward Peninsula, beyond Nome, one of the most northerly points in the world.

The automobile, says the Firestone News Service, has been productive of more municipal legislation of late than any other object. New York now requires that all drivers undergo an examination of their ability at the wheel. Across country, San Francisco has a city ordinance preventing "jay walking."

Things Engineers Are Working On

As Disclosed At The June Meeting Of The Society Of Automotive Engineers At Spring Lake

Automotive engineers have always believed that an air cleaner is an essential part of farm tractor engines. Now they are beginning to wonder whether this is not equally true of passenger cars and trucks. There are many types of cleaner on the market, and the user is confronted with the problem of making a choice on the basis of the three essential requirements, viz: maximum cleaning efficiency, minimum attention from the operator and minimum power loss.

A R. Squyer has made comprehensive studies of air cleaners for the makers of the Holt caterpillar tractor and he described his methods at the Spring Lake convention of the S.A.E. The development of his laboratory method starts with the premise that the test for efficiency should consist of feeling a weighed quantity of dust into the air stream and then checking the amount that is not separated by the cleaner. Mr. Squyer first tried a method of inserting a white outing flannel cloth in the air stream, the varied degree of soiling of the cloths from different cleaners being taken as a relative measure of their efficiency.

In the method finally adopted as reliable, Mr. Squyer uses an extra filter in the test setup. This additional filter is arranged to draw all air through a piece of soft felt ⅝ in. thick after it leaves the cleaner being tested. This felt can be removed and weighed. It is clean at the start of the test. Fifty grams of test dust are fed into the cleaner under test which is supposed to remove it all if 100 percent efficient. Naturally, all dust not removed by the cleaner passes through and is trapped in the piece of felt. By weighing the felt before and after the test it is easy to compute the weight of dust not removed by the cleaner to determine efficiency.

In making the final choice, it may not necessarily be the most efficient cleaner that is selected. Drivers do not as a rule give the necessary attention to auxiliary apparatus on their cars. If a cleaner requires little or no attention from the driver, it may be the wiser choice, even though it may be slightly less efficient.

The method of attaching the cleaner to the engine is very important. Tight connections must be provided so that uncleaned air shall not leak into the carbureter inlet. A good grade of air-tight flexible tubing must be used for air piping. Mr. Squyer recommended that the ends of the tubing be soldered to standard S.A.E. carburter flanges and the joints made tight by bolting these flanges to the carbureter and cleaner with copper-asbestos gaskets between. If the carbureter has two air intakes, both must be connected with the cleaner. Should a hot-air stove be used, installed so that the air is clarified before going through the stove, the latter should be air tight.

With nearly a dozen different types of air cleaner now on the market, interest in efficiency and ease of installation are claiming the engineers' attention.

HOW TO REDUCE OIL DILUTION

At the Summer Meeting of the society of Automotive Engineers, dilution and contamination of crankcase oil received considerable study. One of the valuable papers described some interesting tests made in the the laboratories of the Texas Co. by Neil MacCoull, a prominent lubrication engineer.

As far as the work has progressed, he has formed the following conclusions:

1—Crankcase-oil dilution can be reduced to an unimportant factor by keeping the crankcase warm. High jacket water temperatures also assist in reducing dilution.

2—An excellent lubricating system can be produced by eliminating the present function of the oil by-pass valve as a pressure regulator and using it only as a safety valve.

3—Grades of oil of different viscosities are now marketed to compensate for those mechanical differences in engines which control oil consumption. Almost the same results could be secured by varying the oil pressure.

4—Road tests in which crankcase and cylinder temperatures are not known are of little value in making comparative tests of oil consumption.

Psychology plays an important part in interpreting the results of riding quality tests. One rider voices complete satisfaction, while another complains of too much toss, roll or sidesway.

Motor Accidents Reveal Steady Annual Increase

Despite the appalling fact that approximately 15,700 lives were lost in motor vehicle accidents, exclusive of grade crossing collisions, throughout the United States in 1923, representing an increase of nearly 2,000 over 1922, the National Bureau of Casualty and Surety Underwriters shows, in its recent analysis of the past year's accidents, that the increase in fatalities, fortunately, has not kept pace with the increase in automobile registrations.

"There has been a steady decline," says H. P. Stellwagen, manager of the Underwriters' Automobile Department, "in the last nine years in the death rates calculated on the basis of automobile registrations. The 1923 death rate of 10.5 persons per 10,000 automobiles registered is only about half the 1516 death rate of 20.8 persons, calculated on the same basis. However, small comfort can be derived from the decrease in the death rate calculated on the basis of registration when it is realised that automobile deaths are increasing today in absolute numbers at the rate of 2,000 a year.

"If the grade crossing fatalities are taken into account, the total of motor vehicle deaths for 1923 exceeds 17,000. In other words, motor vehicle accidents, exclusive of grade crossing collisions, took an average daily toll of 43 lives during the last year as compared to 38 during 1922."

The estimate was made for the National Safety Council of the National Bureau of Casualty and Surety Underwriters on the basis of statistics supplied by the health officers of 135 American cities with an aggregate population as of July 1, 1923, of 30,128,555. The cities included range from 25,000 population upward, and they embrace nearly one-third of the population of the United States. It is reasonable to suppose that the indications of those cities are representative of the nation.

The 1923 automobile death rate for the 135 cities was 13.4 percent higher than the 1922 death rate for the same cities. Application of this factor of increase to the 1922 country-wide death rate of 12.5 per 100,000 population produces a 1923 country-wide death rate of 14.2. This rate multiplied into the population of the United States as of July 1, 1923—estimated at 110,663,502 by the Bureau of Census—gives a total of 15,700 deaths.

According to the system of classification adopted by the United States Bureau of Census and by health officials generally, fatalities which arise from collision between automobiles and railroad trains and trolley cars are classified under railroad or trolley cars, rather than under automobiles. Every year there is a considerable loss of life at railroad grade crossings. According to the statistics of the Interstate Commerce Commission, there were 1,500 occupants of automobiles killed in grade crossing accidents and about 5,000 injured in 1923.

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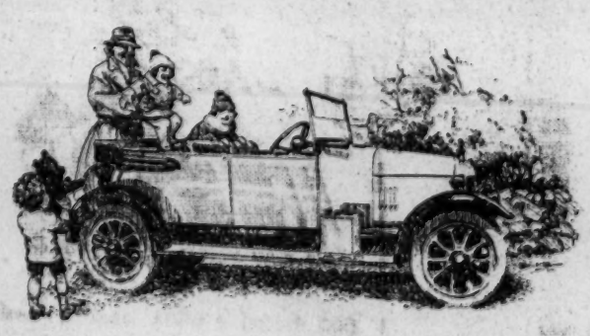

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Autos Aid Democarcy Says German Publicist

The theory that the class struggle between wage workers and employers, so much in evidenc in European countries, has been held down to a minimum in the United States through the wholesale production of cheap automobiles, is elaborated and supported by Dr. Colin Ross, a well-known German publicist, in an article written in Los Angeles for German papers. Dr. Ross, who is a champion of democracy in Germany and who recently reached this country from a tour in Latin America, begins by pointing out that if the use of automobiles is restricted practically to the wealthy, as in most European countries, they are potent factors in breeding hatred for their possessors in the hearts of the proletariat that has to swallow their dust and gasoline odors. He notes that in this country they have become so general as to make for democracy instead of class warfare, and then says:

"In fact today the automobile in the United States, at least in the West, is in more general use by the working class as a means of transportation than the bicycle in Europe. An unskilled worker gets $4 or $5 a day, a skilled man $8 to $10, and even $12 or $14. With such wages it is easy to get a motorcar and to maintain it. If one finds a new Ford too dear, one can get a second-hand one for little money. The American doesn't keep his car very long, three or four years; then he buys a new one. Above all, a person who begins with a Ford tries as soon as possible to get a more expensive type—although even that is not dear, according to European ideas. And so there is a constant supply that bears the market.

"Dealing in used cars is a simple matter in California and doesn't cost much. All that is needed is an open space. There the cars stand, day and night, and the dealer has his office in one of them. A small used car may be had for as little as $150. And you don't have to pay all of it in cash either. It is enough to make a payment of $30 or $50 down; the rest is on the instalment plan.

"But with the possession of an automobile the social chasm is again spanned. The worker goes to the factory in his motor car like the manager or the owner. He takes his sweetheart for a trip on Sunday or goes with his family for a week-end in the mountains or at the seashore. Many take tents and camp beds with them and spend Saturday afternoon and Sunday in the open. The possession of a motor car makes one absolutely free in one's movements. If one doesn't like his job in one place, the car quickly takes him to another.

"Surprises are constantly overwhelming the European in connection with the wide use of motor vehicles in the West. In the country I saw, with astonishment, farmhands, unable to read or write and doing the most common day labor, enter their cars after the day's work to go home to their families. And the seasonal agricultural worker also has his auto. In the San Joaquin Valley I met Mexican families on their way from gathering oranges near San Diego to cut grapes in Central California. They lived in tents and traveled in motor cars.

"Human labor is dear, the machine is cheap. This really smoothes over social contrasts. The small, and even the larger manufacturers or business men, in principle, don't live much better than the workers. Both classes have their autos, and both have no servants in their houses. It is easier to keep two autos than one servant girl. I have become acquainted with very well-situated families, living in fine houses and owning several motor cars, where the lady of the house does not employ a girl. Of course, the mechanical appliances for housekeeping have developed quite differently than with us. But they are also financially available to the worker's family.

"The widespread ownership of autos has also influenced the relationship of man and wife and of children and parents. It is a matter of course that every woman runs a car. Without that she really couldn't do her housekeeping. And every half-grown youth can guide an auto. When a son or daughter is sent to college a car is frequently furnished by the parents. At least I found the campus of the University of California in Berkeley actually surrounded by students' cars.

"A Swiss living in the San Joaquin Valley furnished me with the most startling example of how the auto changes not only one's way of living but also one's whole mentality. He was a Zurich college man who had come to California laden with debts and who was making his living as a farm worker. He wasn't doing any specially skilled work, but just ordinary day labor. But he, too, had his motor car. I was surprised at this extravagance, for he had given me the impression of being a sensible man and he had just told me that he had saved enough in a year to buy a piece of land for himself. But he felt that he must have his motor car to go from one job to another. When I remarked that he could do that with a bicycle, it was his turn to be astonished and he couldn't see how any one could think of such a thing. And when I suggested a motorcycle he declared it was too uncomfortable and, furthermore, he couldn't carry his trunk on it. As I have said, he was a very sensible, economical Swiss, but so far as the necessity of the auto was concerned, he had become 100 percent. Californian."

Once An Immigrant Boy, Is Now Bus King

(Continued from Page 1)

second was a good deal better, and the present engine is about the last word in efficiency. We undertake to keep abreast of improvements.

"Then we will have one purchasing agency to buy tires, oil, gasoline and uniforms for the Chicago Yellow Cab Company, the Chicago Motor Coach Company, and the New York Coach Company. You can see that any tire manufacturer, for instance, is going to put his best foot foremost when there's a contract of that size in the offing."

While Hertz was chatting a representative of the banking houses which underwrote his merger came in with a lot of papers for him to sign. He moved breezily over to a table, produced a fountain pen and began signing rapidly. "I'm going it blind," he observed. "I guess I can take a chance on you fellows."

The Interborough Rapid Transit Company formerly owned 51 percent of the voting control of the New York bus lines. The merger ends this control. Stockholders will be asked to accept cash or securities of the merged companies, to be known as the Omnibus Company of America. Ritchie will become head of the New York property, but most of the old management and employes will be retained. In time the merger stock will be listed on the Chicago and New York Exchanges, although Hertz fared ill when first he listed the stock of his Chicago cab company here.

"I didn't know how to protect it," he explained, "and the bears raided it. For a while they just kicked hell out of it. I knew nothing about Stock Exchange operations. But I have come to the conclusion that stocks tend to take care of themselves there. If they are sound the raiders can't hurt them."

Some of the ideas Hertz entertains about industrial relations have been revealed in his description of the stock owning and profit-sharing devices he has put into effect in Chicago. He is almost boyishly proud of his organisation there.

"The trouble with employers," he told me, "is that they are usually rich men who think little of the worker. We make 'em partners. We advance them from the bottom. When they get to be bosses they understand what the men under them want. The big thing is human kindness, and bosses are not likely to have that unless they themselves have worked in the ranks.

"We try to treat our men right, and we try to treat our customers right. There are 1,050 taxicab companies on our books. In cities other than New York the taxicab business is being standardised and put on a solid business basis. Corporations rather than individuals are in charge. Say you live in Paducah, Ky. We sell you twenty-five cabs. We send you an accounting engineer and an operating engineer, and they stay as long as is necessary to get your business on its feet. We help you make your banking arrangements, and occasionally send along an inspector to see that things are going well. I suppose we have organised at least a thousand companies in that way, and all of them are successful.

WANT TO PLEASE PUBLIC

"I'm not a financier. I'm not a banker. I'm just an operator. One of the first things I found out is that the public appreciates service and will be glad to pay for it if the price is right. When we took over the Chicago buses we scrapped most of the equipment and told the public that we didn't want to expand. We didn't ask for franchises on additional streets. We said that when the public wanted other lines and asked for 'em we'd see that they got 'em. We'll, it wasn't long before they asked for more.

"Another of the things I found out was that it was suicidal to waste energy fighting city councils and the public. That was what all the public utilities used to do. It was the public utilities which said, 'The public be damned.' They know better now. They have found that public goodwill is the greatest asset they can have, and they are trying to win it by giving constructive service.

"In the bus business in Chicago we tried to give better service, for one thing, by supplying better buses. Now we have a monopoly of the manufacture of double-deck buses in this country. It is not a monopoly founded on patents. We have no competitors because no other company can meet our terms for a bus of our quality. We began three months ago making three-quarter and one-ton trucks to go on our taxicab chassis, and now we are selling four of them every day in Chicago alone. There's no trouble selling anything if you give value. And there's no country in the world which offers such opportunities as the United States.

"That's what puts me out of patience with the radicals. Most of them are foreigners, and the poorest man in America has a better chance than the well-to-do man in their countries. They won't admit what splendid opportunities they have here. The sky is the limit. The only question is how hard you want to work. Now, I'm a foreigner, too, and yet I know that nowhere in the world is the foreigner tolerated and encouraged as he is here. Sometimes I think I'd like to charter a boat and send these agitators against our Government back where they came from.

"If my father hadn't gone broke in Europe I'd never have got my chance here. I'll never cease to be glad he went broke."

Although Hertz is a multi-millionaire now, he's still a hard worker. He preaches the gospel of hard work with as much enthusiasm as he praises the industrial opportunities open in this country to the man who will take advantage of them.

Fiume Is A Dull Port, Sacrificed To Politics Now

(Continued from Page 1)

official from the rival maritime city of Venice was sent out as Prefect of the newly constituted "Province of the Carnero." Fiume was indeed launched as a provincial town of quite second-rate political and economic importance. Over in her isolated little corner, far less influential than either Trieste or Venice, which clamor incessantly to Rome for favors and subsidies, her role will be a hard one.

Nor will the attitude of the Yugoslavs be calculated to help. They wanted Fiume to be a "free port," open to their commerce, and they were denied. Instead, they got a small window at the side of the big front door. From what I could learn in Susak from conversations with that city's energetic Mayor and with various merchants and professors (many of whom had been expelled from Fiume—though born there—in the days of d'Annunzio), the Yugoslavs are preparing to make that window into a door of their own.

From the moment the lumber yards on the delta and the docks of Baross are able to take care of the timber which is beginning to arrive from the interior. Those Susak docks are not exactly scenes of feverish activity, but they are extremely busy in comparison with Fiume, and the trade is increasing week by week. From February 24 to April 30—or in about the first two months after the signing of the Italo-Yugoslav treaty—4,405 tons of lumber passed out through Susak to Bordeaux, Messina, Algiers and other foreign ports, and 2,251 tons of other products came in.

Ambitious plans have been prepared also for a very considerable expansion of wharf and yard facilities, including the construction of an entirely new basin just around the point to the eastward at Martinscice, which is to be connected by a tunnel with the spiral tunnel that now leads the railway from the interior down to sea level at Susak. Part of the capital needed for this work has been offered by Italian banks, but Susak prefers that any foreign capital which comes in to help create a port to compete with Trieste shall not be tainted with any political interest.

There is thus, in plain words, a double boycott of Fiume. On one side, the Government which has given Yugoslavia a vital slip of Fiume's own body seems more interested in her ancient rival, than in her, and quite reconciled to allowing her to relapse into the unimportant status she had before the financiers of Budapest decided, almost as a tour de force, to make her into Hungary's only seaport. On the other side, the Yugoslavs, resentful over the treatment accorded them in Fiume during the last five years, and determined to be as independent as possible of foreign influence in the future, are avoiding Fiume's facilities, are building up their own and are preparing to win back from Trieste that part of her present trade which in the normal course of events should have come to Fiume.

FIUME IS LOSER

It is true that according to the treaty the Thaon di Reval dock in Fiume, near the principal railway station, was supposedly set aside for free Yugoslav use; but it now appears that strict Italian control is intended, including the examination of all goods in transit and a service charge which will enter into Italian trade statistics for the port. Perhaps the Yugoslavs are hypersensitive; perhaps they should use the Thaon di Reval dock as much as possible during this transition period; but the fact remains that they are not doing so, and that they do not intend doing so. Fiume is the ultimate loser.

The sombre coloring given this picture of Fiume does not mean that there is nothing to be said for the Italo-Yugoslav arrangement as being about the best that could be obtained after four years of excited controversy. At any rate, the dispute is narrowed down from one of grave international character between the Governments of Rome and Belgrade to one of commercial rivalries among Trieste and Fiume and Susak, and to a consideration of whether Fiume itself is going to prosper. That is, after all, a minor matter. The danger remains, of course, that in case of bad feeling, for any reason, between Italy and Yugoslavia the two nationalities are here so closely intertwined and have such a heritage of bloodshed that provocative incidents are almost sure to occur.

The hotel at Fiume, which after the armistice was too quickly renamed, will not return once more to its American allegiance. Fiume today is Italian and, barring another war, will remain Italian. But during the coming years not a few Fiumani will look back and regret that the obstinate American President did not have have his way, so that, instead of sitting idly by their empty harbor and reciting over to themselves the glorious words which d'Annunzio flung at them from his "pinnacle of sacred egoism," they might hear the bustle of commerce and see the flags of many nations flying from the ships tied to their docks.

Ajax Motors Co. Formed; Subsidiary Of Nash Motors

C. W. Nash has announced the formation of the Ajax Motors Company, a corporation to be located and have its place of business in Racine, Wisconsin. The incorporators are C. W. Nash, W. H. Alford, and J. T. Wilson, and according to articles filed with the secretary of state at Madison the organisation has a capital of $3,000,000 of seven percent cumulative, preferred stock, and 30,000 shares of common stock without nominal or par value.

The preferred shares are callable at par and accrued dividends on any dividend day. Both classes of stock have equal voting power. The following statement was made by Mr. Nash regarding the new organisation:

"Ajax Motors Company of Racine is organised so that it may take over the title to the manufacturing plant and property formerly belonging to the Mitchell Motors Company and conduct such business as may be established there in the future.

"Ajax Motors Company will be a subsidiary of The Nash Motors Company. The stock of the new company when issued, will be subscribed for and taken over by the parent company.

"This is a step in the development of the business at Racine."

O. I. C. Glasses

Are to be seen with as well as to See with Good Looking, Comfortable Becoming

O.I.C. 49A Nanking Road.

Motorcycling is outdoor's greatest sport

Enjoy yourself by riding a

HARLEY-DAVIDSON

MOTOR CYCLE

For Business and Pleasure

You can make trips to Woosung, Liu-Ho, Minghong or any where else. It is also a necessity in making pleasant joy rides for fresh air and cool breezes with your dearest pal in these hot evenings.

Harley Davidson embodies unsurpassed reliability and distinctive appearance.

Ride a Harley-Davidson and you feel proud of its efficient performance.

1924 small twin 1,000 c.c. Electric Models are now in stock. Your inspection cordially invited. Catalogs on request.

Avail yourself of our instalment payment plan now.

Dong Chong Cycle and Motor Co.

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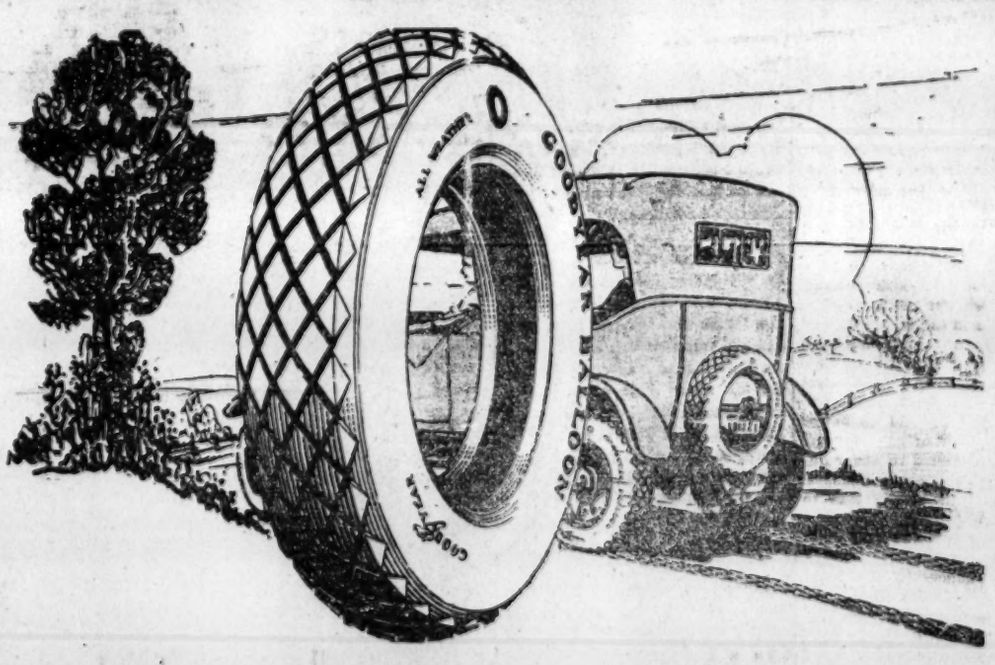


GOOD NEWS FOR MOTORISTS

GOODYEAR BALLOON TYRES

Goodyear makes both kinds of Balloon Tires:

1. For use on new small diameter wheels.
2. For use on the wheels now on your car.

If you are buying a new car—or if you are equipping your present car with small diameter wheels in order to provide sufficient fender clearance—you can get Goodyear Balloon Tires.

In most cases, the wheels now on your car provide sufficient fender clearance to permit of using Balloon Tires, and in such cases you can get Goodyear Balloon Tires that fit your present wheels.

If you can use the interchangeable type of Goodyear Balloon Tires, Goodyear saves you the expense of wheel and rim changes.

Remember, both kinds of Goodyear Balloon Tires are of genuine Goodyear quality. The name Goodyear on them guarantees that they are of correct design and proper construction.

To-day as in the years past on balloon tires as on all other types, the name Goodyear stands for supreme quality and dependability.

GOODYEAR

BALLOON TYRES

Champion X Ford Type

Look for the Double-Ribbed Core. Buy Champion sparking plugs by the set. A type and size for every engine. Any dealer interested in selling you the best sparking plug satisfaction will recommend Champions.

On Land Or Sea

Use Champion Double-Ribbed Core Sparking Plugs

Increase the engine efficiency of your motor car. Save every working part by smoother ignition. Throw away your old sparking plugs.

When you are out to sea, and there are no available garages, it is most important that you have sure unfailing sparking.

Install a new set of Champion Double-Ribbed Core Sparking Plugs. Champion Sparking Plugs promote longer life of the motor car or motor boat and save petrol and oil.

New Champion Double-Ribbed Core Sparking Plugs pay for themselves within a week.

Champion Spark Plug Company, Toledo, Ohio

Champion Spark Plug Co. of Canada, Ltd., Windsor, Ont.

CHAMPION

Dependable for Every Engine

Finland Cuts Duty On Autos

Washington.—According to advices to the Automotive Division of the Bureau of Foreign and Domestic Commerce, several foreign countries have made changes in their tariff regulations.

A material downward revision in the import duties of automobiles and automobile wheels imported into Finland has been made. The new duty, effective at once, on automobiles has been reduced from 40 percent ad valorem to 20 percent, and on wheels for automobiles and trucks from 40 percent ad valorem to 5 percent. The duty of 10 percent ad valorem on trucks and commercial vehicles remains the same as the present rate—10 percent ad valorem.

POLISH TARIFF CHANGED

The duty on complete passenger cars imported into Poland must be paid in actual gold coin, but the ministry of commerce and industry has ruled that on commercial cars and chassis without bodies the duty may be paid in Polish marks at the gold rate of the day.

The Polish automobile dealers and importers have registered a strong protest against the provision for payment of import duties on automobiles in gold, claiming that it is difficult for them to find gold coin for the payment, and are still pressing for a relaxation of this requirement.

The new duties into Poland are as follows:

Upholstered passenger cars, 111 Zloty (or franc, normally equivalent to $193) each 100 kilos, plus 90 percent ad valorem; passenger cars not upholstered, 111 Zloty each 100 kilos; trucks, 74 Zloty each 100 kilos; parts for passenger cars or trucks, 49.50 Zloty each 100 kilos; chassis, with differential transmission, 111 Zloty, less 25 percent ad valorem each 100 kilos, and chassis, with chain transmission, 74 Zloty each 100 kilos, less 90 percent ad valorem.

Effective April 1, the duty on passenger cars imported into Guatemala will be increased 50 percent over the present tariff duties, and the duty on trucks will be reduced 25 per cent. The present duty on passenger cars and trucks is 0.20 peso a gross kilo, the present rate of exchange on the peso being computed at $.018.

COLOMBIA'S CHANGES

Effective March 29, 15 days are allowed after the receipt of notice of the arrival of the goods at a Colombia custom-house for the removal of the goods and the payment of duties and surtaxes.

After the expiration of that period a fine of $.50 each package will be levied for each day the goods remain in the custom-house. If the goods have not been removed and the duties and surtaxes paid within 60 days after the expiration of the 15 days allowed, the goods will be sold at public auction at the end of 120 days and the proceeds applied to cover duties, surtaxes and other charges, the balance to be turned over to the importer provided no other claimant who has a better right appears.

American exporters are being asked to watch their shipment to Colombia, as the order was promulgated as a result of the congestion of American goods coming into the port

Hordes Of Motorists Now Heading To California

The transcontinental touring season is now on. Tourists bound for Northern California or for points east from California are finding the Lincoln Highway the most attractive for travel according to a bulletin issued by the National Automobile Club.

The road is paved to Placerville and thence there is good dirt road to Strawberry, Meyers and Lakeside and then fair mountain road to Carson City and east. A detour is advised on the road between Gold Hill and Bush's ranch, as this section of the route is not in good shape. The detour goes by way of Fish Springs.

WHAT THE EAST HEARS

A great deal of information has been broadcasted in the East in regard to touring conditions in California, which is the result of too much imagination on the part of Eastern newspaper writers. The foot and mouth quarantine was exaggerated to such an extent by the Eastern press that it has frightened a great many tourists away from California. For that reason organizations with the public interest of California at heart have advised all those who have friends in the East who contemplate travel into California to write and attempt to counteract the influence of this anti-California propaganda.

Through the consuls of the Lincoln Highway Association the exact status of California touring conditions is being broadcast to counteract the effects of the first bulletins which were sent out from California.

SPLENDID OPPORTUNITY

The Pacific Northwest offers a splendid opportunity for California motorists who wish to visit this scenic district in the vacation period.

From Grants Pass to Portland practically the entire route is paved or excellent gravel surface and between Portland and Seattle the entire distance is paved with the exception of a single mile.

For those who would enjoy the scenic delights of California, an infinite number of routes offer themselves. The Redwood highway is now in the best shape in its history and the improvement of the roads north of Eureka enables the motorists to view some of the most magnificent scenery of the Pacific shore. Both the coast and valley routes south are in excellent shape and from Los Angeles a network of wonderful highways lead to the canyons and beaches and mountain resorts. The Pacific highway connects with routes into the scenic Feather river canyon and to Lake Tahoe, which is enjoying now one of the most successful seasons in its history.

All the Yosemite valley routes are now open and the Tioga pass highway, which connects Yosemite with Tahoe, is reported in very fair condition. Perhaps the best fishing grounds in the State during the summer months lie in the little traveled region of Trinity county on the Van Duzen, the Mad and the Trinity rivers. Seldom does an angler return from this district without a full creel. Excellent roads now lead into the district of Lake county and to the scores of resorts that lie in the canyons of the ridges that bound in the lake.

HEAVY ROAD TRAVEL

Heavy travel has been experienced by the Russian river district and the roads have been cut up considerably so that careful driving is necessary.

The opening of the western entrance into Yellowstone National Park will attract a great many California motorists to that scenic reservation this summer.

Mount Rainier and Glacier National parks are now open, as well as Crater lake off the Pacific highway north.

The motor touring season is now at its height and at no time in the history of motoring on the Pacific Coast have there been more opportunities for pleasant excursions than now.

Most of us are familiar with the tiny mouth mirror used by dentists and now car repair men have adopted a similar "instrument" for use in looking over the magneto, which in most cars is too awkwardly placed to get at readily in case of trouble.

FUNERAL OF BRAVE LITTLE CALVIN COOLIDGE, JR.

About EAST ROOM, (Below) EDWARDS CHURCH. REV. K. B. WELLES & REV. J. N. PIERCE

Simple funeral services for brave little Calvin Coolidge, Jr., were held in the East room of the White House in Washington, conducted by Rev. Jason Noble Pierce, pastor of the First Congregational Church of Washington, where the President's family worships. Additional services were conducted in the Edwards Congregational Church in Northampton, Mass., the Coolidge home, by Rev. Kenneth B. Welles. Young Calvin attended that church and was a member of its troop of Boy Scouts.

Pastor Lauds Son Of U. S. President

(Continued from Page 1)

last days of Calvin Jr. as 'my little boy.' The doctors said one of the great helps through these days was that it had been Calvin's life habit to give perfect obedience.

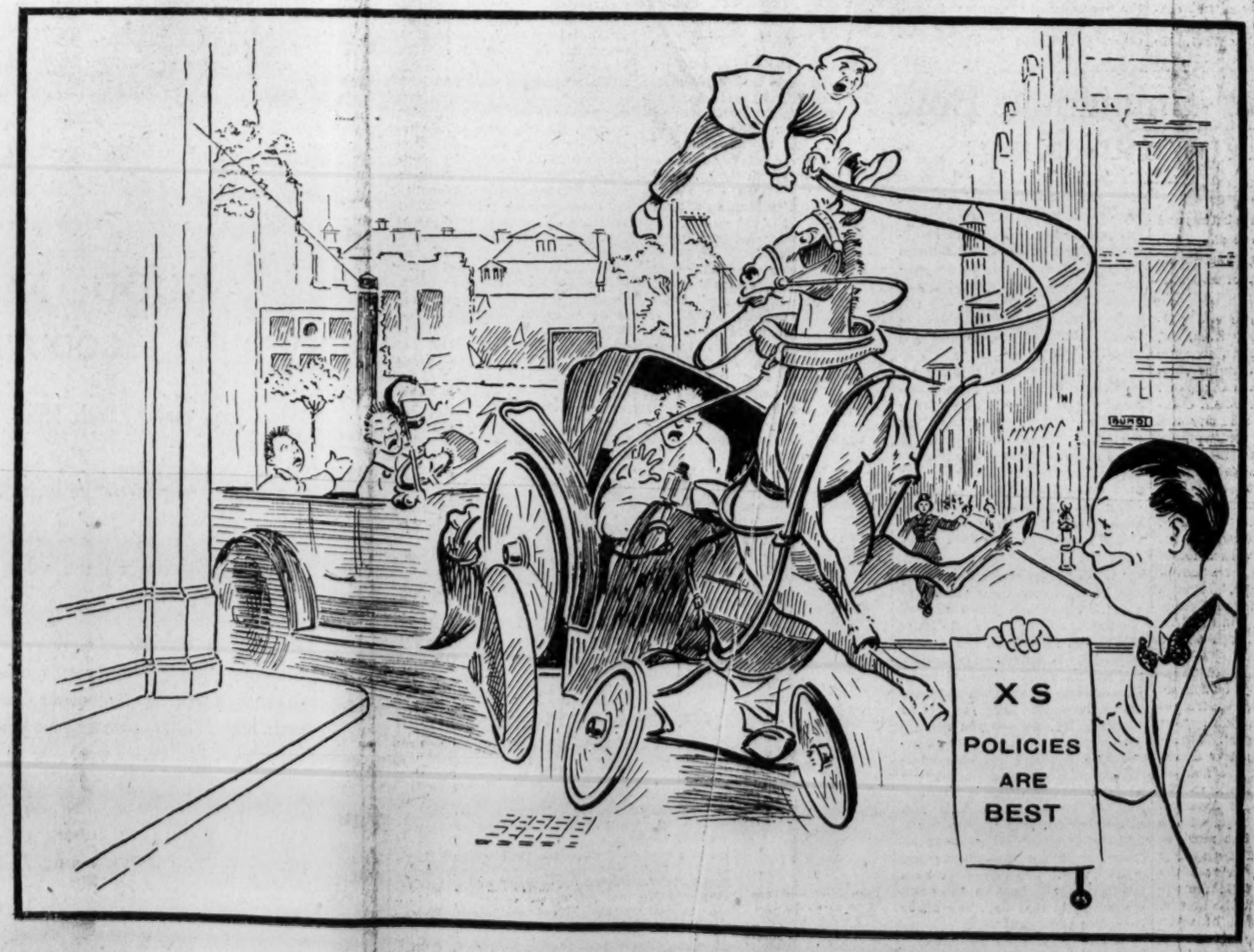
"Here was a little lad who was winsome and brave, and I imagine that is what Jesus was. Do you know the staff at the White House, who have been through the deaths of some of our Presidents and ex-Presidents, said the mass of mail, telegrams and telephones that came in after the death of this boy surpassed that received on any other occasion.

"The lad was a soldier, as brave as brave could be."

PRATT'S

Uniform Quality
Best Results

STANDARD OIL CO. OF NEW YORK



Our photos give four of the most interesting scenes from "Young Ideas," the rollicking film starring that vivacious little actress Laura La Plante—a Universal attraction.

士女股郎白爲員演女要主片影新之滬來將行

Fight that fagged out feeling with

SANATOGEN

Do not let yourself be conquered by the general debility, that is so prevalent in tropical climates, when Sanatogen will restore your digestion, build up new nerve-force and strengthen your whole system.

With strong nerves and a strong body you would hardly notice the heat.

Sanatogen will give you back your old-time energy and health and will enable you o enjoy life better.

More than 24000 physicians recommend it.

The Right Rev. F. Coppel, Bishop of Nagpur, India writes: "I am glad to say that the members of our mission who have used Sanaotgen are very emphatic in their opinion that it contains a real and immediate recuperative power, and we shall continue to use it in all cases where a strengthening food is required."

Determine to try Sanatogen. It is obtainable at all chemists.

More than 24,000 Physicians have enthusiastically recommended Sanatogen for its health-building and rejuvenating power.

SANATOGEN

The True Tonic-Food

Determine to try Sanatogen. It will soon give you back your old time energy and health.

The China Press

Sunday Pictorial Section

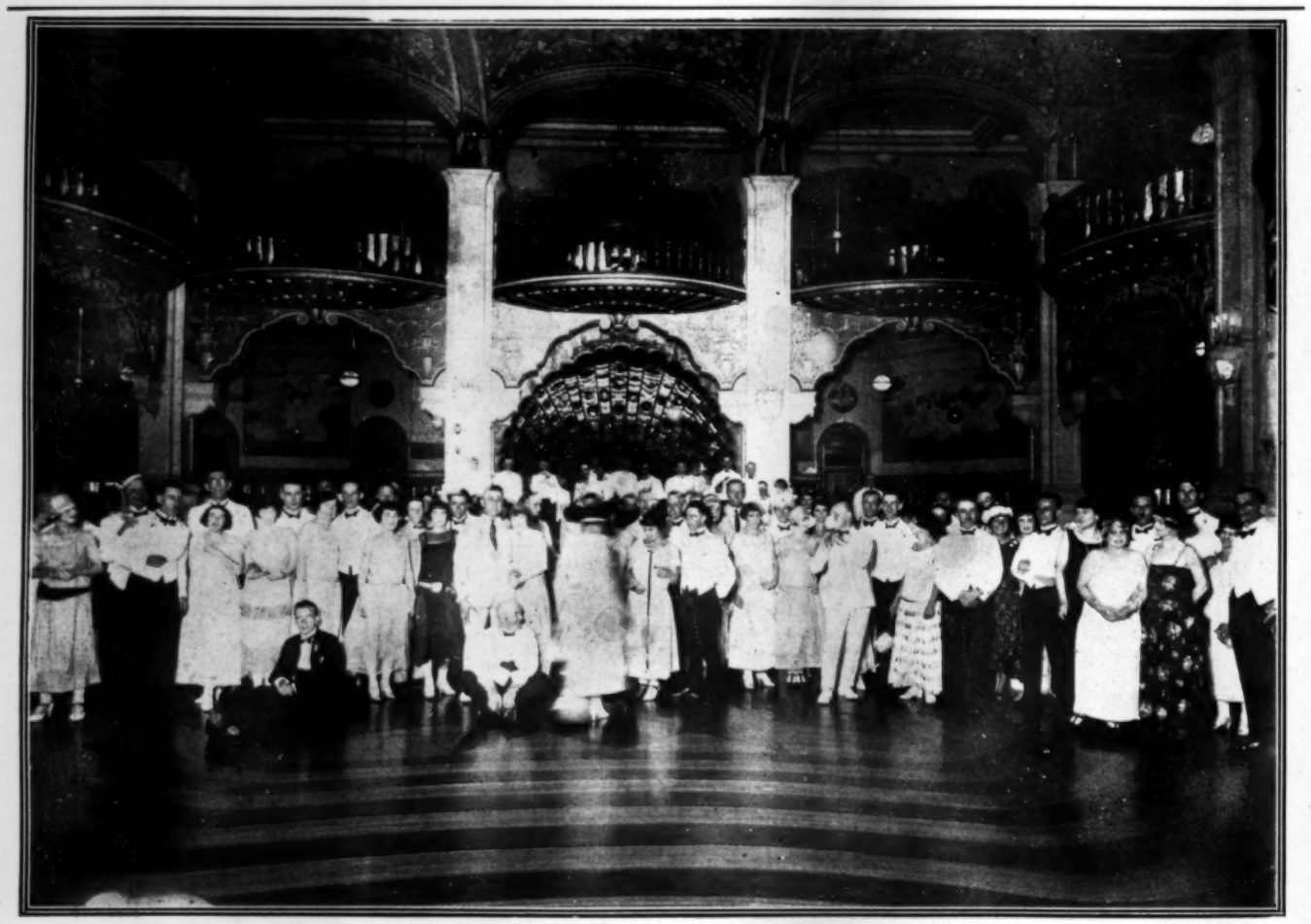
大陸報館

A TEMPLE OF FINANCE ON THE BUND

The Hongkong and Shanghai Banking Corporation, like Tennyson's brook, might well say: "Men may come, and men may go, but I go on for ever." The abiding character of this institution is well exemplified in this stately pile on the Shanghai Bund. The above photo, which was taken from a point of vantage on the Bund, affords a better conception of the size of the dome than is usually vouchsafed to local residents in the whirlwind of their daily existence.

黃浦灘最華麗之匯豐銀行建築

日十初月七歷陰 SHANGHAI, SUNDAY, AUGUST 10, 1924. 號十月八歷陽



CARNIVAL DANCE AT THE ASTOR HOUSE

Sun Sun Photo Studio.

Despite the tropical weather, the Carnival Dance given Wednesday night in the Astor House ball room attracted an enthusiastic group of revellers the occasion marking the combination of the two Whitey-Smith Shanghai Society orchestras, which discoursed a number of special solo and orchestral selections. The Astor House management contemplates making the Carnival Night a monthly affair.

星期三晚禮查之大跳舞會

"LITTLE PAVLOVA" OF THE FAR EAST

Mlle. Lucy de Sheimo, whose beautiful dancing has earned for her the title of the "Little Pavlova," is by many considered the finest ballet artist in the Far East. Mlle. de Sheimo made a very successful trip to Hongkong and Manila last winter, where her artistry was keenly appreciated. She is now back in Shanghai, and giving pleasure to good audiences at the Palais Cafe. This gifted artist is only 17 years of age.

安樂宮之舞女領袖羅西女士

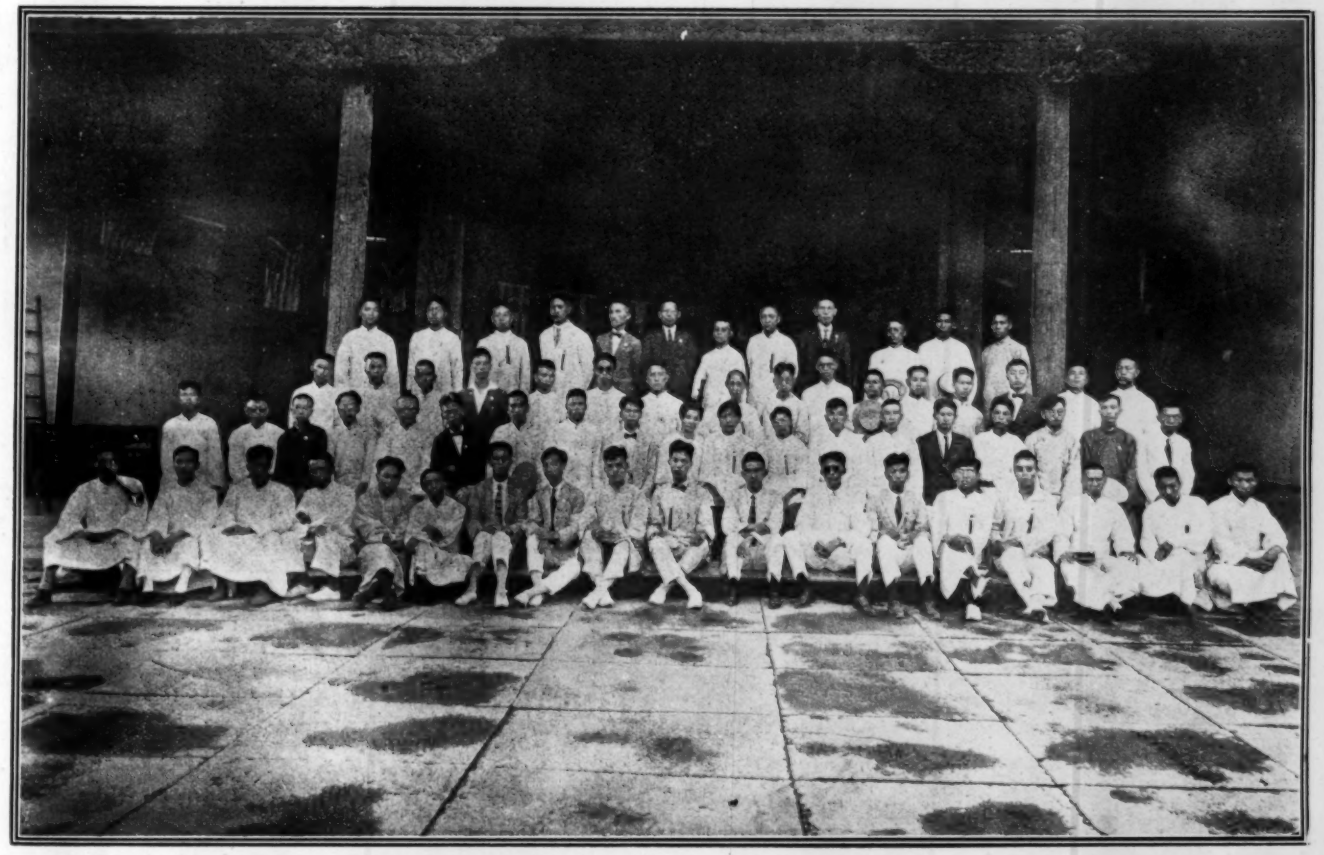
Mr. Yoshizawa, the Japanese Minister to Peking, who has just returned to the capital after his mission to Tokio and who is very much in the public eye at the present moment in connection with the delicate negotiations in progress with M. Karakhan, the Soviet Ambassador to Peking.

日本芳澤公使

NEPTUNE AND HIS QUEEN

These two interesting pictures were taken last month aboard the Pacific Mail liner President Pierce en route from San Francisco. Our photos show the initiation of candidates to Neptune's Court when crossing the 180th meridian—July 4, 1924—and Neptune and his Queen.

披亞斯總統號在平洋中之玩意



Delegates to the sixth National Conference of Student Unions in China, which began its sessions in the Fuh Tan University on Monday.

全國學生聯合會在會旦大學開會影攝

KEIO UNIVERSITY BASEBALL TEAM

Front row from left to right: Nozaka, Miura (c), Hamasaki (p), Chino, Harada (r. f.)

Middle row: Mozume, Kirihara (s.s.), Kawazoe, Nitta, Akashi (manager), Yamaoka (c. f.), Aoki (l. f.)

Back row: Nagai (p), Okawa (1), Takagi (2), Nagahama (p), Hashimoto, Dohi (3), Yamashita.

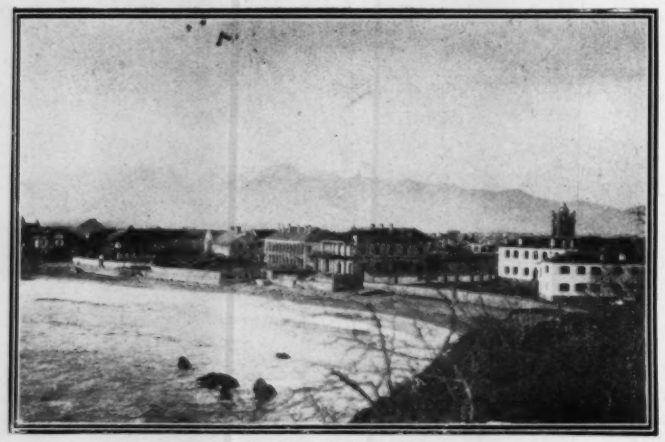
日本新到之大學棒球隊

THE RAIN GOD

When the Chinese farmers want rain, they place this idol, Mun Chang, in the sunlight and lean it against a tree

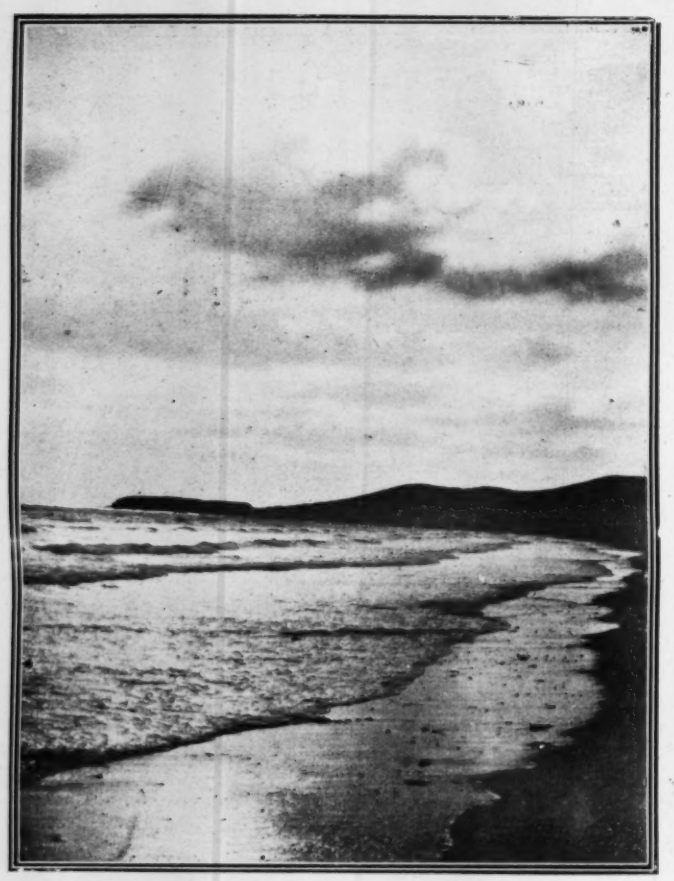
法方——唯之雨求人鄉爲像偶拜

THE SCENIC SPLENDORS OF CHEFOO
芝罘之風景

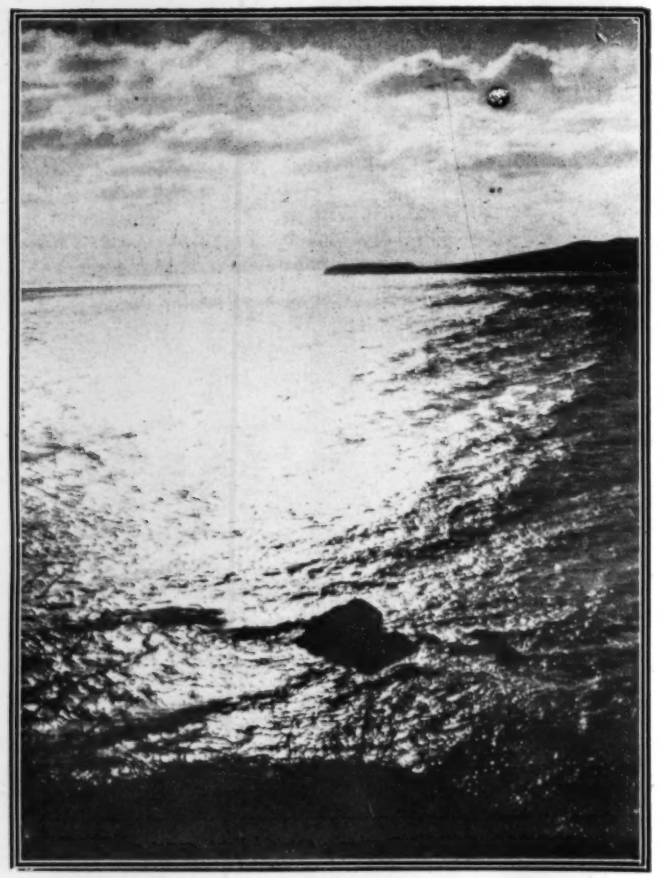


A view of Chefoo

"The breaking waves dashed high"



The Point, showing sea and clouds.

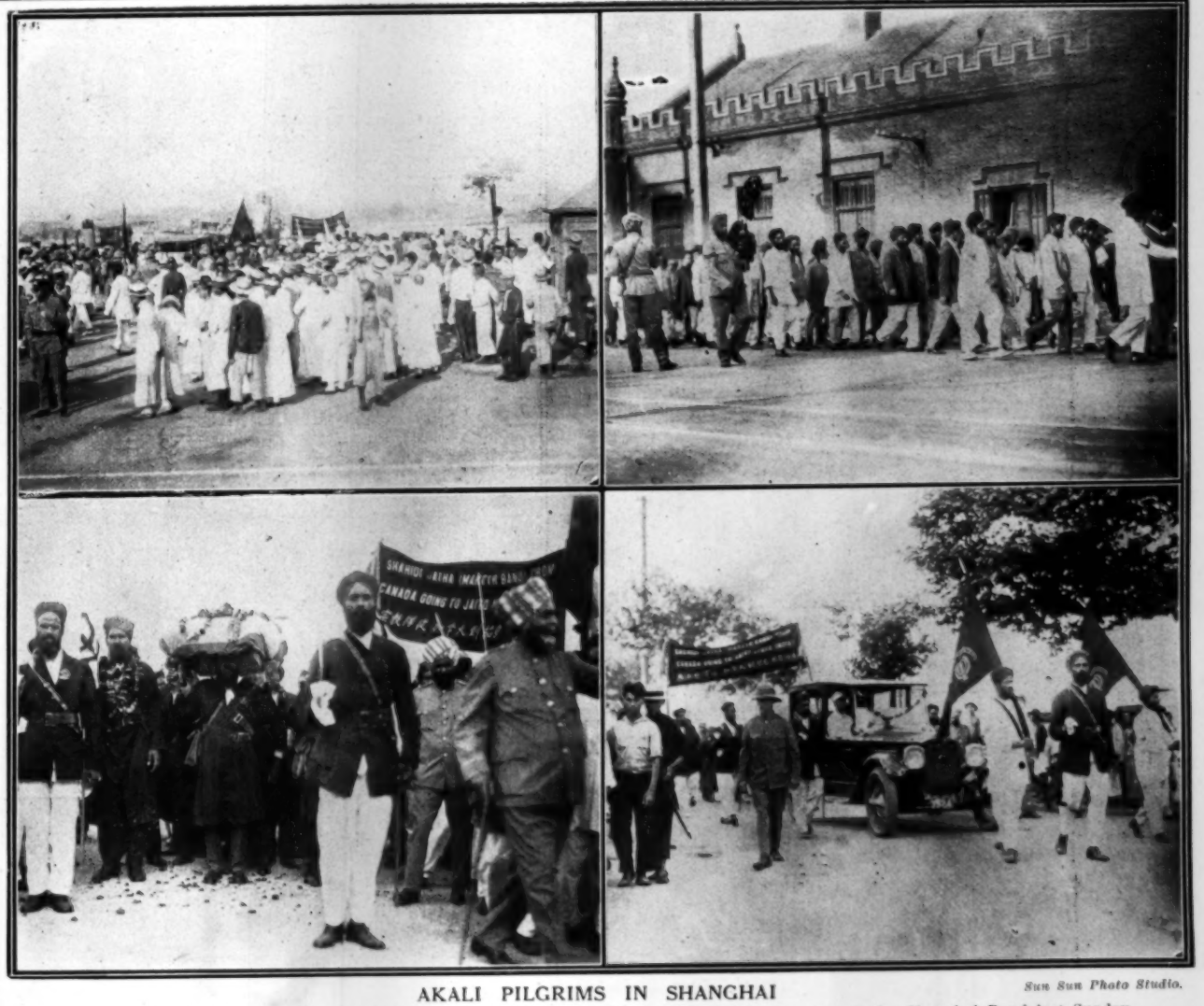


Sea and clouds

Breakers at Chefoo, with ship in the background.

Mission Photo Bureau.

View of Chefoo, showing School at left.



AKALI PILGRIMS IN SHANGHAI

Sun Sun Photo Studio.

A stranger spectacle has rarely been witnessed in Shanghai than that which was seen on the Shanghai Bund last Sunday, when no little commotion was caused as over 500 local Sikhs assembled on the Bund to tender a royal welcome to 11 pilgrims of the Akali religious movement who arrived in Shanghai from Vancouver in the Empress of Australia on their way to India. Several banners of black and yellow were borne aloft, one of which was inscribed: "Shahdi Jatha (Martyr Band) from Canada going to Jaito, Nabha, India." Our photos show portions of the monster procession that wended its way to the Gurdwara (Sikh temple). The lower left picture shows one of the pilgrims on landing bearing on his head the Granthi (Sikh sacred book).

上海印度人歡迎印度宗教獨立運動領袖之遊行

An attractive pose of Miss Aida Kawakami, the well-known little Japanese dancer, whose dainty grace has been much commented upon. Miss Kawakami will dance at a benefit concert to be given at the Carlton this month to aid the China flood sufferers.

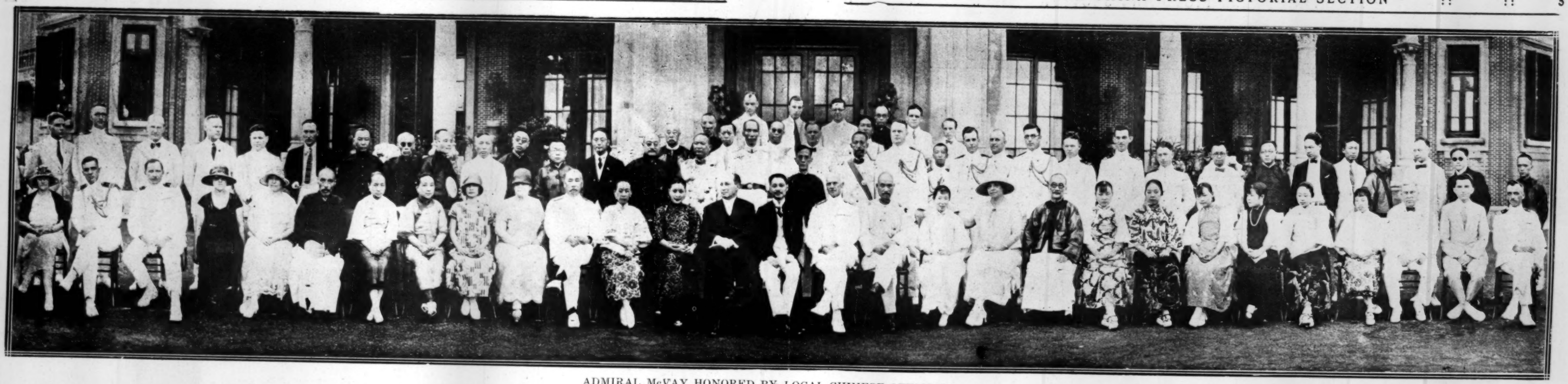
日本舞女因救水災在卡爾登表演

The now famous 10-year-old Chinese female boxer and her diminutive brother, who is nine years of age, are employed by the New World, Thibet Road. Both of them can lift a zateh (a Chinese war weapon) weighing over 100 lbs. in one hand. They have participated in the Chinese National Athletic Meeting and have won national recognition for their prowess.

中華全國運動獎爲第一武童

Another picture of Miss Kawakami in the garb of a hula-hula girl.

舞女用檀島裝束後之神氣



ADMIRAL McVAY HONORED BY LOCAL CHINESE OFFICIALS

Photo by Ah Fong

In honor of Admiral Charles B. McVay, Jr., commander of the Yangtse Patrol of the United States Asiatic Squadron, General Ho Feng-lin, Military Governor of Shanghai and Sunkiang, and Mr. Hsu Yuan, Special Commissioner of Foreign Affairs, gave a reception at the Bureau of Foreign Affairs in Shanghai on Monday.

Seated in the front row, from left to right, are: Mrs. A. R. Hager, Lt.-Comm. John L. Schaffer, Lieut. A. J. James, Mrs. J. B. Powell, Mrs. J. B. Sawyer, Taoying Wang Keng-ting, Mrs. Sun, Mrs. T. S. K. Loh, Mrs. Sokolsky, Mrs. V. G. Lyman, Admiral Chow, Madame Hsu Yuan, Miss Tong, Consul-General Edwin S. Cunningham, Commissioner Hsu Yuan, Admiral McVay, General Ho, Madame Tong Shao-yi, Mrs. Wm. Morris, Mr. Tong Shao-yi, Miss Lee, Mrs. Jabin Hsu, Miss Lee, Mrs. Zee, Mrs. Y. D. Shen, Mrs. Y. M. Koo, Mr. S. Fessenden, Consul J. P. Davis and Lieut. T. C. Joy.

Y'S MEN'S CLUB TIFFIN

Sun Sun Photo Studio.

Dr. W. W. Peter, Director of the Council on Health Education, who has just returned to Shanghai after a visit to Washington, D. C., in connection with the remission of the unexpended balance of the Boxer Indemnity, was the guest of honor at the regular weekly tiffin of the Y's Men's Club held at the Hotel Parisien last Monday. Standing at the head table, left to right:—Mr. T. K. Liu, Mr. Faison, Dr. W. S. New, Dr. W. W. Peter, (guest of honor), Mr. Wm. Yinson Lee (president), Dr. T. Y. Chang (Administration Department of the Council on Health Education), Mr. G. W. Nelson and Mr. Harry Kingman.

青年救餐會攝影

AN ALL-CHINESE ORCHESTRA

The Central Hall Amateur Orchestra is the only one of its kind in China, being composed entirely of Chinese boys and girls, the selections discoursed ranging from Beethoven, Mozart and Schubert to the very latest jazz. The orchestra consists of 30 members and is as complete in point of orchestral instruments as any modern orchestra can be. The organizer and leader is Mr. S. Y. Young, and the director is Mr. H. Legaspi, of the Shanghai Municipal Orchestra.

中央大會堂之音樂隊

Golf
Baseball
Tennis
Cricket
Lawn Bowls

China Press Sports

Polo
Swimming
Rowing
Boxing
Comment

SHANGHAI, SUNDAY, AUGUST 10, 1924

S. V. C. Cricketers Win From Shanghai By 12 Runs

Evans, In S. R. C.—Electricians Game, Makes Century; Police Meets Service Club: Monk's Defeat Langley's Eleven

The principal cricket game yesterday was between Shanghai and the Volunteers on the S. R. C. ground. Leach captained the Volunteers and winning the toss decided to field first. Ollerdessen and Evans batted first, the former hitting in all directions. Evans was more cautious and finally "Harry" was caught by Bhoora, Duckitt was next in and was soon bowled by Ollerdessen, Leach started with care but soon started hitting out and made two boundaries. Rawsthorne and Evans were now in and both men were in fine form and hitting out well. The former was however caught at 25 by the coolie who fielded in place of O'Hara Goldman now joined Evans and together brought the score to 158 the latter being caught by O'Hara after a splendid score of 71 which included 9 boundaries. Goldman was clean bowled by O'Hara with the score at 162. The innings closed at 185 runs with Begg not out with 19 runs to his credit, Clifford and O'Hara were the best bowlers.

Shanghai opened their innings with Burn and Divecha the former being caught by Rawsthorne before any score was made. Bhoora was next in and between him and Divecha the spectators were given a fine display of cricket, the latter hitting out hard in all directions. Within half an hour the score reached 50. Goldman now tried his hand at bowling but the two batsmen determined to do more damage and hit out until the century was signalled. Soon after this Divecha was caught by Barnes, and a little later Bhoora was caught by Rawsthorne. He scored 64, a fine display, which included 9 boundaries. Clifford and Scott were out at 148 and at 171 Gowan was dismissed leaving only 15 runs for Shanghai to win. They lost however as Ollerdessen was caught by Leslie at the boundary and the innings closed with 173 and the S.V.C. thus won by 12 runs only the scores and analysis were as follows:

S. V. C.

H. B. Ollerdessen, c. J. H. Bhoora, b. O'Hara	29
A. J. W. Evans, c. O'Hara, b. Clifford	71
E. R. Duckitt, c. and b. Ollerdessen	0
D. W. Leach, b. Shroff	15
T. L. Rawsthorne, c. sub b. Divecha	25
L. Goldman, b. O'Hara	19
E. C. Baker, l.b.w. Clifford	3
T. A. T. Begg, not out	19
A. H. Leslie, c. Gardner, b. Clifford	0
G. E. Goolden, b. O'Hara	2
E. G. Barnes, c. Gowan, b. Clifford	1
Extras	1
Total	185

Bowling Analysis

	O.	M.	R.	W.
W. E. O'Hara	11	–	38	3
C. E. Ollerdessen	10	–	55	1
S. F. Shroff	8	1	39	1
M. J. Divecha	3	–	25	1
W. C. G. Clifford	6	–	27	4

SHANGHAI

D. C. Burn, c. and b. Rawsthorne 0

(Continued on Page 2)

First And Second League Tennis Is Played On Friday

Following are the results of the First and Second League Matches of the Shanghai Lawn Tennis Association played on Friday:—

FIRST LEAGUE

Japanese Club lost to the Shanghai Recreation Club, 6 sets to 8, (one unfinished).

Country Club beat the Cercle Sportif Francais, 12 sets to 3.

Columbia Country Club lost to the Portuguese Sporting Association, 5 sets to 8, (two sets unfinished.)

SECOND LEAGUE

Cercle Sportiff Francais beat the Wayfarers' Tennis Club, 9 sets to 6.

Portuguese Sporting Association beat the Police Recreation Club, 12 sets to 3.

Shanghai Recreation Club beat the Japanese Club, 11 sets to 4.

Shanghai Cricket Club beat the Country Club, 11 sets to 4.

-:- First League Tennis At The Country Club -:-

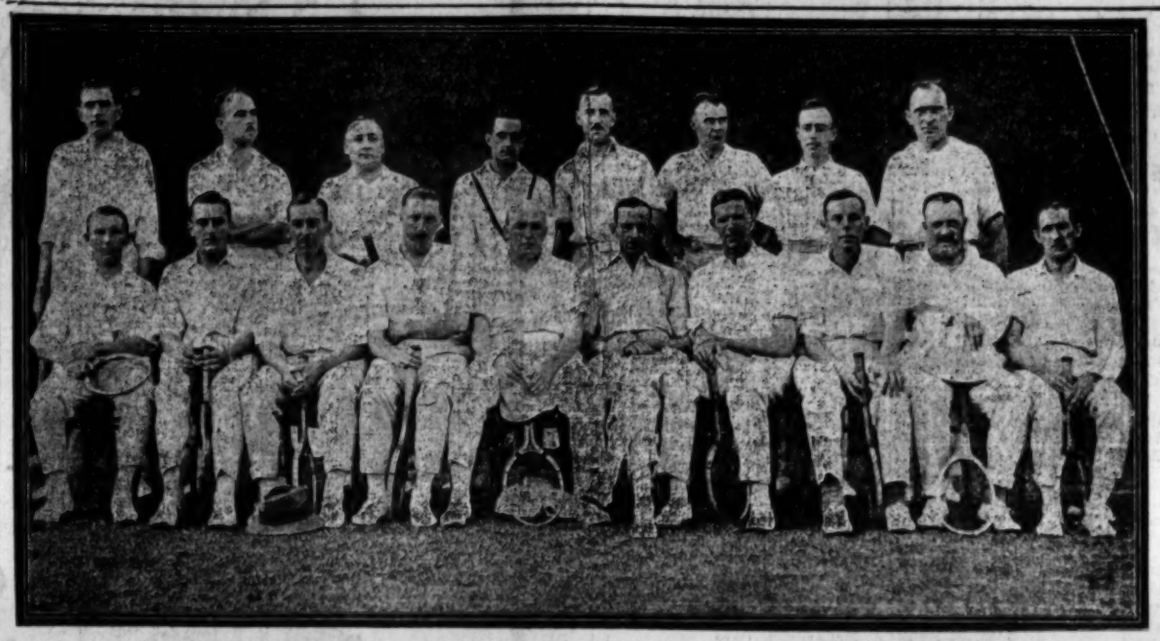


Photo by Ah Fong

The Country Club beat the Cercle Sportif Francais by 12 sets to 3 in the First League Matches of the Shanghai Lawn Tennis Association at the Country Club Friday afternoon. From row, (left to right): C. E. Whitmore (C.C.), B. Khrenoff (C.S.F.), M. B. Brown (C.C.), D. E. Vermey, (C.S.F.), Capt. E. I. M. Maitland (C.C.), Gouling (C.S.F.). M. Drummond (C.S.F.), Dr. Murray (C.C.), H. Toussaint (C.S.F.), A. H. Barrett (C.C.), H. Klimanek (C.S.F.). Back row (left to right): A. H. Hatherly (C.C.), E. T. Wootten (C.S.F.), K. M. Bourne (C.C.), G. O. Wootten (C.S.F.), A. J. Grant (C.S.F.).

C.C.—Country Club.
C.S.F.—Cercle Sportif Francais.

SWIMMING GALA TO BE HELD ON SEPT. 5 AND 6

International Swimming Club Will Stage Program At Municipal Bath

In spite of what has been said to the contrary, the S. I. S. C. have decided to hold their Annual Swimming Gala at the Municipal Swimming Bath on September 5 and 6. 1924 commencing each evening at 9 p.m. sharp.

Entry forms have been issued and it is hoped that there will be a large number of entries to make the event a record success. There are four Shanghai Championship Events viz:

100 yds. Back stroke Shanghai Championship
880 yds. Shanghai Championship
220 yds. Shanghai Championship and the Shanghai Diving Championship

Much interest is centred in the 220 yards Shanghai Championship as, we understand, there are quite a few "dark horses" this year!

On the second evening the program will close with the usual Water Polo match between the S. I. S. C. and their old rivals the Shanghai Rowing Club.

The following is the list of Entries which closes on Friday August 26 1924:

1 One length Griffin's Handicap.
2 100 yards club Championship.
3 Diving from steps. Springboard for "Gutierrez" Cup.
4 100 yards Back Stroke Shanghai Championship.
5 Tub Race.
6 One length Handicap.
7 One length Blindfold.
8 880 yards Shanghai Championship.
9 Two lengths Ladies Sweepstake Handicap.
10 220 yards Shanghai Championship.
11 One length Breast Stroke Handicap.
12 Long Plunge Handicap.
13 Long Plunge Championship.
14 Shanghai Diving Championship.
15 Throwing Water Polo Ball Handicap.

STAGE AND SPORT

BY "VAN"

FABULOUS FABLES

Great-grandpa died at Waterloo,
And Candahar claimed Grandpa too,
Poor Father passed at Ladysmith,
A soldier too, I bore my load
And yet I daren't cross Nanking Road.

How doth the gentle P.W.D.
Love to pull up streets.
I wonder what it hopes to see
When the worm it greets.

No longer at the famed Drill Hall
Shall I and my Battery pony,
Hear the Italian Company call
Out: "Time for macaroni."
Gaily the Compradore
Dabbled him in Langkats,
Suddenly a fluctuation
Strewed him with brickbats.

The shades of boredom tumbled fast
As through these weary lines there passed,
A reader pallid to the brow
Who murmured: "Ha! he closes now:

"Excelsior!"

* * *

THE GRAND PRIX

The Grand Prix of Europe, the premier event in motoring circles, was well contested this year and most people expected to see the Sunbeams repeat their previous triumphs. However, it was not so, even the Bugattis, with their five entries, did not do anything spectacular.

M. Campari, with an Afia-Romeo car, came in first, M. Divo second with a Delage and M. Benoit third also in a Delage.

Naturally the prophets were disappointed, but the race was a good one and as well contested as any, but all the same, I wish the Sunbeam had won.

OPERA COMPANY DUE

The Russian Opera and the Little-Opera are coming to China in September with a troupe of 80 persons. This announcement was made by Mr. J. Komissarjevsky, concert and opera manager, of Shanghai and Harbin.

The repertoire of the new company is an extensive one but stays mostly in with the Russian classics. Their appearance in Shanghai will provide a relief from the long summer and absence of plays.

"IN THE NEXT ROOM"

This is not a description of the next room to mine but the title of London's newest and most exciting mystery play.

It might be styled a contemporany of "The Bat" and is one of the American affairs where everybody suspects everybody else till the audience and the actors all seem to be wondering who the dickens did it—whatever "it" might be.

A summary of the play is that Lorna and James are in love—this is not surprising after seeing Lorna and James—and Phillip Vantine, Lorna's guardian, has a mysterious buhl cabinet brought from Paris and which is "in the next room."

A visitor arrives to see Mr. Vantine, who goes to meet the fellow, "in the next room," and finds him dead. The next exciting thing we have is the murder of Phillip Vantine and then things begin to move swiftly.

Of course, the excitement is terrible. There is much mystery, and "Colonel" Pigott of Scotland Yard helps to make things move along.

There is an unknown lady—she is essential, of course—and did she do the wicked deed? The audience leans back in its comfortable seat and is sure the butler did it, but I don't think he did and everything is in as bad a tangle as Mother's knitting when the new kitten gets hold of it.

And the climax and solution—how they gasp and say: "I know it, I knew. . . . was guilty all the time," but it would be dirty work to give the game away, especially when the audience was asked to keep the secret. I don't know it myself, so it does not matter much.

Miss Nora Swinburne and Mr. Clifford Heatherly deserve lavish praise for their acting, and altogether the play was exceptionally well performed and the cast deserve a meed or honest congratulation.

Home Cricket

(Reuter's Service)

London, Aug. 8.—At Manchester, Lancashire beat Northamptonshire by an innings and 1 run.

Northamptonshire made 97 (R. Tyldesley taking 7 wickets for 6 runs) and 108 (MacDonald taking 7 wickets for 35 and R. Tyldesley 3 for 31). Lancashire made 206, (Thomas taking 5 wickets for 24).

At Leicester, Yorkshire beat Leicestershire by 8 wickets.

Leicestershire scored 114 (Waddington taking 7 wickets for 43) and 166. Yorkshire made 228 (Holmes 90: Geary took 5 wickets for 35) and 53 for 2 wickets.

At Bristol, Gloucestershire beat Essex by 194 runs.

Gloucestershire made 201 (Hipkin taking 8 wickets for 71) and in their second innings declared at 248 for 5, Dipper scoring 100. Essex made 64 (Parker taking 8 wickets for 26) and 191 (Parker taking 5 for 82).

At Canterbury, Notts beat Kent by 10 wickets.

Kent scored 67 (Matthews taking 8 wickets for 33) and 229. Notts made 242 (Whysall 109 not out) and 55 for 0 wicket.

At Worcester, Worcestershire beat Derby shire by 223 runs.

Worcestershire scored 212 and 229. Derbyshire made 102 (Root taking 7 wickets for 37) and 116 (Root taking 5 for 67).

At Hastings, Hampshire beat Sussex on the first innings.

Hampshire declared at 516 for 8 wickets. Mead contributed 154, Aird 113 and Day 97. Sussex scored 347, Tate, who made 164, being the first to complete a hundred wickets and a thousand runs this season. Sussex followed on and made 111 for 2.

At Birmingham, Warwickshire defeated Glamorgan by 8 wickets.

Glamorgan scored 266 and 168. Warwick made 355 (Quaif 141) and 81 for 2.

Boxing Notes

Keenan And Canion To Figure In Main Event On Thursday; Canion Anxious To Meet Hill

Syd Keenan vs. Rufe Canion.
12 Rounds.
Favacho vs. Cyclone Williams.
10 Rounds.
Kid Mystery vs. Cyclone Nefsky.
6 Rounds
Kuba vs. Terrible Pete.
4 Rounds.

* * *

The above is the bill of fare for Thursday night's fight card at the Carlton, and should the weather clerk be kind, a packed house is expected. Thirty-two rounds of real hard slugging is what local followers of the noble art want and the promoters are endeavoring to see that they get it. This will certainly be the strongest card yet staged and will undoubtedly draw like a magnet.

* * *

The much-discussed Keenan-Canion scrap will be the main event. Syd has been in strict training during the past few weeks working out at the S. V. C. Gym. with Billy Tingle, Tigora and Kid Mystery. On the other hand, Canion is anxious for a fight with Johnny Hill, the featherweight champion of China, and with this end in view he is going to show the fans that he is every bit as good as the champ and thus force a bout.

* * *

While on this line it certainly seems strange why Johnny is bent on overlooking Rufe. The latter weighs 124, and with the champion at 126, it is sure to prove a tough battle. Personally, I cannot by any stretch of imagination see Canion beating Hill—provided the latter is in the pink of condition. Still one can never tell!

* * *

Cyclone Nefsky sprung another surprise last week when he knocked Tigora groggy in the seventh frame of their eight-round mill. It was a lucky punch, for, in the preceding rounds, all the Russian could do was swing wild, while the Moro landed some awful blows on the breadbasket, and, had the fight gone the distance, the referee would have been forced to call a draw. Kid Mystery will be Nefsky's opponent this week, and whether the former will be able to stop the Russian's string of successes it is hard to say.

* * *

Terrible Pete and Kuba, the Japanese, will figure in the curtain-raiser, and all Pete is praying for is that his adversary will not fall sick before the fight.

* * *

The Promoters are now pulling the wires for Tenebro Santos, the featherweight champion of the Orient, who is at present in Manila. He demands a good-size guarantee and does not intend to meet half-way. Mr. Tagle is anxious to get the boy here and it is more than likely that he will be seen in the local ring ere long.

Keio Takes Opening Game From Shanghai; Score: 13-0

Loose And Errorful Game Goes But Eight Innings Called On Account Of Darkness

After playing eight innings of loose, errorful baseball the Shanghai aggregation earned a well deserved trouncing, for in this amount of time the Keio boys piled up thirteen runs to the Gallopers naught and the umpire was compelled to call the game on account of darkness. The game got under way at about 4:30 yesterday afternoon and at 6:45 it was called off. Any ordinary baseball game would seldom take over one hour and a half for the locals making errors in every stanza of the contest, and with slow John Scott in the box all the more time was wasted.

Scott who twirled for the locals yesterday was in very bad form, for although he had nothing on the ball he threw it in their most desirous spot on every pitch.

The Nipponese visitors lost no time in scoring for the first man up in the opening frame, Kirihara, drew a free pass to the initial bag and from there scored when the following batter hit to Taylor in left field who booted the ball all around and by the time he was in possession of it one run was scored and the batter had reached second base. Nagai came to bat next and slammed out a home run which was the cause of two more runs. Scott began to tighten then and fanned the following man and the next two men up went out at first.

THREE ON; NO SCORE

In their share of the first inning the Gallopers had three men on base and due to their poor head work lost all chances of scoring, while in the following frame after one out "Buck" Taylor got on base via a nice single to center field and when Scott walloped out a two bagger he should have scored but as he was rounding the hot corner he stopped to look where the ball was and then dashed for the plate but it was too late, for a quick relay from the outfield caught him at home. The coach was there on the sidelines yelling for him take home as well as third but instead he stopped to look and was naturally lost.

In the third inning the Nipponese again chalked up three runs for together with a bunch of errors from the Gallopers and two hits from the batters three more markers filtered through. In this inning the second batter hit to Shepherd on short who made a bad peg to first allowing the hitter to get safe while the following batter singled to left field. The local left fielder made a very bad peg to home which went through Bristow at the plate and even the hitter was already around the bases coming home. Scott then ran up to the plate from his box only to see Bristow throw wild to him and another run came in. The next batter also hit to left field went around the bags and came home on a wild pitch. Two more hits in this inning for three runs.

TWO IN SIXTH

The visitors did not score again uhtil the sixth inning when they put up two more runs on one hit. In this frame after one out, Okada, the star catcher, singled through second base and was followed by Kirihara's walk although the former stole second base before his team mate drew the free pass. After Okawa flied out to Shepherd the following batter filled the bases when he was hit by a pitched ball. With the bases loaded Bristow pegged wildly to first in an attempt to catch the runner there but instead admitted two runs through the plate. Maloney then put an end to this bad inning when he caught Hasimoto's fly.

In their share of the sixth frame the Gallopers tried hard to score but it was impossible, for after both Thatch and Kingman led off with singles to center field the next three men went out. In the seventh stanza only three men faced the pitcher and each one went back to the bench in their respective order just as they had been accustomed to for the whole of the game.

The Keio boys continued their scoring in the seventh and eighth innings when they scored two runs in the former and three more in the final spasm. The last inning resulted in two hits for the Japanese including one three bagger which scored two of the markers in this frame. The first batter in the final stage of the game walked while the following batter went to first on Scott's bobble. Then came the three-base wallop to centerfield which put up two runs. Not being satisfied with this the following batter also singled and brought in the three-base hitter from third.

WORST GAME YET

All in all it was one long drawn out errorsome game in which the Shanghai fans saw the worst game ever played on the local diamond and the worst they should ever see, for if there was any kind of management behind the local boys there would not be any playing like that which happened yesterday. Today there

Baseball Notes

Although many of the Gallopers played poor baseball yesterday there were three or four men who were in the game all the time for Thatch, Starke and Maloney did their best. Thatch made a good grab of Doy's fly in the second inning while Starke made two beautiful catches in the fifth frame both of which were long runs. Maloney on third base tried his best to bring down fouls but on two occasions he was just a fraction of a second late after a long run.

In the seventh inning the Keio second baseman, Takagi, put all three batters out two of whom he absolutely robbed of hits.

Mr. Sahara president of the Meta Club in Shanghai pitched the first ball in yesterday's game. The Meta Club here is really the Kelo Alumni in Shanghai.

The game today is also set for 4.15 the same as it was yesterday but no one expects to see any sign of play until half past four or quarter to five this evening.

SOUTH AFRICAN SURREY MATCH ENDS IN DRAW

(Nihon Dempo)

London, Aug. 8.—The match between the South African and Surrey at the Oval resulted in a draw.

The weather was fine and the wicket good. The spectators numbered 2,000.

The Africans were all out for 418. Catterall, who made 63 yesterday, did not add to his score. His contribution included 6 fours. Suskind brought his score to 137. His innings lasted 4 hours and 20 minutes and he did not give a single chance. He made 18 fours. It was an exhibition of fine leg-strokes and vigorous off-drives. Fenledy took 6 wickets for 148.

Surrey had made 203 for 4 wickets when stumps were drawn. Knight scored 68.

Scores: Surrey 300 and 203 for 4 wickets, South Africans 418.

Int'l Gun Club To Shoot For Chen Cup

A fine cup, known as the Chinese Member's Cup, presented by Mr. Y. L. Chen, is to be competed for today. Entries close at 3.15 p.m. Conditions 30 targets, handicap, with a provision that if any contestant shoot the first 20 targets consecutively he be declared winner.

BARNEY GOOGLE By Billy De Beck

EXTRA
DON MENDOZA, FAMOUS SPANISH SPORTSMAN AND HIS TWO YEAR OLD THOROUGHBRED ARRIVE IN TOWN.
DON MENDOZA ANXIOUS TO MEET OWNER OF SPARK PLUG TO ARRANGE PRIVATE MATCH RACE
"D DON MENDOZA HERE WITH A 2 ANISH SKATE, HUH? WELL, IF THAT BIRD IS LOOKING FOR A RACE HE CAN HAVE IT.. I'LL SHUFFLE OVER TO HIS JOINT AND GET ACQUAINTED WITH HIM.
HOWDY, DONALD. MY NAME'S BARNEY. I'VE COME OVER TO GET A SLANT AT THAT NAG OF YOURS
AHH. COME IN, SENOR GOOGLE YOU SHALL SEE.
A BULL?
SI, SEÑOR. THE FASTEST ANIMAL IN ALL SPAIN
HOT TAMALE
STOCK YARDS
HEY, UP THERE. HAVE YOU GOT A FAST BULL YOU WANT TO SWAP FOR A HORSE?
DEBECK

should be a different game altogether.

Box Score:

Shanghai	AB	R	H	PO	A	E
Wiley, rf	2	0	0	0	0	1
Thatch 2b, s.s.	3	0	2	4	2	0
Kingman, 1b	4	0	3	9	0	1
Maloney, 3b	3	0	0	1	3	0
Holliday, 3b	1	0	1	0	0	0
Bristow	3	0	0	4	2	2
Shepherd, s.s.	2	0	0	2	1	1
Taylor, 2b	1	0	0	1	1	0
C. L. Taylor, lf	3	0	1	1	0	3
Starke, cf	3	0	0	2	0	0
Scott	3	0	1	0	0	2
	28	0	8	24	8	10

Keio	AB	R	H	PO	A	E
Kirihara, s.s.	2	2	0	5	1	0
Okawa, 1b	4	3	1	5	1	0
Nagai, rf	4	3	2	0	1	0
Hashimoto, lf	5	2	2	2	0	0
Yamaoka, cf	4	0	1	0	0	0
Hamasaki, p.	5	0	1	0	1	0
Doy, 3b	5	1	1	1	0	0
Takagi, 2b	3	1	0	3	2	1
Okada, c	6	1	1	8	3	0
	36	13	9	24	9	1

Summaries: Home runs—Nagai. Three base hits—Hashimoto. Two base hits—Scott. Struck out b Scott—2. By Hamasaki—7. Bases on balls off Scott—5, off Hamasaki—3. Double plays—Bristow to Kingman. Hit by pitcher—Takagi and Nagai. Passed Balls—Okada—1. Wild Pitches—Scott 1. Time of game—2 hours, 15 min. Umpires—O'Brien at plate and Japanese on bases.

Baseball Results

(Reuter's American Service)

New York, Aug. 9.—Baseball.

SATURDAY

NATIONAL LEAGUE

Pittsburg 7, New York 6.
Brooklyn 9, Chicago 7.
Philadelphia 3, St. Louis 0*
Philadelphia 8, St. Louis 7*
Cincinnati 2, Boston 0*
Cincinnati 19, Boston 2*

AMERICAN LEAGUE

St. Louis 12, New York 8.
Detroit 8, Washington 3.
Philadelphia 12, Cleveland 4.
Boston 7, Chicago 3.

SUNDAY

NATIONAL LEAGUE

New York 10, Chicago 3.
Brooklyn 2, Pittsburg 5.

AMERICAN LEAGUE

St. Louis 3, Washington 1.
Chicago 3, Philadelphia 9.
Detroit 5, New York 2.
Cleveland 3, Boston 2.

MONDAY

NATIONAL LEAGUE

New York 5, Chicago 1*
New York 2, Chicago 5*
Pittsburg 5, Brooklyn 3.
Cincinnati 6, Philadelphia 3.
St. Louis 4, Boston 1.

AMERICAN LEAGUE

New York 9, Detroit 8.
Cleveland 14, Boston 5.
St. Louis 5, Washington 1.

TUESDAY

NATIONAL LEAGUE

New York 2, Chicago 1.
Pittsburg 8, Brooklyn 1.
Cincinnati 4, Philadelphia 3.
St. Louis 8, Boston 4.

AMERICAN LEAGUE

New York 9, Detroit 2.
Chicago 5, Philadelphia 2*
Chicago 6, Philadelphia 3*
St. Louis 2, Washington 0*
St. Louis 4, Washington 2*
Cleveland 1, Boston 0.

WEDNESDAY

NATIONAL LEAGUE

New York 5, Chicago 2.
Brooklyn 5, Pittsburg 3.
Cincinnati 3, Philadelphia 2.
Boston 5, St. Louis 3.

AMERICAN LEAGUE

Detroit 5, New York 2.
Cleveland 8, Boston 5.
St. Louis 6, Washington 5.

THURSDAY

NATIONAL LEAGUE

New York 5, Chicago 3.
Brooklyn 9, Pittsburg 6.
Cincinnati 6, Philadelphia 3.
St. Louis 6, Boston 2.

AMERICAN LEAGUE

New York 7, Cleveland 5.
Boston 4, Detroit 2.
Washington 6, Chicago 3.
Philadelphia 7, St. Louis 3*
Philadelphia 2, St. Louis 1*

FRIDAY

NATIONAL LEAGUE

New York 8, Cincinnati 2.
Brooklyn 11, St. Louis 9.
Pittsburg 1, Philadelphia 0.
Chicago 10, Boston 7.

AMERICAN LEAGUE

Cleveland 10, New York 8.
Detroit 14, Boston 5.
Philadelphia 9, St. Louis 5.
(*Double-header).

Cricket Standings

County	Pld	Won	Lost	1st Won	Inns Lost	Poss Pts	Pts obtd	P/c
Middlesex	15	10	2	3	0	75	59	78.66
Yorkshire	17	11	2	2	2	85	63	74.11
Lancashire	21	10	0	6	5	105	73	69.52
Surrey	15	6	1	5	3	75	48	64.00
Notts	16	7	2	2	5	80	46	57.50
Kent	20	9	4	3@	4	100	57	57.00
Warwickshire	15	7	3	1	4	75	42	56.00
Gloucestershire	19	7	7	5	0	95	50	52.63
Somerset	18	8	6	2@	2	90	47	52.22
Sussex	20	6	9	4	1	100	43	43.00
Leicestershire	19	5	8	4	2	95	39	41.05
Hampshire	20	4	7	3	6	100	35	35.00
Worcestershire	19	4	9	2	4	95	30	31.57
Glamorgan	18	4	12	2	0	90	26	28.88
Essex	19	2	10	4	3	95	25	26.31
Northamptonshire	13	2	8	0	3	65	13	20.00
Derbyshire	18	0	12	2	4	90	10	11.11

@Kent and Somerset tied on one game in the 1st Inns.

S. V. C. Cricketers Win From Shanghai By 12 Runs

(Continued from Page 1)

M. J. Divecha, c. Barnes, b. Rawsthorne	33
H. E. Muriel, b. Rawsthorne	7
J. H. Bhoora, c. Rawsthorne, b. Leach	64
W. C. G. Clifford, c. Rawsthorne, b. Leach	15
J. S. Scott, c. Barnes, b. Rawsthorne	17
W. E. O'Hara, run out	15
C. F. Gardner, c. Leach, b. Rawsthorne	4
S. F. Shroff, not out	4
A. A. Gowan, c. Goolden, b Leach	1
C. E. Ollerdessen, c. Leslie, b. Rawsthorne	2
Extras	11
Total	173

Bowling Analysis

	O.	M.	R.	W.
D. W. Leach	26	4	81	3
T. L. Rawsthorne	21.2	2	68	6
G. E. Goolden	5	–	23	–

S. R. C. V. Electricity Dept.

This game was played on the S.C.C. ground the Recs batting first knocking up the huge score of 209 runs. Evans was the "Star" player making 106 not out, this being his first century. Congratulations. The other batsmen with double figures were Willis (21), White (23), Madar (23). The Electricity Dept. scored 117 runs of which Lingard scored (52), Jacobs (20), and Parkin (13), scores were as follows:

S. R. C.

P. Madar, c. Jacobs, b. Lingard	10
G. Madar, b. Huggett	23
C. H. Bhoora, c. Knight, b. Lingard	0
V. Evans, not out	106
R. J. S. Brandt, b. Huggett	0
A. J. Willis, b. Parkin	21
A. V. White b. Lingard	23
T. A. Madar, not out	10
Extras	10
Total	209

Bowling Analysis

	O.	M.	R.	W.
Lingard	12	–	55	3
D. R. Parkin	10	1	63	1
W. Huggett	10	–	38	2
W. McKenzie	2.1	–	20	–
C. Knight	3	–	23	–

S. M. E. D.

W. McKenzie, b. Bhoora	1
Jacob, b. Main	20
A. Lingard, c.b. Madar	52
C. Knight, b. Main	0
C. R. Webb, b. White	8
R. Andrew, c. Madar, b. White	9
M. Cann, c. Main, b. White	1
A. E. Knight, c. Brandt, b. Madar	5
R. D. Parkin, b. Main	13
E. A. Mills, c. Madar	3
W. Huggett, not out	1
Extras	5
Total	117

Bowling Analysis

	O.	M.	R.	W.
Main	10	1	26	3
Bhoora	9	2	24	1
Madar	3	–	22	–
White	7	1	32	3
Madar	5	1	8	3

POLICE vs. M. S. CLUB

The police met the Municipal Service Club on their own ground. Winning the toss, the service men decided to bat first but only managed to score 51 runs, Hodges and Etley being the only two to score double figures Boddy was the best bowler and Doyle was next with 3 for 9 runs. The Police then batted and knocked up 146 runs for 6 wickets Gash being top score with 37 runs followed by Boddy with 33 runs scores were as follows:

POLICE

Treacher, c. Hinds, b. Aiers	0
J. M. Watson, b. Aiers	20
C. Doyle, b. Hood	26
S. Gash, c., b. Smith	37
Robinson, c. Austin, b. Hood	24
Wilkinson, c. Watson, b. Hood	0
Boddy, not out	33
R. White, not out	4
Hume, E. Williamson, Hotchkiss, (did not bat)	0
Extras	2
	146

Bowling Analysis

	O	M	R	W
Aiers	13	0	63	2
Hodges	2	0	16	0
Hood	7	0	35	3
Watson	2	0	16	0
Smith	4	0	14	1

MUNICIPAL SERVICE CLUB

Austin, b. Watson	1
Hodges, c. Watson, b. Doyle	13
Draper, c. Watson, b. Boddy	2
Hinds, c., b. Boddy	1
Brown, c. Boddy, b. Doyle	2
Aires, c. Gash, b. Doyle	9
Smith, c., b. Boddy	0
Emery, b. Boddy	0
Watson, c. Gash, b. Boddy	4
Hood, c. William, b. Boddy	3
Etley, not out	10
Extras	6
	51

Bowling Analysis

	O	M	R	W
Boddy	8.3	2	22	6
Watson	4	1	14	1
Doyle	5	2	9	3

MONK'S XI vs. LANGLEY'S XI

This game was also played on the S.C.C. ground and won by Mr. Monk's XI by 34 runs after a most interesting game.

Mr. Monk's XI batted first and put up the fine score of 191 runs of which Carr scored 42 runs. Mr. Langley's XI batted next and scored 157 runs of which Harder knocked up 53 not out. Pearson scored 31 and Mackintosh added 20 through real good hitting. The scores were as follows:

MR. MONK'S XI

R. D. Bell, b. Harder	31
A. B. Rickard, c. Large, b. McLaren	11
J. Jupp, c. Langley, b. Harder	10
P. Carr, c., b. Harder	42
W. J. Monk, l.b.w. Harder	19
L. Stokes, c. Fletcher, b. Rudall	24
J. Andrew, c. Broadwith, b. Harder	18
J. V. White, not out	0
N. F. Meyers, c. Fletcher, b. Harder	14
N. Tweedlie, did not bat	0
Extras	12
	191

Bowling Analysis

	O	M	R	W
McLaren	3	0	14	1
H. Langley	8	0	54	0
Harder	11	0	76	6
Broadwith	7	1	22	0
Rudall	3	1	13	1

MR. H. LANGLEY'S XI

I. M. Pearson, c., b. Andrew	31
D. R. Mackintosh, c. Rickard, b. Andrew	20
J. T. Harder, not out	53
E. W. Broadwith, b. Andrew	4
A. McLaren, b. Carr	1
H. Langley, b. Carr	1
G. C. Large, b. Rickard	11
Rudall, b. Rickard	0
Fletcher, b. Carr	0
W. E. Dailey, b. Carr	13
Extras	22
	157

Bowling Analysis

	O	M	R	W
W. J. Monk	3	0	16	0
J. M. Andrews	11	0	33	3
P. Carr	12.3	1	46	4
Rickard	4	0	40	2

"Buckey" Harris

Stanley ("Buckey") Harris, only 28 years old, manager of the Washington Senators and the youngest manager in captivity, has done something none of Clarke Griffith's other managers could do—jumped his team into the lead of the American League from sixth place, defeating the world champion Yankees in three straight games.

Australia Wins In Davis Cup Tie; Mexico Eliminated

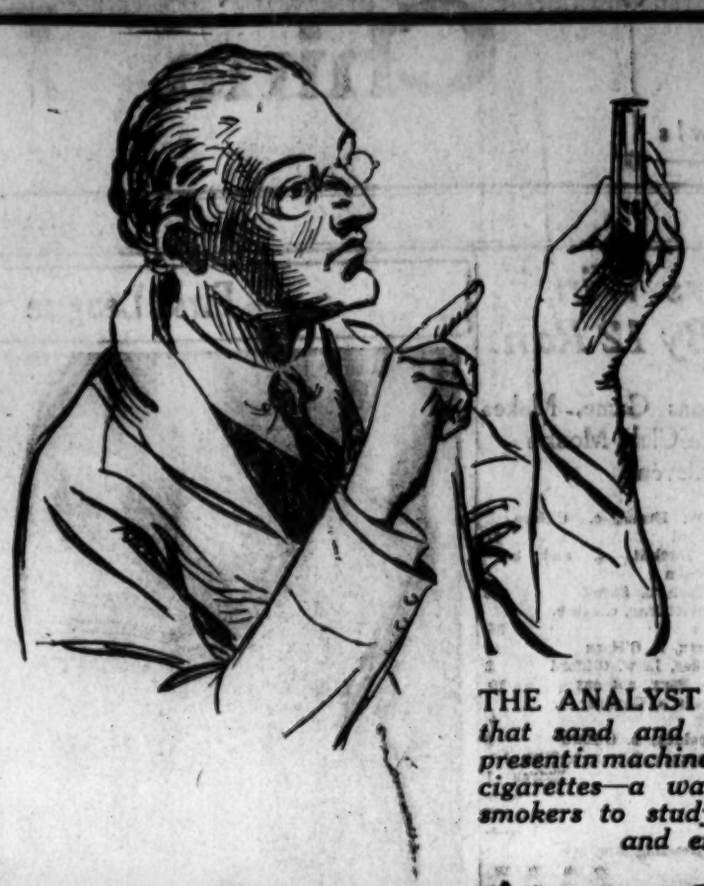
(Reuter's American Service)

Baltimore, Aug. 8.—In the Davis Cup tie between Australia and Mexico Australia won the doubles, thus eliminating Mexico by 3 matches to nil.

Montreal, Aug. 8.—Crocker and Wright (Canada) beat Okomoto and Harada (Japan), 7-5, 6-4, 6-3, in the Davis Cup Competition here today.

Ping Pong Results

The Shanghai Cantonese Table Tennis team defeated the Altar Boys of St. Xavier's College yesterday at ping pong by a score of 9-0.



THE ANALYST REPORTS:—
that sand and dust are ever present in machine manufactured cigarettes—a warning for all smokers to study their health and enjoy

STATE EXPRESS
VIRGINIA CIGARETTES
555

MADE BY HAND—ONE AT A TIME
free from SAND AND DUST
MADE IN LONDON BY ARDATH TOBACCO CO. LTD.

Goehring's Good Glasses
obtainable only from
Dr. Leo D. Goehring
14-15 Zylstra Bldg.
41 Kiangse Road

Wrigley's Gum
Perfumes the Breath

Refracting and Manufacturing
Dr. John Goddard Optician
Toric Lenses
Invisible Bifocals
Sun Glasses in Various Shades
W. T. Findley, M.D.
36 Nanking Road, Tel. 1928

Ready Made Suits
Henry the Tailor
7-9 Seward Rd. & 107 Broadway

HENNESSY
★★★ BRANDY

A PRUDENT MAN HAS XS POLICIES
Against
ACCIDENT—FIRE—THEFT
C. E. SPARKE Insurance Office } 44 Kiangse Road.
Agents:—Excess Insurance Co. Ltd.
Whose Assets exceed £2,000,000.

It Is Sometimes Good To Make A Comparison

It is certainly wise to do so where investments are concerned. To go and put money into a concern which gives

Less Inducement
Less Security
and
Smaller Reimbursements

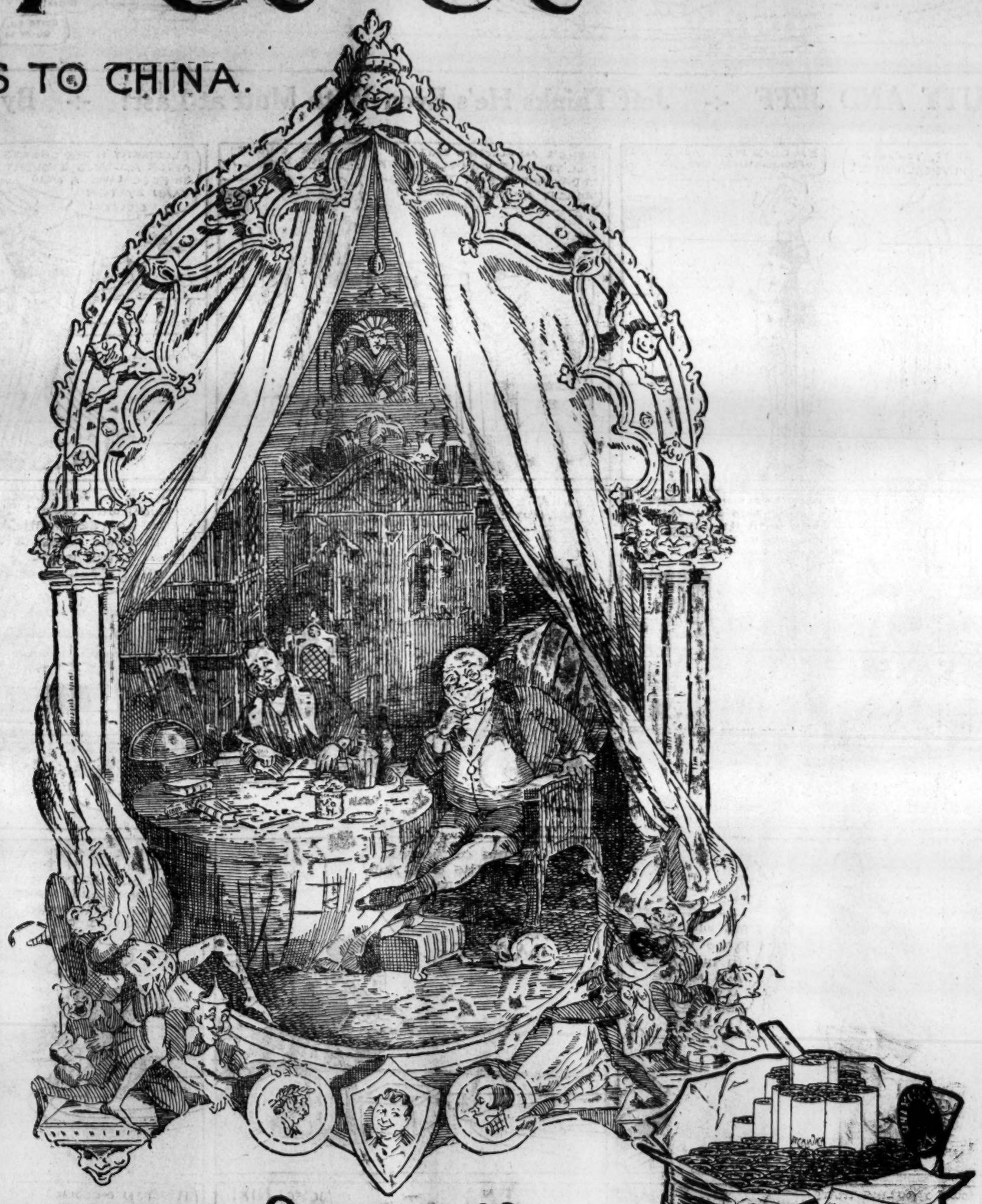
is like accepting a 2% mediocre investment in place of a 7% gilt edged one.

Our Premium Bonds have not as yet been equalled in China and it is doubtful if they ever will be.

International Savings Society,
7 Avenue Edouard VII.

"MR. PICKWICK"

COMES TO CHINA.



"PICKWICK"

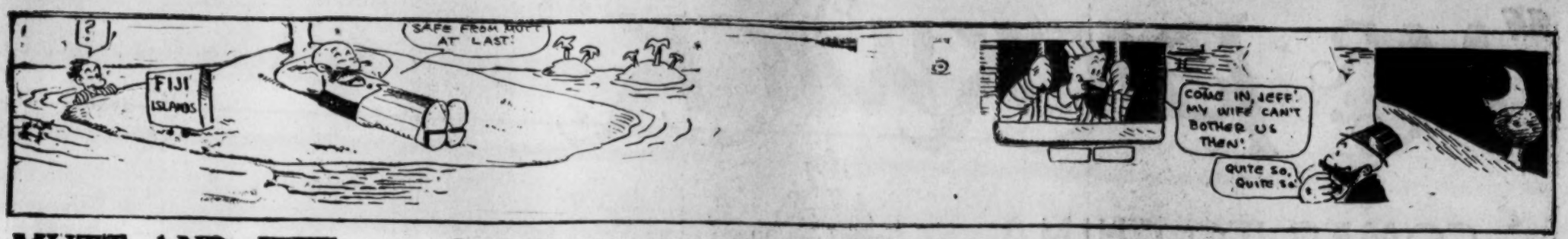
CIGARETTES

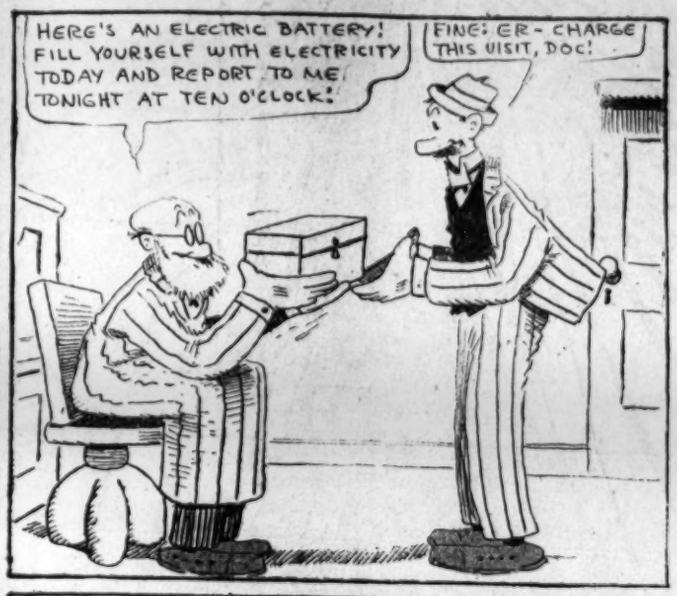
MADE FROM THE FINEST

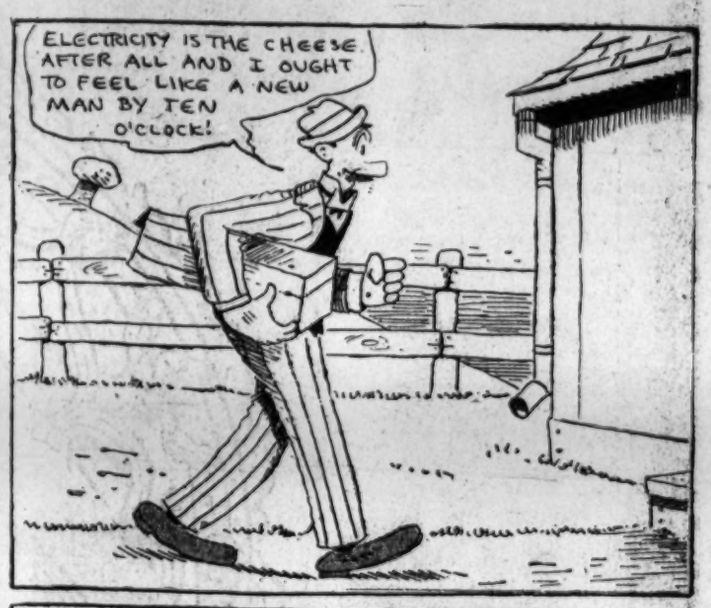
VIRGINIA TOBACCO.

This advertisement is issued by the British-American Tobacco Co., (China) Ltd.

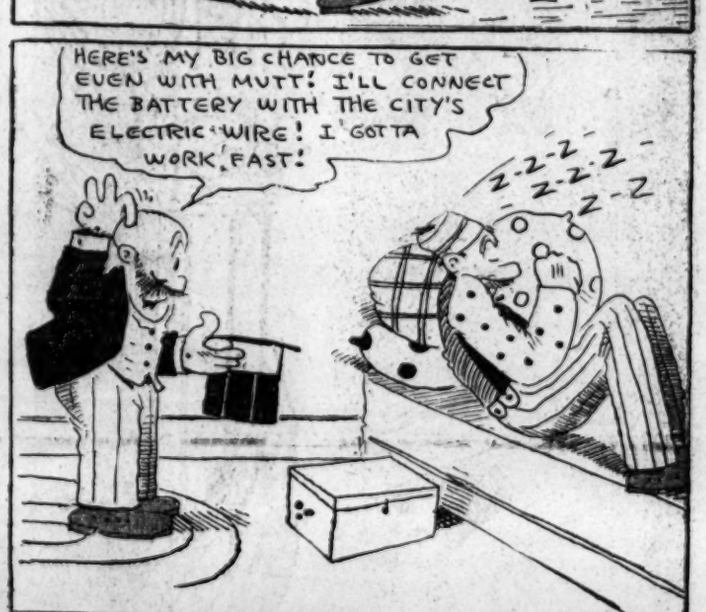
MUTT AND JEFF -:- Jeff Thinks He's Even With Mutt at Last! -:- By BUD FISHER




HERE'S AN ELECTRIC BATTERY! FILL YOURSELF WITH ELECTRICITY TODAY AND REPORT TO ME TONIGHT AT TEN O'CLOCK!
FINE! ER - CHARGE THIS VISIT, DOC!



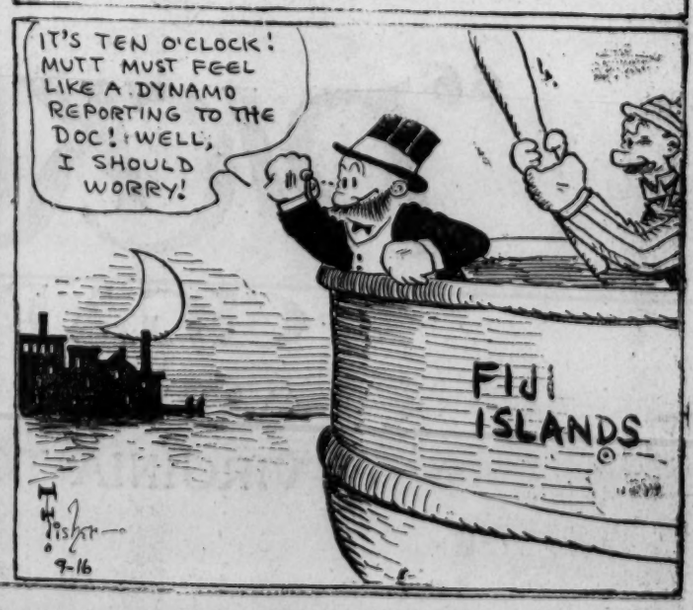
WHAT'S THAT, MUTT?
IT'S AN ELECTRIC BATTERY! THE DOC GAVE IT TO ME! IT AIN'T VERY STRONG BUT I'LL TAKE A BIT OF CURRENT EVERY HALF-HOUR! I'M TO REPORT AT TEN TONIGHT! CALL ME IN THIRTY MINUTES!


HERE'S MY BIG CHANCE TO GET EVEN WITH MUTT! I'LL CONNECT THE BATTERY WITH THE CITY'S ELECTRIC WIRE! I GOTTA WORK FAST!
Z-Z-Z-Z-Z-Z-Z-Z-Z

I'VE RUN THE CONNECTING WIRE UNDER THE RUG AND FASTENED IT TO THE BATTERY! OH, BOY! 10,000 VOLTS! NOW I'LL CALL MUTT! — MUTT!
M-M! Y-YES!
Z-Z-Z-Z-Z-Z
THE WIRE

TIME FOR ANOTHER SHOCK, MUTT! IF THE OTHER ONE HELPED YOU THIS ONE WILL MAKE YOU FEEL EVEN MORE SO! SHALL I TURN IT ON?
LET HER GO! IT AIN'T STRONG!

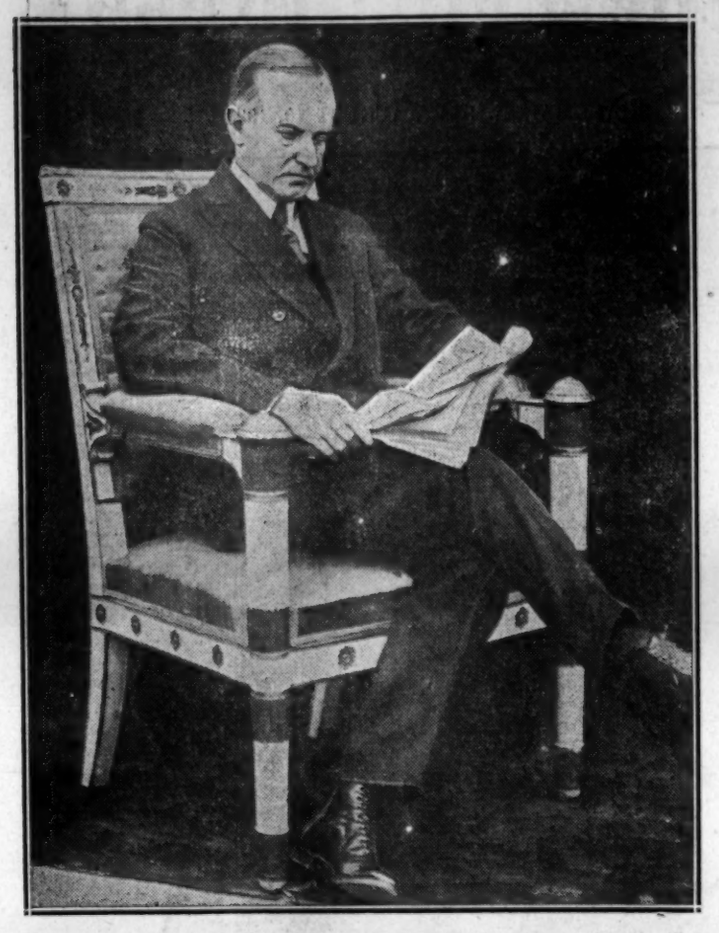
SO LONG! AT TEN O'CLOCK WHEN YOU'RE REPORTING TO THE DOC I'LL BE ON A BOAT BOUND FOR THE FIJI ISLANDS! WE'RE EVEN AT LAST!
JEFF! NIX! FOR THE LOVE OF MIKE SHUT IT OFF! JEFF!



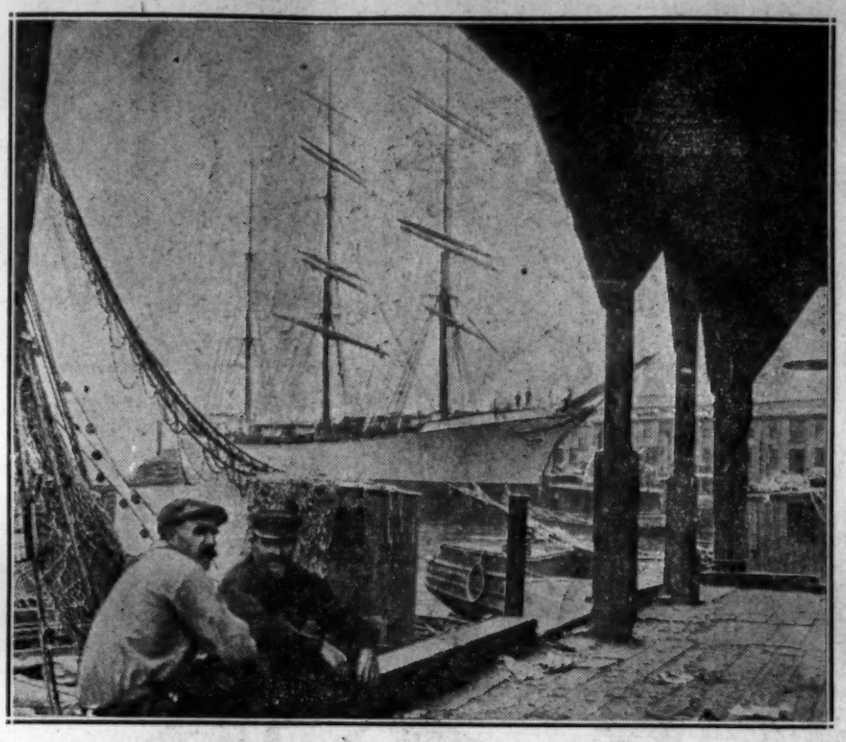
The China Press
大陸報
SHANGHAI, SUNDAY, AUGUST 10, 1924

THE FEMININE PLANK— From a Painting Designed Especially for This Page by JAMES H. HAMMON.

DAILY GRAPHIC REVIEW OF NEWS EVENTS



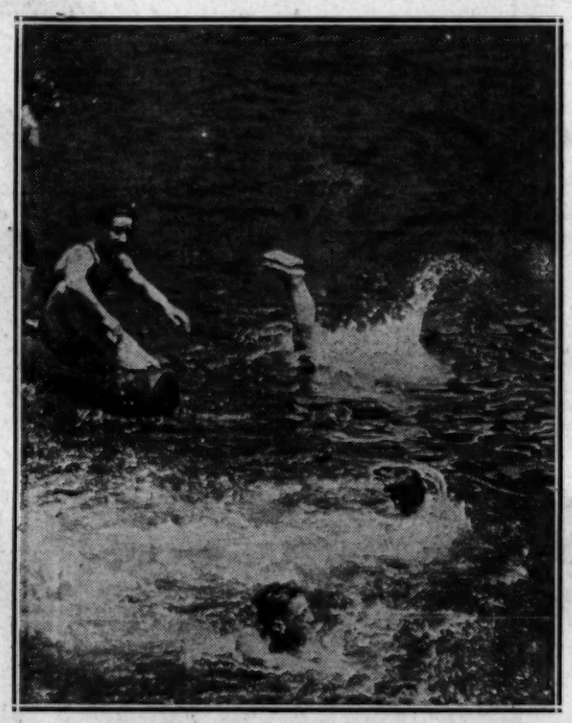
PRESIDENT CALVIN COOLIDGE eagerly scans news of day before going to his office for daily routine in Washington. (Int'l Newsreel.)



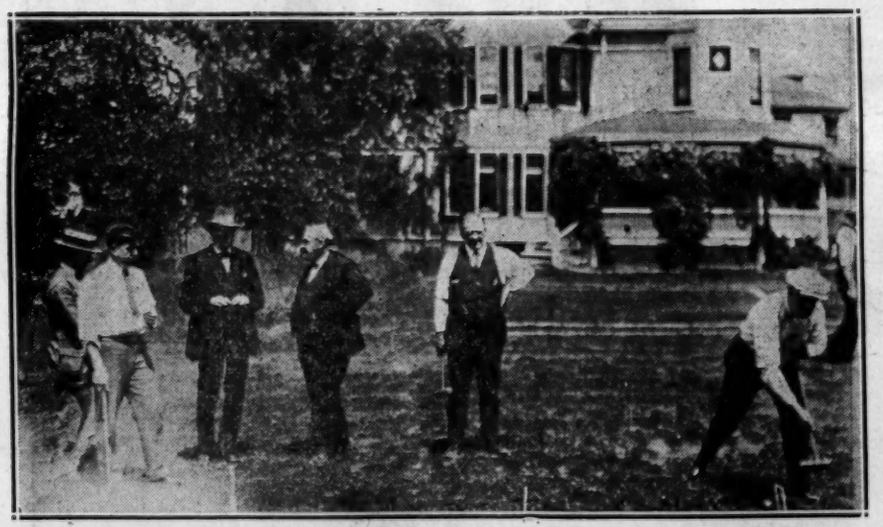
ON SQUARED RIGGED BARQUE "NEREUS," shown here in picturesque setting behind old T wharf in Boston harbor, crew of Harvard University students sailed for Summer adventure. (Int'l Newsreel.)

VIRGINIA LEE CORBIN, 15-year-old San Francisco girl, was selected to take part of Peter Pan in screen representation of Barrie's famous play. (Int'l Newsreel.)

MOST POPULAR DEMOCRATIC CONVENTION SPOT. — Water coolers were rallying places in New York City gathering because of sweltering heat. Senator Royal S. Copeland, of New York (centre), with two friends. (Int'l Newsreel.)



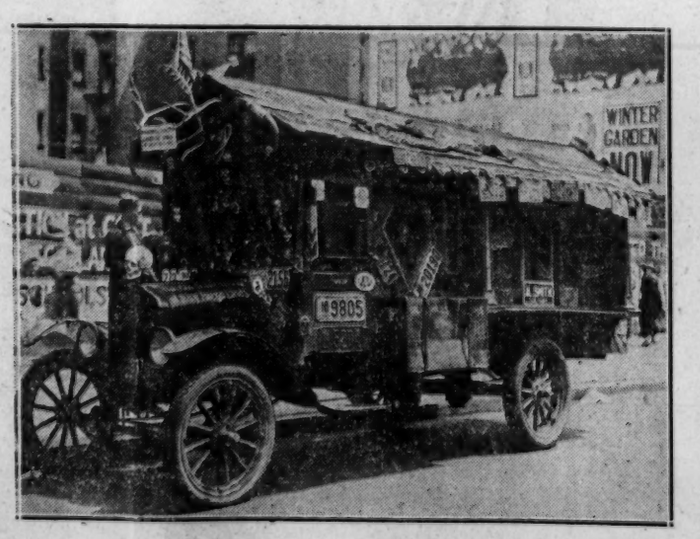
OL' SWIMMIN' HOLE is proving popular with kids all over America during heated term. Wish you were there? (Int'l Newsreel.)



RHODE ISLAND SENATORS FIND HAVEN OF SAFETY.—Republican Senators who bolted Rhode Island capitol after gas attack, are shown above on lawn of Rutland, Mass., hotel, where they fled for safety. "Gas attack" climaxed filibuster that has been in progress since January. (Int'l Newsreel.)

MRS. WILLIAM FLEITMAN, JR., prominent New York society leader, is pictured at her Summer home at fashionable Southampton, Long Island. (Int'l Newsreel.)

NOTED HINDU LECTURER IN CHINA.—Dr. Rabindranath Tagore is shown with group of representatives of Chinese Lecture Association in Pekin, among them being American tutoress of Manchurian Empress. (Int'l Newsreel.)



WHOLE WORLD FOR PLAYGROUND.—This car, which went to New York for Democratic National Convention, proved to have been pretty much of a world tourist. (Int'l Newsreel.)

JAMES J. JEFFRIES (right), former heavyweight champion of world, is training Tommy Richards in Los Angeles, believing his protege will some day be able to defeat Jack Dempsey. (Int'l Newsreel.)

MR. AND MRS. LEE MAXWELL, of Greenwich, Conn., have returned from pleasure tour of Europe. (Int'l Newsreel.)

NEW BABY KANGAROO in Lincoln Park, Chicago, Zoo, is shown taking first peek at world from paunch of its mother. (Int'l Newsreel.)

NEWS AND NOTES FROM MANY LANDS

Publisher's Rights Up-Held By Court

Has Privilege To Decide What Advertisements He Will Print

(By Our Own Correspondent)

New York, July 5.—Does a publisher have a right to decide what advertisements he will print and what he will not print? He does. Such is the substance of a decision recently handed down by the Supreme Court of the State of Massachusetts. The case was brought against the Boston Transcript. It was held by the court, in effect, that an Act or Statute of the State to compel newspapers to publish as advertisements the findings, decrees or notices of the Minimum Wage Commission is unconstitutional.

Two questions arose. Both were disposed of by the Court's decision. Firstly, it is doubtful whether a statute can abrogate or impair the right of individuals to sue a paper for alleged libel; and in the second place, a publisher has a right to contract or decline to contract to print advertisements as he may see fit. The right to contract is one which has been safeguarded for generations by law. That right may be exercised, as a general proposition, it seems, in accordance with the publisher's own judgment and discretion.

What People Are Saying

EUROPE RECOVERING SANITY

"When I was in Europe a few weeks ago many men of many different walks of life commented upon the change in feeling in Europe, on the arrival of a new spirit, which promised well for the immediate future. On the tenth anniversary of the events which precipitated the world War, it is plain that we are beginning to see solid evidence of the arrival of something approximating real peace after five years of conflict and five more years of confusion and inevitable chaos. Europe is beginning to be something like a whole again. The rapid succession of crises has come to an end. The threats of new wars menacing that unfortunate Continent have been largely dissipated. At last Europe begins to look as if it were getting ready to settle down for a time."—Frank H. Simonds, in American Review.

DECLARATIONS AGAINST WAR

"The tears and blood of the old wars leave no trace upon our memories. The Great War itself is passing away from the minds of the new generation. Unless something entirely unprecedented enters quickly into the hearts of mankind, the orphans we are now bringing up will, in their turn, go to war as if it was a game, and find it, as we found it a grave."—Sir Ian Hamilon, at Creme.

"Now, as ever, there stands the terrible overpowering issue between France and Germany. Unless this deadly antagonism can, in some way or another be laid to rest or merged in a larger, wider, and nobler consciousness, a future generation will assuredly see Europe laid in dust and ashes, as it has been in this same quarrel more than once before. It is a peril which should never be absent from the mind, and in regard to which every word should be measured and spoken only with bated breath."—Winston Churchill in the Weekly Dispatch

"I do not suppose there has ever been in the history of the world a time when so many people in their hearts are convinced that the piling up of armaments is no security for peace. The truth is that this piling up of arms, whatever its excuse, is not building up a bulwark behind which mankind might live at peace, but it is assembling fuel for a conflagration which, if once the fire is lit, can only end in consuming the world. I suppose there has never been a time in the history of the world when so many people know of their own experience what war really means. That is an asset, but the force of it is diminishing year by year."—St. John Simon, M.P.

FREE-CLIMBING FISH TO BE PHOTOGRAPHED

Many "fish stories" have been told since the beginning of time. Therefore, it is not always easy to distinguish between a "fish story" and a fact. But the story has been current for some time that there are fish in the South Seas that climb trees. If this be a fact—and it is not questioned by one and all may have the privilege of seeing the evidence in moving pictures for an expedition has been fitted out to seek photographs of such fish. A small gasoline boat left Chicago recently and will travel down the drainage canal to the Illinois River and thence via the Mississippi River to New Orleans and the Gulf of Mexico en route to the South Seas.

Those stories about fish climbing trees, remarks the Nashville Southern Lumberman, probably grew out of some tourist's seeing a bird in a New Zealand tree sitting on a perch.

Clearly, doubt exists as to the existence of tree-climbing fish. Otherwise, the expedition might never have been fitted out in the interest of science, discovery and truth. Obviously, the proper thing to do is to await the return of the gasoline boat with its documentary data.

AMERICAN AMITY FOR JAPAN

There continues to be expressed feelings of good-will on the part of many Americans for Japan together with regret that in the heat of debate some things may have been said of an unjustifiable nature. Just recently, a group of eminent Americans interested in maintaining good-will toward Japan and friendly relations between the people of this nation and Japan, cabled greetings to friends in Tokio. It was pointed out that it is the desire to contribute something to the continuation of the good understanding which has heretofore existed between the peoples of America and Japan.

HAS MAN A RED-TAPE SOUL?

Man has a red-tape soul, according to a statement made by a New York club woman. The story was told that an attendant had been standing for many years at the foot of a London stairway. No one seemed to know just why the attendant stood there. But it was learned, eventually, that his father before him had held the job which had been created when the stairs were newly painted and it was necessary to tell the people to be careful of the wet paint.

Well, red-tape has been denounced by many men of many minds and now by a woman. Foreign Governments are said to have much red-tape. Certainly, to the layman, it seems that most things connected with government are cluttered with red-tape. The question apparently is one involving ways and means of obtaining the greatest good to the greatest number with the least loss from lack of system. The old style of business firm kept simple books of account; many kept no books at all. The modern business concern maintains a very elaborate system of book-keeping in order to be able to ascertain immediately assets and liabilities.

Surely the emancipation of woman ought to do much toward advancing the things worth while along the high road of progress.

(Continued on Page 4)

(Continued on Page 5)

Glasgow Has Two New Burgesses

(By Our Own Correspondent)

Glasgow, June 28.—Considerable interest was taken in the ceremony which took place in St. Andrew's Halls on Tuesday of this week when Glasgow conferred the freedom of the city on two outstanding personages, on the Prime Minster, Mr. J. Ramsay MacDonald, and on the Principal of the University, Sir Donald MacAlister.

The Lord Provost occupied the chair and he was accompanied on the platform by his two distinguished guests; the Sheriff Principal (Mr. A. G. M. MacKenzie); the Town Clerk, and a practically full turn-out of the Magistracy and members of the Corporation. The prayer was said by the Rev. Dr. MacLean Watt, of Glasgow Cathedral.

Then the Town Clerk read the burgess ticket embodying the sederunt which constituted Mr. Ramsay MacDonld a burgess of the City of Glasgow, "in recognition of his having the highest official position under the Crown, and as a tribute to the ability, force of character, and integrity of purpose which he has manifested throughout his public career," sentiments which were cheered to the echo by the large audience. Regarding Sir Donald MacAlister, whose degrees and titles, when read out, formed an imposing testimony to the scholarship and achievement of Glasgow's Principal, the burgess ticket ran that the honor was conferred "in recognition of his outstanding personality and brilliant attainments and of the high position which he has so long held in the city as head of its ancient seat of learning."

Both new burgesses held the attention of their listeners in their repiles. The frequent happy phrases raised ripples of laughter, and the weighty words with which each speaker clothed his serious message were heard with evident appreciation. The proceedings concluded with the singing of the National Anthem, after the customary cheers for the youngest burgesses.

KELVIN CENTENARY

Opportunity was taken during the biennial service in commemoration of the founders and benefactors of Glasgow University held this week, to celebrate the centenary of the birth of Lord Kelvin. An oration on the work of Kelvin was delivered by Dr. Alex. Russell, Principal of Faraday House, London.

Earlier in the day, the Principal of the University, Sir Donald MacAlister, laid a wreath on the Kelvin Memorial in Kelvingrove Park. Following the oration, a number of honorary degrees were conferred on distinguished personages who have rendered social and educational services.

Among those who received the degree of LL.D. was Mr. J. Ramsay MacDonald, Prime Minister. In this connection, it is interesting to note that the late Mrs. MacDonald was a grand-niece of the great scientist.

The honorary graduation was accompanied by all the time-honored ragging and singing for which University students in general and those of Glasgow in particular are notorious. It is, indeed, one of the regrets of the occasion that at this solemn ceremony they should have so far forgotten themselves as to cause severe criticism in the Press.

The "Town" was represented by the Lord Provost (Mr. M. W. Montgomery) the Town Clerk (Sir John Lindsay) and the Senior Magistrate (Bailie George Kerr). Representatives were also present from the Senate and other University bodies.

There was a most widespread interest in the proceedings and every available seat was occupied. One of the most interested spectators was Miss Ishbel MacDonald, who accompanied her father during his Glasgow trip.

GAMEKEEPER'S FORTUNE

Not a little interest has been aroused in sporting and other circles by the disclosure of the personal estate left by Mr. Christopher Chouler, of Dalkeith Park, Dalkeith, valued for probate at £42,000. Described in the official documents as a "parkkeeper," the late Mr. Chouler was for 50 years head gamekeeper to the Duke of Buccleuch. He was a well-known rifle shot and an authority on deer. He was much sought after in connection with the treatment of the ailments of deer of which he had made a special study, and although the last of the Buccleuch herd was shot in the early days

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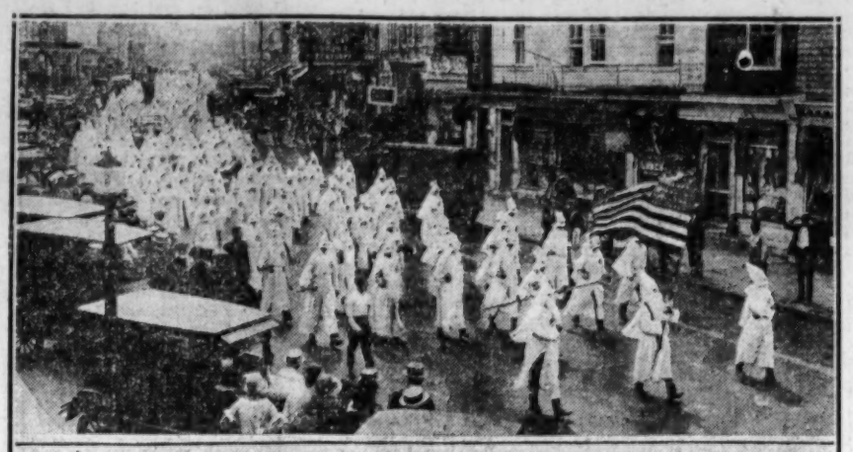
FRANCE AND GERMANY

"France is profoundly pacific and entertains no sentiment of hatred towards Germany. At the same time, we cannot repudiate our rights, which have been recognised by our Allies and which are necessary to the prosperity and development of our country. Any such act of repudiation would not only ruin the future of France, but would give ground for doubting the power of justice. What is more, in the present state of the economic evolution of the world, it would inevitably have a very serious repercussion on the other nations of the world. The re-establishment of a normal financial situation throughout the world is dependent on the economic re-establishment of France, which, in its turn, can only be brought about by payment of the German indemnity due to us. We do not wish in any way to compromise the economic

THOUSANDS OF KLANSMEN MEET IN JERSEY.



KU KLUX KLAN PARADE.

Led by Kleagle Freeman, of New Jersey, thousands of New Jersey Ku Klux Klansmen, hooded and gowned, marched through the streets of Long Branch, N. J., in their annual gathering there. One of the features of the parade was an assault upon an effigy of Governor Alfred E. Smith, of New York. There was also a Klan wedding, and ten babies were baptized.

Dreams Of Col. John Jacob Astor Have Come True

His Long Forgotten Phantasy, Published In 1894, Pictured The New York Of 2009 A.D.

A Second-Hand book stall in New York offered up the other day, in return for a dime, a thick volume bound in midnight blue and faded silver—Colonel John Jacob Astor's long forgotten phantasy, "A Journey in Other Worlds: A Romance of the Future." Just a generation ago, in 1894, Colonel Astor, then a young man, Harvard graduate and inventor of several mechanical devices, published this oddly prophetic book of wonders to come. To give mankind time to perfect the globe-encircling miracles he prophesied, he placed his romance forward 106 years and pictured a New York of 2000 A. D.

So far the Terrestial Axis Straightening Company—for insuring a uniform temperature for each degree of latitude the year around—has not been incorporated. Nor has any "Callisto," a hermetically sealed airship, taking advantage of the newly discovered "repulsive force, apergy," been shot from earth to Jupiter and Saturn, to return safely. Man has not abolished war. "Magnetic railways," traveling at a speed of 300 miles and hour, still are dreams.

But within a single generation most of Colonel Astor's other prophecies for 2,000 A. D. have become part of the commonplace life of 1924. It is one of the minor tragedies of the Titanic disaster that Colonel Astor, a victim of it, perished just before the apotheosis of fulfillment.

What makes this romance of 1894 interesting is that it was written while electricity was still a modern miracle; before the days of the wrieless telegraph, the radio, telephone, the airplane, the submarine, even before the age of the motor car and the motor cycle. The Columbia Exposition of 1893 had just brought together the first strange "world exhibit" of the "horseless carriage," the "X-ray" was then hardly more than discovered; the possibilities of radium lay in the unknown; and Sir Isaac Newton's theory of gravitation had not yet grappled with the Einstein theory of relativity. Gas bombs were no more than laboratory secrets; oil and its products meant little or nothing to the world of 1894; and although the "great war" to come figured in the plans of the war departments of nations and in fiction, Colonel Astor's romance makes the Franco-Prussian war the "last war." Mankind learned its great lesson from that.

ONLY TWENTY YEARS LATER

Only twenty years were to pass, however, and Colonel Astor was to have made his tragic passage from life two years earlier—before the great war was to be upon us, with horseless tanks crawling over the earth, with winged machines flying above it, with submarines sinking and rising like horrible fishes under its waters, with gas bombs shot from earth and air to deal sinister and shocking death. The wireless marvel, unprophesied by Colonel Astor, but to become a part of life at sea by 1899, sounded its S. O. S. from the sinking Titanic. The radio telephone, also unprophesied, is but lately making the air a babel of sound; the moving picture camera has swept the face of the earth; speed and more speed in transit is the mania of the age, and New York is caught by the boa constrictor of traffic.

This great traffic problem of the future Colonel Astor foresaw and solved in "A Journey in Other Worlds." Even in 1894, with gasoline then no more than an adjunct to cleaning of fabrics, he visioned the inevitable development of what he calls, quaintly enough, "electric phaetons" and "electric trucks," these last capable of speeding at the rate of ten miles an hour! He forecasts, too, the "eventual" traffic problem these "machines" would bring about. But he gave New York 100 years, instead of thirty, to reach its present stage of street congestion, before which civil engineers and public service commissions and the humble taxpayer stand helpless today.

Not so Colonel Astor in his phantasy of New York in 2000. He is at once calm and expert.

"Gradually," he says, "the width of the streets became insufficient for traffic, although the elimination of the horse and the consequent increase in speed greatly augmented their carrying capacity, until recently a new system came in. The whole width of the avenues and streets in the business part of the city, including the former sidewalks, is given up to wheel traffic. * * * The ground floors in the business parts are used for large warehouses, trucks running in to load and unload. Pedestrians, therefore, have sidewalks level with the second story, consisting of glass floors let into aluminum frames, while all street crossings are made on bridges. * * * In business streets the second story is used for shops."

For "electric phaetons" and "electric trucks" were the "modern menace" in 2000 A. D. The former were the highspeed horseless carriages, weighing from 500 to 4,000 pounds. Equipped with "either three wheels or four," and with "hollow but immensely strong galvanically treated aluminum frames and pneumatic tires," "* * * they run at 35 or 40 miles an hour on country roads, and attain a speed over 40 on city streets, and can maintain this rate without recharging for several days. They can therefore," says Colonel Astor, whose imagination as to speed failed him here, "roam over the roads of the entire hemisphere, from the fertile valley of the Peace and gray shores of Hudson Bay, to beautiful Lake Nicaragua, the River Plate and Patagonia * * * while they combine the senations of coasting with the interest of seeing the country as well."

Colonel Astor's solution of the traffic problem in New York, 2000 A. D., is given in detail. An iron ridge ran down the exact centre of streets given over wholley to wheel traffic, to compel vehicles to keep to the right. Strips of nickel painted white and "showing a bright phosphorescence at night" were let into the metal pavement, parallel to the central iron ridge, thus dividing each half of the avenue into four or five sections, according to the available width of the street. All trucks or drays moving at a speed of less than seven miles an hour, said Colonel Astor, in the age of innocence, held to the section nearest the building line. Those running between seven and fifteen miles were next. Vehicles maintaining a speed from fifteen to twenty-five miles were in the third section; those making a rate up to thirty-five miles were next; and everything faster than thirty-five miles held the section next the central ridge. Thus Colonel Astor pictures ten separate streams of standardised speed flowing up and down the streets of business, bereft of pedestrians and stripped of sidewalks.

This purely vehicular traffic was further safeguarded against itself by equipping the traffic policemen with "instantaneous kodaks on tripods which show the position of and carriage at half and quarter second intervals," so that loiterers or speeedrs could be checked up and justice meted out properly.

"Of course," says Colonel Astor, "to make such a high speed possible a perfect pavement became a sine qua non." The perfect pavement of New York in 2000 was made of half-inch sheets of steel laid over asphalt. Too slippery for the obsolete horse, it was perfect for "rubber tires." This steel surface served for street cars as well as the legendary rails—until the street cars became as obsolete as the horse. The really rapid transit lines were underground, and had six lines, two of them for freight.

So much for the lower deck streets devoted to wheel traffic. Private houses still existing on the double-decked streets had two street doors, one on the ground level for carriage callers, another on the sidewalk level for visitors afoot. "Coal carts" must have been an eyesore in 1894. For the dreamer dreams of an "electrified" New York in 2000 with coal and smoke gone forever. "Scarcely a ton of coal comes to Manhattan Island or its vicinity in a year. Very little of it leaves the mines, at the mouths of which it is converted into electricity and sent to the points of consumption by wire, where it is employed for all uses to which fuel was put and many others." This is the super-power system of today.

For Manhattan, by 2000, had grown up. The island itself held over 2,500,000 souls, and was surrounded by a belt of "Greater New York," covering several hundred square miles and embracing 15,000,000 people. Its land and water "are perfectly united by numerous bridges, tunnels and electric ferries. . . . No main avenue in the newer sections is less than 200 feet wide, containing shade and fruit trees, a bridle path, broad sidewalks and open spaces for carriages and bicycles. Several fine diagonal streets and breathing spaces have been provided in the older sections, and the existing parks have been supplemented by intermediate ones, all being connected by pathways to form continuous chains."

MAGNECTIC RAILWAY

This great growth had been aided and abetted by the "magnetic railway," to the workings of which Colonel Astor goes with great detail. The cars were wedge-shaped at both ends, and were moved, neither by steam nor motor engines, but by huge magnets weighing 4,000 tons each, placed fifty miles apart. On passing a magnet the electrical charge was changed from positive to negative or vice versa, so that one repelled while the next attracted. With this contrivance the only limits of speed in railway travel were the electrical pressure at the magnets, the resistance of the air and the danger of the wheels bursting from centrifugal force. But the scientific world of 2000 was busy with these problems, and its greatest triumph

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World Now Using Less Cotton Goods

Significant Facts Brought Out At Wembley Textile Conference

(By Our Own Correspondent)

London, July 3.—A very important point, not generally known, is the fact that the present world consumption of cotton goods as compared with the pre-war period has decreased almost 50 per cent., although the world consumption of woollen goods during the post-war period has about equalled the pre-war quantity. These facts were brought out at the Empire Textile Conference held at Wembley recently, when important discussions took place regarding the situation in connection with cotton, woollen, linen, lace and silk industries.

The Conference also dealt extensively with the possibilities of increasing production of raw materials within the Empire. It was pointed out that at present Great Britain requires for her own use over 40 million bales of cotton a year, of which 75 per cent. was obtained from the United States, and only a comparatively small quantity from within the Empire.

Cotton-growing within the Empire is a subject much discussed at present and a dream that British officials are endeavoring to make come true in the course of time.

MING PORCELAIN DEARER, THAN DIAMONDS

At Christie's yesterday, a portion of the Benson collection of Early Chinese porcelain yielded a total sum of £22,304, reports the Daily Chronicle. A pair of bottles of the Ming period, 1368-1643 (15½ inches high) went to Mr. Charles Huggins for 6,400 guineas. The bottles have a ground color of a rich cloudy turquoise blue, finely crackled.

Mr. Huggins also secured another bottle (13½ inches high) of the Ming period for 4,100 guineas. The bottle is shaped as a double gourd, and is also colored turquoise blue.

CHANNEL TUNNEL VETOED

The Committee of Imperial Defence has negatived, on national strategic grounds, the proposal for a tunnel under the English Channel. Promoters of the scheme, experimental work on which began as far back as 1874, held big hopes for the proposed tunnel, which would promote, among other things: A great highway from Charing Cross to Bagdad, speed-up business of every kind; bring more visitors to Britain.

The great object of the tunnel scheme, however, is said to be the quickening of business of every description and to eliminate the unpleasant method at present of crossing the Channel in uncomfortable boats and usually in rough weather. The question is now under further consideration by the British Cabinet.

MOTOR CAR FAILURE

The repeal of the McKenna duties has a sequel in the Harper Bean fiasco. A special meeting of Harper Bean, Limited, was held on Tuesday to consider a resolution for the voluntary liquidation of the company. After a somewhat lively discussion, not unexpected in view of the disastrous record of the company, the resolution was not passed, but it was decided that a committee of five shareholders, including Mr. Wardman, a former director, should be appointed to investigate the position of affairs. The company was floated in the latter part of 1920 with a capital of £6,000,000, of which £1,500,000 was offered for public subscription, and its object was to control the mass production of motor cars. The company apparently never made a profit, and, according to a statement made by the chairman, Sir Thomas Polson, the losses sustained by the company amount to about £2,300,000. In reply to a shareholder, the chairman said the shareholders were not likely to receive a copper out of the suggested liquidation. The shareholders appear to have lost everything.

LABOR MINISTER AGAINST CLASS HATRED

"Nothing is more dangerous than the doctrine of class hatred", said Mr. J. H. Thomas, in his official welcome to the delegates to the tenth Congress of the Chambers of Commerce of the British Empire, at the Guildhall. One result of the war was that some people mistook paper for wealth. One could not get more out of industry than one put into it. They should be in a position to give the best as well as demand it.

That could only be done by sweeping away the absurd and dangerous doctrine that the Empire belonged to one class or section of the community. Capital was essential to the development and prosperity of business, but so was labor. "We are not a warlike people," said Mr. Thomas, "but we do believe in honor and keeping our word". Mr. Thomas added that they wanted the world to realise that no nation was prepared to make more sacrifices for peace than the British Empire, and there was no nation more jealous and proud of her honor.

DEFEAT OF GENERAL SMUTS

"South Africa has followed the Mother Country into the predicament of three-cornered politics. General Smuts has lost his majority, and nobody has picked it up, for the Nationalist-Labor Pact was expresely confined to the election conflict, and the defeated Administration must be replaced, it seems, by a minority Government. Our two communities will have an interested eye upon each other's fortunes so long as the triangular situation persists in either or both", says the Observer.

The Morning Post remarks that "The fall of that wary, strong and skilful statesman after fourteen years of office must, of necessity, mark a very big change in South African politics"; but the New Statesman takes a rather less unfavorable view of the situation and says: "The defeat of General Smuts in the South African elections has been received, both in Cape Town and in London, with rather more dismay perhaps than is necessary. General Smuts has earned more respect in Europe than any other Dominion statesman, and indeed holds so high a position amongst the leading figures in world politics that it is hard not to feel that it is a disaster that South Africa should have repudiated his leadership. But doubtless there is another side to the question. All democracies get tired of hearing Aristides called The Just; and their instinct is right, for occasional changes of leadership are indispensable to the normal and effective operation of popular government".

"WHITE BRIBERY"

Under this heading, the Evening Standard gives strenuous denunciation of the "White bribery" and heavy expenditure necessary for anyone to become a Member of Parliament. It is claimed that at present, in order for a candidate to be put up for election, he must first of all subscribe very liberally to the party fund and that once he is a candidate he is beseiged by all sorts of charity organisations for help, which, if refused, practically means the defeat of the candidate.

With a view to eliminating this evil and also of giving chance to talent without the assistance of this "white bribery", a Bill has been introduced in Parliament which provides that the giving of subscriptions by members, other than political organisations, in a constituency shall be an offence against the electoral law. It safeguards those Members of Parliament, few in number, who reside and have always resided in their constituency, and will check the habit of non-residents, going into a constituency and, with a fat cheque book, getting themselves put up for election. A recent speech by former Premier Baldwin revealed his desire that something should be done to prevent this very unsatisfactory state of affairs and it is reported that there is a strong feeling in the House of Commons against this veiled subscription—bribery and blackmail.

TITLES FOR SALE

Having put up £3,000 to secure a title and failing, Colonel George W. Parkinson, of the firm of Parkinson and Sons, Limited, of Blackpool, has entered suit for the recovery of his expenditure. Col. Parkinson alleges that he was induced by fraudulent misrepresentation to donate the £3,000 for an expected knighthood, which he has not received. The defendants are the College of

Ambulance, Limited and, according to the Colonel's case he was approached by certain people from the College, who told him that, through the President of the College, the late Princess Christian, he would secure the desired title.

According to reports of the case, Colonel Parkinson was told that the price of a knighthood would be £20,000 but the Colonel said he would pay only £10,000 and would not part with any more money until he obtained the title. The case has created quite a sensation, and the London Press has given prominence and extensive notice of the proceedings.

"REDS" BUSY IN LONDON

M. Jean Ahrens, the mystery man of Soviet Russia, who was shot and wounded by the assassin of M. Vorovski at Lausanne, came to London on a secret mission on Wednesday, says the Daily Express. It was stated by an official of Arcos Limited, the important Russian trade organisation established in London, that M. Ahrens left London for the Continent last night. Extraordinary precautions were taken to cloak his movements. He visited many people closely associated with the Communist movement.

There is probably no more active representative of Russia in Europe than M. Ahrens. He virtually controls the Cheka, which was founded to direct Communist propaganda throughout Europe. It has been also stated that he is the official head of Russian police outside Russia. M. Ahrens is a tall, broad-shouldered man with jet black hair, whose imposing figure always attracts attention.

Viscount Curzon states in a parliamentary question to the Prime Minister that 100 agitators are being trained in Moscow by a Comrade Stuart for active work in Great Britain, and that they intend to enter the country by means of forged passports.

Glagow Has Two New Burgesses

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of the war, Mr. Chouler was in demand by the owners of herds in other parts of the country.

Well-known in sporting circles, he led a busy life and did not come much in contact with his neighbors in Dalkeith although he frequently attended meetings of the Scottish Arboriculture Society. He was also one of the founders of the original Scottish Bee-keepers' Association, and considered a fine judge of honey. He was an expert shot and frequently indulged in this form of recreation; he was a member of the Queen's Sixty and took part in the 1865 competition at Wimbledon.

He is survived by one son and four daughters. The announcement of the amount of the estate has occasioned considerable surprise in Dalkeith in view of the comparatively modest way in which he lived.

DEATH OF CHOPIN AUTHORITY

The death has occurred of Emeritus Professor Niecks, former occupant of the Reid Chair of Music in Edinburgh University. He was born in Dusseldorf, Germany, and was an exponent of the violin and pianoforte in his native place. He was a young man of 23 when he came to this country and set up as a teacher of music. In 1883 he published a most comprehensive work on the life and works of the great Polish composer, Chopin.

In 1891 he was appointed to the Reid Chair of Music, a post he held until 1914. It has been said of him that his outstanding characteristic was his universality. What he did not like was the tendency of some musicians to stick to one composer. In 1907 he married a daughter of Professor Sir John Struthers.

SOCIETY WEDDING

The wedding took place in Paris this week of Lord Doune, the Earl of Moray's son and heir, and Miss Barbara Murray, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. J. Archibald Murray, of New York. The ceremony, as reported, was a very quiet one and only a few close friends of the bride and bridegroom were present. There has not been a Lady Doune for a matter of 114 years and another interesting fact is that mentioned in a speech at a cake and wine banquet to the estate workers—an ancestor of Lord Doune's, the eighth Lord Gray, also married a Miss Barbara Murray.

Lord Doune and his wife are to reside at Donibristle Park, Crossgates, Fife, one of the Earl of Moray's seats. Long the property of the Abbots of Inchcolm, mentioned recently in this column. Donibristle was granted to Sir James Stewart, Lord Doune, whose namesake, the "Bonnie Earl of Moray," was slain at Donibristle by Gordon of Cluny and the Earl of Huntly on February 7, 1592.

DEATH OF WILLIE FERNIE

By the death of Willie Fernie in a nursing home in Glasgow on Tuesday, another popular figure is removed from the ranks of professional golfers. He had been in bad health for some time but on Monday his condition became suddenly worse and his three sons, who are already well known professionals, withdrew from the Open Championship at Hoylake.

Born in 1855, Fernie, who, for many years, was professional at Troon, was, at the height of his fame, somewhere in the 80's when he won the Open at Musselburgh in 1883 against a field of 41 players. Though on his play Willi was value for more than one championship, bad luck seemed to dog his footsteps and no fewer than five times was he second.

The name of the Troon player and that of his brother, George, will always be associated with the rubber ball litigation in 1902, when the American makers of the Haskall ball sued Messrs. Hutchison and Main, of Glasgow, makers of the kite ball, for infringement of patent. The Fernies, as witnesses for the defence, averred that in 1893, George, who was experimenting with a cork cored ball dipped in gutta percha, sold the process to Willie for a £5 note and in 1904 the latter applied for a patent, with which, however he did not proceed.

As a clubmarker, Fernie was renowned, and though he retired from the active list in January of this year, a capable player and an experienced advisor is lost to the game.

LEAGUE OF NATIONS FAIR

The Glasgow and West of Scotland League of Nations Union are to be congratulated on the success attending the fete held in the grounds of Queen Margaret College recently.

The fete took the form of a League of Nations Fair at which the 54 states members were represented by booths attended by ladies in national costume who sold goods representative of each country's products

The amount raised was £2,500, which will go to form a working capital for next winter's work for the British Union, an association having over 1,627 branches and 350,000 members.

A further contribution of £1,000 was made by Sir D. M. Stevenson to the funds of the Union. This is to be spread over 7 years. At a flag-day held recently by the Glasgow section, the sum of £850 was raised, all of which speaks well for the local regard in which this great movement is held.

PILGRIMAGE TO YPRES

On Friday, thanks to the aid of the Scottish Branch of the British Red Cross Society and the St. Barnabas's Pilgrimage, a party of 250 widows, mothers and relatives left Scotland on a pilgrimage to Ypres and visited the war graves in that district. In this party, which was the first to leave Scotland though a great number have gone from over the border, every Scottish regiment was represented. Two commemoration services were held by the Very Rev. Professor Milligan, D.D., Glasgow University.

A SALVING FEAT

During the past week, what is to be reckoned as one of the most difficult salvage feats that has ever been performed on the Clyde has been accomplished. The occasion was the final refloating of the steamship Baron Vernon at Puddle Deep, near Dumbarton, where she sank last year after a collision with the Metagama, which is this week reported to be in collision off the Canadian coast.

Dreams Of Col. J. J. Astor Have Come True

(Continued from Page 3)

in transit history had just been achieved. Cars were about to be run hermetically sealed through a partial vacuum in a steel and toughened-glass tube. So far 300 miles an hour was the ordinary speed of the "lightning expresses."

More than passing interest is lent to Colonel Astor's forecast of marine travel in 2000 A. D. by his death in the Titanic disaster of 1912. By 2000, he says, electricity had superseded all other motive power for ships. "Steamers gradually passed through the 500, 600 and 700 foot stage until their length exceeded 1,000 feet. These were very fast ships, crossing the Atlantic in four and one-half days, and were almost as steady as houses, even in the roughest weather."

Ironically enough, within the eighteen years between his prophesy and his death, steamers had passed through the 500, 600 and 700 foot stage, until the length of the Titanic had reached that of 852 feet. Already, before the Titanic was launched, the four and-one-half day boats had arrived, with the Mauretania and the Lusitania. Although the Titanic was no four-day boat, it will be remembered that when she struck the iceberg the shock "did not disturb card games," so steadily did the great ship ride.

One invention forecast for 2000 not yet with us is the "marine spider," primarily for Mediterranean and lake use. This little vessel, evidently a particular pet of Colonel Astor, was built on the principle of "rapid insect travel," with light framework decks built on large, bellshaped feet—four rows of them that swung along like a pacing horse and made easily a mile a minute, "better speed," says the author, "than the nineteenth century express trains."

It is through Colonel Bearwarden, President of the Terrestrial Axis Straightening Company, and his notable address to the World Convention at "the opera house," New York, on June 21, 2000, that we learn how far man has advanced in 100 years. His report on his company's work "would be heard over thousands of miles of wire in every part of the globe." (Colonel Astor, as noted, had not visioned the wireless wonder of 1899 nor the radio of 1920.) By pumping out the Arctic Ocean in Summer and increasing its average depth in Winter the earth's axis was to be straightened, and even as he spoke, "the dynamos at Niagara Falls and the tidal dynamos at the Bay of Fundy were in contact," the work of pumping had begun.

"Perhaps," said the speaker, "the cheers now ringing there (at Baffin Bay) may reach you over the telephone." And, with the end of a telephone applied to a microphone, cheers from the Arctic circle rang through the opera house in New York. "Those looking through a kinetograph (visual telegraph), terminating in a camera obscura on the shores of Baffin Bay, were able to see engineers and workmen throwing up their caps and falling into each other's arms in ecstasies of delight."

Colonel Astor had no prophetic vision in 1894 of the "screen" on which, it must be admitted, things as they instantaneously happen are not yet thrown.

USE FOR MAGNETIC EYES

"Magnetic eyes" were instruments used in 2000 to "see what substances are underground and at what distances. It also shows how many people are in an adjoining room, through the magnetic properties of iron in their blood, whether they are moving, and in what direction and at what speed they go." Used with the phonograph, "it is useful to detectives, who can obtain a record of everything said and done."

"Color photography" had also been achieved. Inoculation against disease had superseded medicine; the metric system had not only superseded pounds, shillings and pence but all else, and English was the all but universal language. Telephones had been so improved that "one person can speak with another in his natural voice in any part of the globe, the wire that enables him to hear also showing him the face of the speaker though he be at the Antipodes."

But beyond all other discoveries rose the great newly discovered force, "apergy," that repudiated the law of gravitation (compare the by-products of the Einstein theory), either nullifying it or partly reversing it, and mankind was most literally seeking new worlds to conquer.

Colonel Astor is most amusing for today's readers where he stays on earth and in New York. For his fabulous city of the twenty-first century is almost the city of 1923. Another decade, and his sidewalk-streets, doubled decked and glass enclosed, with bridge swinging across, may indeed be the portion of the city that, in the now almost "fabulous 90s," was still a pleasant town with only a so-called "skyscraper" or two.

Publisher's Rights Up-Held By Court

(Continued from Page 3)

If equal suffrage, rights to wear knickerbockers, smoke cigarettes in public and stand in the aisles of crowded cars indicate anything, they indicate that we are living in a changing age—one in which restraint is giving way to freedom and liberty of action. Who will say just how far we may safely go in casting off restraint and cutting red-tape? Of course no one will deny that the attendant had outlived his usefulness at the foot of the English stairway on which the paint had been dried for a generation or two.

If club woman can point the way to greater efficiency with less red-tape, it would be unbecoming of mere man to close his eyes to the truth, for has it not been written that truth shall make one free. It is unknown whether women's emancipation is responsible for the following dialogue: Teacher: "Do you know why we call our language the mother tongue!" Pupil: "Because father never gets a chance to use it."

But, at all events, the world is glad that art and science, industry and government have opened the door of opportunity to woman. May she not spare the scissors and spoil the statesmen

A MONUMENT TO MOTHERHOOD

Motherhood is to be honored by an arch 297 feet to be erected in Washington, D.C. The Woman's Universal Alliance is supporting the movement, according to reports. The Mothers' Memorial will be one of the first of its kind and will rank with the finest buildings in the Capitol City. The spirit of the people will be represented as laying offerings on the Altar to Motherhood. A figure of death will be carved, scattering poppies over a fallen hero while a woman ministers unto him. A group of figures typifying the Mother glorified, holding aloft the torch of enlightenment and, extending it to oncoming generations, will be placed above the arch which will stand upon an oval base 300 feet in width.

INDEPENDENCE DAY CELEBRATIONS IN THE CITY

The Fourth was not altogether a safe and sane Fourth. Several persons met with fatal accidents and scores were suffering from minor injuries at the close of the day. Most of the injuries resulted from burns and explosions of fireworks used in connection with juvenile celebrations. The fire departments answered several alarms but all of the blazes were immediately extinguished.

Senator Carraway of Arkansas addressed Tammany Hall Democrats at the Wigwam. The Democratic Convention assembled at 1 p.m. to resume balloting in an effort to select a candidate. The Declaration of Independence was read and patriotic airs played by the band. Casting of ballots continued during the afternoon without the deadlock between McAdoo of California and Smith of New York being broken.

The beaches and mountain resorts attracted thousands from the city during the Fourth and over the week-end. So deserted were the down town streets that one could readily recognise democratic delegates.

PHOTOGRAPHED

Since the Democratic Convention assembled in New York on June 24, much has been written and said concerning politics, parties, platforms, policies and candidates. Supporters of candidates think that their candidates would certainly receive the nomination if all delegates only knew of the respective good qualities of any given candidate. To know them is to support them. Passing from the latter proposition to another of a kindred nature, the following story may be told: Three boys stood in a road. A horseback rider came up to them. He carried a young squirrel, apparently as a mascot. The boys with one voice cried out: "O, mister, give us the pretty squirrel, please!" The gentleman replied that he had found the young squirrel by the roadside where it had fallen from its mother's nest, stating that he did not desire to keep the squirrel, but seeking only to save it from destruction, had brought it along; that he would gladly give it to the boys but desired to offend no one and to please all three; that he would give it to the boy who could state what his politics were and the best reason therefor. The first lad replied that he was a Democrat because Andrew Jackson, Cleveland, Jefferson and Wilson were Democrats and that the party was of, for and by the people. The second lad said that he was a Republican because Lincoln and other great Presidents were Republicans. The third lad hesitated a few seconds and answered: "Mister, I don't exactly know what my politics are, but I will be darned most anything for that squirrel!"

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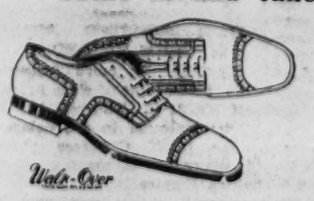

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NEW BOOKS WORTH WHILE

"Books and friends must be few and good"

BEST SELLERS OF THE WEEK IN SHANGHAI BOOK STORES

Fiction

So Big, by Edna Ferber.
The Dream, by H. G. Wells.
Tomorrow, by Stephen McKenna.
The Black Hood, by Thomas Dixon.
Sayonara, by John Paris.

Non-Fiction

The China Year Book, by H. G. W. Woodhead.
Conflict of Policies in Asia, by Thos. F. Millard.
Willard Straight, by Herbert Croly.
Chinese Lanterns, by Grace Thompson Seton.
The Old Soak's History of the World, by Don Marquis.

The death a few days ago of Joseph Conrad, renouned writer of sea tales, will be cheerless news to booklovers throughout the world. While it is probably true that no present-day author has aroused such diverse criticism, such intense devotion and such decided dislike, Conrad's novels have been read wherever English is read and each new arrival has been looked for with impatient interest. When the next season comes round without its new Conrad story, the loss will be felt and acknowledged generally.

Whatever the estimates of Conrad, few have ever questioned the positive genius of the man. His descriptive gift and his facile style, more notable because of his Polish origin and the fact that he did not begin to learn English until he was twenty-one, have distinguished him as a great artist. Even the critics who have found his narratives "impossible" have admitted the content to be unusual, the masculine characterisations superb and the description, particularly of situations at sea, unparalleled in artistic quality.

Most of the negative criticism of Conrad has been admittedly sentimental, and, because of that very fact, a recommendation. Conrad could make his tragic episodes so intense as to drive one almost to madness. He was master of the absolute. When he wrote of a calm at sea, one suffocated, laid aside the book and made for the door and for air; when he made a picture of loneliness, it was of a merciless, monotonous, terrible loneliness that one wanted to escape, and when he spoke of silence, only an unimaginative person could avoid a temporary deafness. If one's reactions were at all normal in reading Conrad, he could not help resistances of this sort, but by felling them, he admitted the beauty and pure artistry of the piece.

Americans will miss Conrad more keenly than perhaps any other people, for in the States he had obtained the widest vogue. A new American edition of the twenty-four Conrad books, the CONCORD edition published by Doubleday, Page and Company now available here, has become one of the most popular of the year's releases. Conrad has become to Americans a sort of literary standard of measure, and his *Nostromo*, *Lord Jim*, *Typhoon* and others will probably be regarded by future generations of American booklovers as deservedly immortal.

Is a book on etiquette to be read seriously or solely as entertainment? Conde Nast who makes an apparently serious effort to save the race from vulgarity every time Vogue appears, now offers a studied homily on good grass, good manners and good taste in VOGUE'S BOOK OF ETIQUETTE, one of the week's new arrivals. The book has, to begin with, a unique and very attractive binding and its type and make-up are characteristic of the Nast publications. One of the features of the new monitor is a series of engraved cards, announcements and invitations printed on Crane's vellum paper and sworn to be the very latest thing. Posterity is remembered in a chapter on teaching of good good taste to children. Among books of the sort, this is undoubtedly the most useful and it is recommended warmly to patrons of Shanghai theaters and to auditors at the open air music concerts.

New editions of several of the books of the late well-known traveller, Frank G. Carpenter, have just arrived. Among them are: CAIRO TO KISMUN, ALASKA, FROM TANGIER TO TRIPOLI, CHILE AND ARGENTINA. Among travel books, the Carpenter series is unexcelled, Mr. Carpenter died recently at Nanking while collecting data for one of his books on China and the Orient.

Two new books on foreign exchange, both published by Macmillan, help materially to clarify the world's present money tangle. Ira B. Cross, Professor of Economics of the University of California, is author of DOMESTIC AND FOREIGN EXCHANGE, prepared especially for the use of bankers and traders, and Gustav Cassell offers MONEY AND FOREIGN EXCHANGE AFTER 1914 for the general reader. The latter is a forward-looking treatise based upon two memoranda of the international money problem which the author presented recently to the League of Nations.

The King, the Queen and a score of other royal personages have autographed the BRITISH LEGION ALBUM, just published in London in aid of Field Marshal Earl Haig's appeal on behalf of British service men. The book is made up of photographic originals of hundreds of interesting signed manuscripts—poems by William Butler Yeats, musical studies by Madame Melba, compositions of Paderewski and messages from celebrated men and women the world over. The book is something unique in the publishing world and is worth possessing. It has been prepared with the aid of the leading London publishers.

The most youthful autograph in demand among American book collectors is that of Nathalia Crane, ten-year-old author of THE JANITOR'S BOY, a book of poems which has made a decided sensation in the States for its beautiful imagery and maturity of style. The first edition of the book was limited and each copy signed by the youthful writer. It was sold out before publication.

Ford Madox Ford, editor of the Transatlantic Review and collaborator with Joseph Conrad on a number of novels as well as author of a number of books of his own, is now in the States in search of American contributors to his magazine. He has recently writen a new novel, SOME DO NOT, which will be published shortly by Thomas Seltzer.

A fanciful and entertaining travelogue with a world-wide scope and a Munchausen flavor, Mr ARCHER, U. S. A., by R. H. Platt has just been received from Doubleday, Page and Co., New York "Mr. Archer's" travels include China, and he gives vivid descriptions of Peking and other familiar places.

The lives of the poets, revealing hitherto unknown love and other secrets, are proving to be one of the season's popular themes. Together with the poet's youth by Margaret L. Woods, the life of Wordsworth and the story of his secret affair with Anne Vallon, (Boni and Liveright) comes Ariel by Andre Maurois, the life of Shelley. Both books have run into several editions.

Shanghai dog fanciers will find all that they ought to know about the selection, care and training of dogs in the new edition of THE COMPLETE BOOK OF THE DOG by Robert Leighton. The volume lays claim to its title not only by detailing all the necessary cautions down to providing menus, but sets out in profound language the "legal and social status" of canine pets.

Having exhausted history, geography, the slang dictionaries and the other easily accessible sources of book titles, American authors are this autumn turning eagerly to quotations more or less familiar. On the list of one New York publisher appear the following: Margaret Leech's THE BACK OF THE BOOK (from ELEMENTARY ARITHMETIC: "Answers to these problems will be found at the back of the book) Anthony Wharton's BE GOOD SWEET MAID ("Be good, sweet maid, and let who will be clever" Charles Kingsley) Marian Spitzer's WHO WOULD BE FREE (Hereditary bondsmen! Know ye not, who be free themselves must strike the blow: Byron) Charles Recht's RUE WITH A DIFFERENCE (Ophelia in Hamlet: Here's rue with a difference.)

"Most Paris waiters look like great men: the great man seldom does;" says Sisley Huddleston, in his biographical portrait of Raymond Poincare, War President of France, (Little Brown & Co.) the most formidable man in the country, whose second tenure of the Premiership now comes to an end, and who is beaten at last by his own dogged policy in the Ruhr which has come back at him like a boomerang. "No emanation of a striking personality here," Mr. Hudleston tells us, "no air of authority; accurate, sensible, the greatest mathematician of his times, well worthy of his nickname, 'le Prudence Lorraine'; of imagination, none; a little man, but slender only as a blade of finest steel is slender."

Those who have watched Poincare's career from its beginning know that chance did not put him in these high places. He trained himself for their tasks. He might have said to himself forty years ago, "I am destined to be President. I must equip myself for the post." Now that his star has set after its bright course, there seems nothing left for the dogged little Lorrainer except to watch from the side lines, with the cynic Clemenceau, the changing fortunes of the great game in which they were leaders for so long.

TAXATION THE PEOPLE'S BUSINESS

BY ANDREW H. MELLON

(The Macmillan Company)

The name Mellon will live long in the financial history of the United States. It will become with the passing of the years the brief but significant symbol of a definite fiscal philosophy. Secretary Mellon did not originate the issue with which his name will continue to be associated. He will not live to see its passing. But he typifies it: in part because he has inaugurated what may be called the executive tax budget and at the beginning of a legislative session has publicly laid before Congress and the people a complete tax bill, proposing not only important technical changes, but going also into the detail of rates and controverted questions of policy: in part because he has assiduously kept his proposals before the Congress and has forced it to go on record with respect to them, and in part because in the midst of this legislative consideration of his tax plan he has gone to the general public for support in a volume of explanation and defense which his critics will stigmatize as "propaganda" but which in reality is merely evidence of Mr. Mellon's appreciation of the truth that no solution of the Federal tax problem, even approximately satisfactory, can be reached except as the result of a protracted educational campaign. The Constitution of the United States provides that "all bills for raising revenue shall originate in the House of Representatives." But the first draft of the Revenue act of 1924, at least originated elsewhere.

This simple, unpretentious business man is an innovator. He has political daring. While, as stated, he did not make the issue of enforceable or reasonable surtaxes, he forced that issue at a moment when less courageous men would have avoided a political showdown. He may wreck his party or he may save it. His views may be endorsed or temporarily discredited. But he will not let the country forget the question. He insists upon an answer.

In this little book of 227 pages Secretary Mellon has set forth not only his proposals for tax revision, but also the underlying factors and principles upon which his recommendations rest. It is significant, first of all that he does not recommend and has never recommended a general sales tax. He is charged with being a reactionary, but if so he is a reactionary who is working within the confines of the graduated income tax, who accepts the principle upon which it is based and in reality is trying to save it as an effective tax. He is accused by senator Simmons of planning to "untax the rich." His answer is that under existing laws "wealth is failing to carry its share of the tax burden." No person advised of the facts has ever denied or controverted his statement that "where the high surtaxes do bear is not on the man who has acquired and holds available wealth but on the man who, through his own inititive, is making wealth." Mr. Mellon accepts as sound "the principle that a man should pay taxes in accordance with his ability to pay." As a business man, as a political realist, his primary object is to get an income tax that will genuinely carry out this principle of taxation in accordance with ability to pay.

There is nothing recondite or mysterious in Secretary Mellon's tax philosophy. It is based upon a simple datum drawn from experience: "The history of taxation shows that taxes which are inherently excessive are not paid." This is the essence of his case. Taxes which are not paid are not taxes; they are costly gestures, vain pretenses, mischievous, demoralising, increasingly unproductive of revenue.

The issue between Secretary Mellon and those of his critics who are sincere can be reduced to a single question: When do tax rates become excessive? As it arises in the present controversy, the question is susceptible of easy answer. Tax rates are excessive when they are easily avoided and the legislative power either will not or can not stop the avoidance. What is excessive can be answered in terms of what is practicable: any tax is excessive which the Administration cannot enforce. This answer is not capable of universal application. It may not apply, for instance, in the case of inheritance or estate taxes An enforcable, tax may be excessive because of gross inequality or because it is beyond the real ability of the taxpayer to bear. But in connection with the upper surtaxes upon income, the question is simple. We are quarreling over the taxation of the rich. We want to tax them, not merely pretend to do so. If a suggested rate is so high that it can be collected only in "a dwindling minority of cases," it is obviously excessive. Secretary Mellon is opposed to the Congressional formula of "an income tax with high rates and plenty of holes."

An income tax is like a fence or corral which surrounds a motley menagerie of different beasts. At the bottom it must be tight enough to hold the little beasts that crawl. At the top it must be high enough to confine the high steppers and high bounders. If part way up the fence there is a huge hole, known as the tax-free bond exit, it would be childish to build the corral extensively high at other points. And Secretary Mellon suggests, though he is not given to figures of speech, that some of the most valuable inmates have wings, and that these birds can be kept on the reservation only so long as they are not forced to make a rather inconvenient and troublesome flight to other parts.

Whether great wealth has wings, however, is an academic question which we do not need to discuss so long as the tax-free exit is carefully kept open. However, there is a fascinating question or two which cry aloud for satisfactory answer. Why do those among the managers of the surtax circus who insist loudest upon building the corral high insist just as strenuously upon keeping open the tax-free exit; and why, having achieved their desire, do they rationalise so resolutely to convince themselves that the larger birds and beasts will never use the main exit?

Many attacks have been made upon the sincerity of Secretary Mellon's contention that his tax plan is directed particularly toward the effective taxation of wealth. We have a simple test of the relative sincerity of the Secretary and his critics. The Mellon program contained a number of well-devised provisions to close the important holes in the income tax. Some of these, such as the taxation of income from revocable trusts to the grantor, and the insertion of real teeth in Section 220 designed to prevent the avoidance of surtaxes through the accumulation of undistributed profits by personal corporations, have been preserved But a number of the stop-gaps, including the limitation on capital losses, the provision that interest paid and non-business losses should, so far as possible, be charged against tax-free interest received, and the proposal to combine in one return the community income of husband and wife in States having community property laws, have been repudiated in the Senate. How the high surtaxers do love the holes!

One of the main pillars of the Mellon program was the proposed constitutional amendment subjecting to income tax future issues of State, municipal and Federal bonds. The chapter dealing with this subject of tax-exempt securities is one of the most valuable in the book. It does not say the last word on this difficult subject, of course, but it calls attention to aspects of the subject which are usually ignored. It is made clear, for instance, that the value of exemption to the States and cities is in large part dependent upon the high Federal surtaxes and the self-denying ordinance by which the Federal Government voluntarily abstains from conferring exemption upon its own bonds. Although the Secretary does not say so, the reviewer believes that if no restriction is placed upon the issue of State and municipal bonds the Federal Government in the near future must, in self-defense, exempt its own bonds from taxation. Under conditions as they now exist the Federal Government could save much more in interest than it would lose in taxes by making its future bond issues wholly tax-exempt. The Federal Government will refund, in all probability nearly eight billions of its debt during the next five years, and probably fifteen billions or more during the next twenty-five years. The Secretary's discussion of tax-exempt securities can leave no reasonable doubt about the sincerity of his effort effectively to reach and tax the very rich, or of the genuineness of his desire to change present conditions, "that give rich investors the power, at the expense of the rest of the community, to escape from the common burdens of taxation."

The first two chapters of Mr. Mellon's book deal with fundamentals, the underlying principles of taxation and the general policies which have guided the conduct of the Treasury since the conclusion of the war. It then explains in some detail the more important provision of the Mellon plan of tax revision, and devotes a full chapter to the crucial question of the surtaxes. There follow two chapters dealing particularly with the effect of excessive taxes in repressing energy and initative, and another chapter discussing the Federal estate tax. The discussion closes with the effective chapter on tax-exempt securities, to which attention has already been called. There are five appendices, containing valuable statistics and essential data.

In style the book is marked by the modesty, dignity and simplicity which characterize Mr. Mellon. It has the force which marks the utterances of those who see clearly and describe what they see with sincerity and without affectation. Much of the power of the book comes from the author's intimate personal acquaintanceship with the most important phenomena which he discusses: the reactions of wealthy men under the pressure of high surtax rates. He is perhaps most convincing when he bears personal testmony such as this:

Any one at all in touch with affairs knows of his own knowledge, of buildings which have not been built, of businesses which have not been started and of new projects which have been abandoned, all for the one reason—high surtaxes.

Where the Secretary rests his case upon actual fiscal experience he is to the reviewer at least, wholly convincing. In a few casual references to a broader social philosophy he is less persuasive. It may be true, for instance, that "any man with energy and initative in this country can get what he wants out of life." But the theirs will bear considerable proof and is not a necessary factor in the problem of tax revision. Nor will every one agree that "the Government is just a business, and can and should be run on business principles." One hundred years of contrary experience are sufficient to convince many thoughtful Americans that government is not "just a business" and cannot be run on ordinary business principles.

But whether sound or unsound, such casual observations are incidental and irrelevant to Mr. Mellon's main plea. That plea is for a tax system adjusted to the facts of history and experience, a plea for tax laws that will work, a last effort to save the graduated income tax before it does further damage to business, before it has inflicted irretrievable injury upon itself.—New York Times.

What People Are Saying

(Continued from Page 3)

existence of Germany."—M. Doumergue, President of France.

CHINA AND RUSSIA

"China has decided to recognise Russia. Both countries have many things in common, including their inability to lend one another any money."—Punch.

HOW FORD SAVES AMERICA

"Ford has saved America from a social crisis. To keep a man contented you must keep him amused and busy; and when alcohol was taken from a nation, the flivver was needed to replace it. The cheap automobile is more than enough to amuse and busy a man and his whole family," says Samuel M. Vauclain, president of the Baldwin Locomotive Works.

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AND COMMERCIAL GAZETTEER
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A DIRECTORY OF THE MUNICIPAL OFFICERS, PUBLIC AND PRIVATE SCHOOLS, MISSIONS AND MEMBERS, CLUBS AND ASSOCIATIONS,
THE FOREIGN RESIDENTS OF EACH CITY,
A CLASSIFIED BUSINESS DIRECTORY OF THE PRINCIPAL TRADE CENTRES, AN ALPHABETICAL LIST OF ALL FOREIGN RESIDENTS IN CHINA
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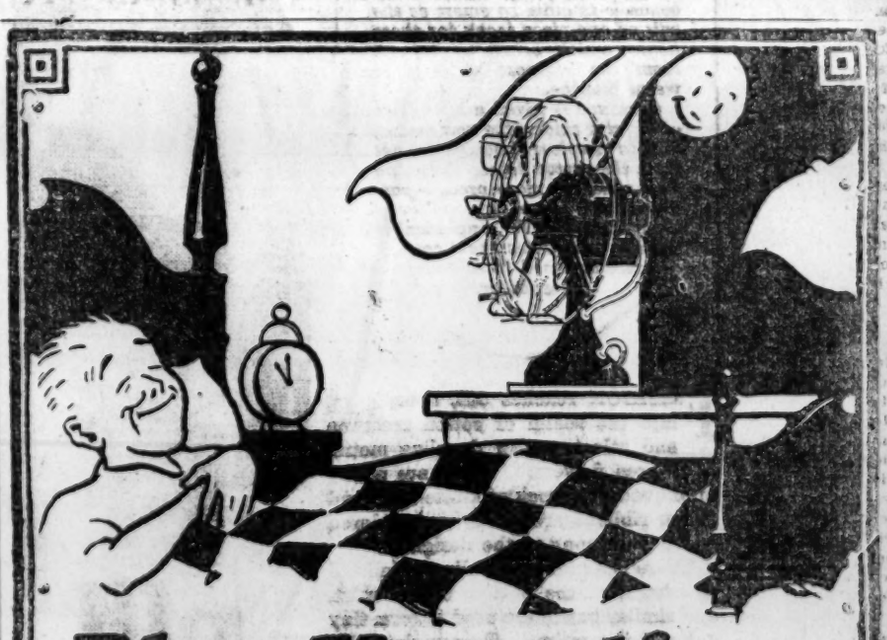

Blow Yourself to a Good Night's Rest

A COOL ROOM on a hot night is like an oasis in the desert. While others swelter and sweat, you can dream of cool woods and refreshing breezes. There's no substitute for the cool, quiet circulation of air set up the minute you turn on a

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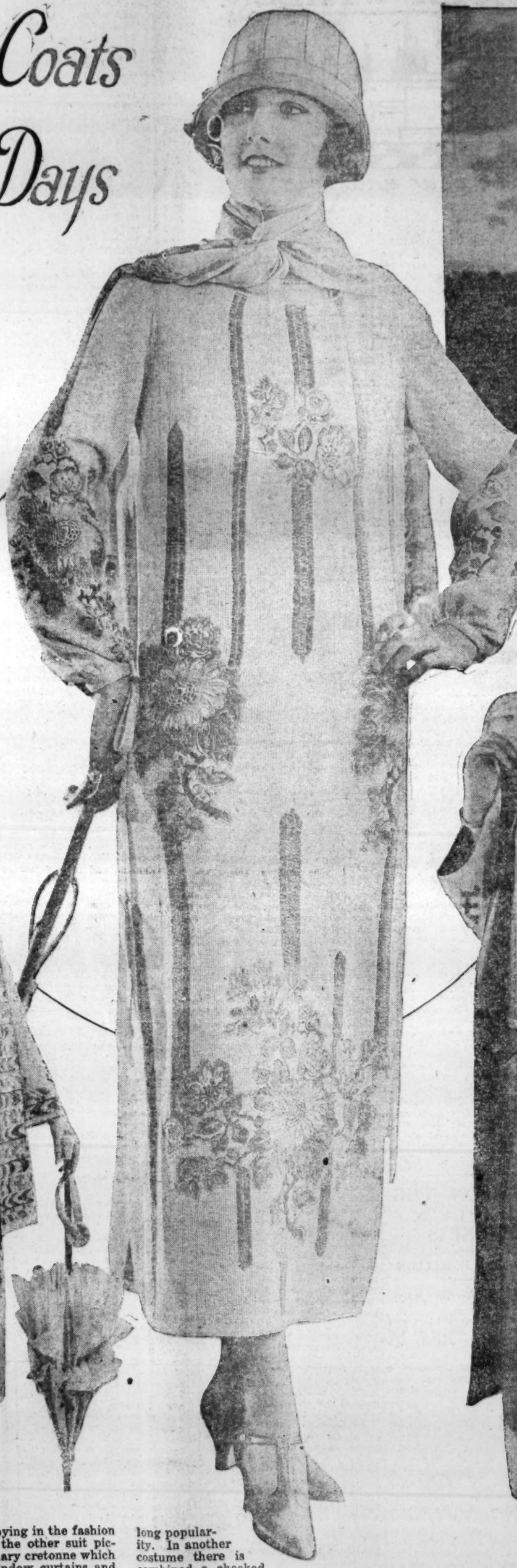

Photos by Stylist Service.

FASHION offers her choicest apparel during the Summer months. There are exquisite chiffons, silks and cottons for the less formal frocks. But the practical suit is also brought into the limelight during the vacation season of travel. No costume is quite so smart as the suit or one-piece frock for those hours which bring us to and from the seashore during the warm months.

Cretonne is given a new place of dignity among the new modes. Motifs of colorful design are cut from the cotton fabric which we once used for more prosaic purposes, and these are appliqued to a plain frock. Any number of the new styles show cotton cretonne used in one way or another.

FASHION reaches out, these days, into the realm of cotton cretonne and selects a few dazzling motifs of colored flowers. These are neatly appliqued to a frock of knitted silk and silken ribbons are deftly embroidered to lend harmony to the design.

There is a narrow banding of knitted silk braid at the bottom of the skirt, and similar bands are used to form tiny cuffs at the wrist. To complete this attractive Summer costume, a sports scarf is knotted into a swagger tie and permitted to float backward from the shoulders.

June 21, it will be remembered, is the longest day of Summer. As the season progresses, we daily forfeit a little of our sunlight each day. Short days usher in the longer jacket with true feminine inconsistency.

Sports flannel, in a delicate shade, is lined with a crepe silk of darker hue to effect the intriguing contrast displayed in the three-piece suit illustrated at the right. And, despite the temperature, the fashionable woman touches her coat with a bit of summer fur. The vogue of applique figures has traveled a long way since its original inception early last Spring. Now we see all sorts of interesting figures splashed over a plain surface to serve as trimming.

Chinese characters are stitched to the coat of the suit illustrated, and a few of them are scattered carelessly at one side of the lower edge.

Speaking of the dignified place which cotton cretonne is occupying in the fashion field, please glance at the other suit pictured today. The ordinary cretonne which has been serving as window curtains and cushions has its colorful surface embroidered in fine gilt thread and designed into the beautiful jacket which shows a vest.

Silk takes second place in this costume, for it is used only as lining for the cotton jacket and for the skirt and vest which complete the costume.

But we have not lost sight of the delightful knitted silks which bid fair to enjoy a long popularity. In another costume there is combined a checked sleeveless jacket and a frock of light silk crepe, which is adorned with patches of the checked knitted silk.

Snugly tucked between a slash in the straight-line frock, a shirring of taffeta adds new interest to a silhouette with which we have long been familiar. A cape is slipped over the shoulders, and this Summer traveling suit is quite complete.

Cool Dresses For Warm Days

Muslins Of A Forgotton Day Are Now Returning To Favor

There was once a homely saying that in France the rustle of a petticoat meant silk, in other countries starch. That was before the days when silk petticoats, silk frocks and stockings became as common as they had once been rare, and before people of a sturdier standard and those of lighter type had been harmonized by cosmopolitan fashions. This popular notion has since swept French and American styles to a similar conclusion, which is that muslin frocks belong to Americans, and that they are out of date, their crisp frilliness dimmed by the lustre of French silk and tissues.

The muslin frock in all its sheer freshness and its many variants has been for generations the American woman's charming own, dainty, coquettish, eternally feminine; and many a woman of fashion of the older regime has regretted that her granddaughter could not know the pleasure of dressing in flowered "French" organdie, dotted swiss, book muslin, or the smooth, cool linen lawns. They were the accepted Summer dress, as much for town as for country wear, particularly in the South, and the creations of modistes of New Orleans and Louisville were the models for the country in this type of gown.

The finest needlework. French embroidery and real laces went into the making of these dainty frocks that represented so much labor and so high a degree of taste and skill. The mammy who prided herself on the perfection of her "clar starchin'" was a part, a most important part, of the muslin frock days, and she, too, faded away as a different kind of dress, and many quite different materials came into vogue.

SIMPLER LINES

The muslin frock disappeared with the muslin girl. Athletics, the motor car, sports, life in the open, made demand for simpler lines, more substantial fabrics and much of the homespun idea for day wear. Once the new silhouette was established, the picture changed, and the muslin girl became the tailored girl, mannish, severe, dashing, "top style" for the vigorous day, and the chiffon girl for the evening.

Flannels, twills, heavy linen and loose-woven silks, treated much as the tailor employs stuffs for men's wear, have been for a dozen years the proper thing for informal occasions, while for dressy times all the newest weaves in starchless voiles, crepes, chiffons, marquisettes, silks, satins and brocades were required. The ruffled muslin passed with the crinoline, the floppy leghorn, lace and long curls. The new version is a picture of slim body, athletic limb, curveless bodice and classic draperies.

The American vision was lost and the Parisian pattern was copied to all of the extremes, with many extravagant indulgences in exotic phases of foreign influence. All of the effect of saticty has been experienced within a season, and gradually but unmistakably the quaint styles in dress and accessories have been coming into view. Costume affairs in fashionable society and exhibitions of artistic costuming in studios and in the theater have recalled to the older and shown to the younger generation the beauty, the romance and the tradition in dress characteristic of ourselves, and couturieres have been alert in responding to the suggestion.

A SIGNIFICANT MOVE

Beautiful muslins are seen in the models emanating from the workshops of American designers. Their reappearance is significant because they are invariable copied from French models, going to introduce several new points—the flounce, the panier, the godet, the bertha—and casting a glance far ahead, as the Parisian couturiere views the coming mode. These ides are invariably expressed in mousseline, batiste, tissue or other sheer stuffs translated from French into English.

But the genuine flowered, Summer's-day organdie, as we know it, does not enter into the Parisian designer's consciousness. The French version of an organdie gown for "ninety in the shade" is sketched all over with beads, and is built a la mode, as if it were a voile or net, to hang in demure lines. The fluffy freshness of the native article is missing. Whether or not the lovely muslins, the flower-like gossamers and "Dolly Varden things" will remain, with lace-mitts, cameos and tortoise shell combs, their influence is plainly seen in the latest models of gowns for mid-summer from the represestative artists of Paris.

ORIGINAL STYLES

No season within merchants' memory has brought out a greater number of original styles in new materials. The woman who is able to gratify her desires in this Summer's wardrobe has a bewildering collection from which to choose. Simplicity more simple than ever before is the keynote, especially in the handsomest evening gowns seen at smart affairs on the other side, the conspicuous attraction being in the goods of the dress. Trimming on these formal gowns is of exceptional richness; ostrich, which retains its intense popularity, and metal lace and embroidery, each sparingly and effectively used on flat surfaces.

The frock that answers the purpose of the old-time sheer muslin is of crepe, designated by many names—voile, printed silk, marquisette, chiffon in ever so many grades—all of which have been seen in the early season's models. These are built for the most part on incomplex plans, though the latest importations illustrate many new features, indicating quite plainly the direction in which the fashion tide will set at the opening of the coming season.

The printed crepes and silks are very modish in the straight tunic over a close skirt of contrasting color, or outlined with a band of plain goods. This model, for which the woman of the slender silhouette has a passion, is particularly happy when done in the silks of bold pattern, notably the conventional palm leaf and the other designs that are among this year's novelties.

DRAPED MODELS

In the draped models there is a following of whims and moods, with the fullness drawn forward to the front, to be caught directly in the middle front, hanging lower than the hem of the gown, and with flounces, straight or circular; godets, scarf draperies, sashes, girdles and pleated or flaring skirts. Apparently several styles, greatly diversified, are being presented, as if to sense in advance the popular choice and establish a mode.

All of these and other designs are attractively snown in models of much originality and style, demonstrating the values of the new materials. For the one-piece or tunic frock for morning and all-day utility the eponge in cotton or silk or a mixture, made in checks, stripes and plain goods, is a novelty that has taken rather strongly. Ratine, in silk, cotton or silk and wool, is another new weave, rough in finish, loosely woven and smart, especially when it is made into a sports or beach frock.

In the more formal gowns the embroidered silks and flat crepes, embroidered solid, are exceedingly handsome, and are so costly that one such creation in a wardrobe is cherished and reserved for gala occasions. Bengaline, all silk, or silk and wool is another revival of an old-time favorite, of which some stunning French models are built, with simplicity of lines, soft, scant drapery and a splash, a band or motif of colorful needlework. These are charming in the gentle shades, beige, maize, gray, powder blue, against which the crewls so much used in peasant embroidery make a striking note.

Etamine, another name almost forgotten, is attached to a pretty material introduced by two or three leading houses at Paris and shown by some of the larger shops here.

NEW GOSSAMER VOILES

Reverting to the sheer frock, the up-to-date version of the organdy, there are new voiles of gossamer lightness, on which are printed the most enchanting patterns of flowers, bitterflies, birds and many another fantasy. These have something of the sheer beauty of organdy, but lack stiffness and may be beautifully draped or flounced, though the elaborate designs are shown to best advantage when they are gathered or slightly draped.

The qualifying appellation of "chiffon" is attached to many of the latest types of thin dress goods. There are chiffon voile, crepe chiffon, chiffon cloth and chiffon. Some are printed in delicate, beautifully colored patterns; some are plain or shaded in rainbow tints or gradations of one color.

Flock dot muslin is really a dotted swiss, woven in many "wash colors," and the English prints are the real novelty of the year. These are in prim, modest patterns, invariably small and geometric, in black and white, gray and white, violet or blue and white, scarlet and beige. Their being hand blocked is a guarantee of the durability of their colors.

The craze for hand-block, indelibly printed cottons is well illustrated in the India prints, which are sold by the yard and might easily be mistaken for curtains or bed coverings. They are Oriental in pattern and riotous in colors blended and assorted with the canny skill of an ancient art. Some of these are reproductions of the printed spreads and hangings which several of the more important shops have imported, and they are unique and amusing as dress makings.

CHIFFON GAUZES

In at least a score of years there has not been more beauty and artistic value in dress materials and design than this season has presented. Chiffon gauzes, soft as a caress, are covered with trailing vines and blossoms that seem to breathe the fragrance of old-fashioned gardens or repeat the colors of the rainbow. Frosty organdies are backgrounds for nosegays, syrays of roses, and flowers of every sort and shade, in clusters or dotting the surface singly. Crepes are printed in an infinite variety of patterns flowered or conventional, those in black and white forming a conspicuous feature in the Summer dress goods.

All of these make creating and workmanship a joy, and have inspired the fashion artists to design original costumes that are a delight to possess and to wear. They come to us in intriguing forms from Callot, Worth, Cheruit, Patou, Vionnet, and are reproduced in countless variants by modistes of lesser prestige and by the best among the profession in America.

The evening gowns are enchanting with their overlapping petaled flounces of tulle in shades of rose, yellow, green; their misty clouds of tulle, snowy white, or black as midnight, and their swaying draperies and floating scarfs of chiffon in subtle color harmonies. Daytime Summer dresses are as alluring and as charming, in their way, made of crepes, voiles, light silks, laces in rich ivory and all the new tints, with full gathered or draped skirts, deep capes and flowing sleeves, or following the sweeping lines, and with no sleeves.

CHARMING ORGANDIE

The organdy as it is presented to the American woman by her Parisian couturiere has a distinct charm. The little frills are gone also the small detail and anything the might be described as "fussy," and in their stead are models in wide, full, scalloped skirts on models from Louise Boulanger; bouffant overskirts and deep flounces in Redfern's latest designs, and chic styles done in organdy from other representative houses. These are not always in light colors or figured muslin, but some of the newest and most successful frocks made for midsummer occasions are of dark colors, and others show striking combinations of blue, Chinese red, black, jade, brown and orange.

Like a remnant of finery from the fashions of olden times are the pretty lace mitts that have suddenly become the last word in Summer styles. Of course, old ladies have always worn mitts, and the more conservative shops have continued to humor their fancy and retain their patronage. But the revival of mitts had a definite starting point in an English wedding at which the bride wore long mitts of exquisite white lace and the bridesmaids shorter mitts of silk in an open lace pattern, a delicate shade of maize, matching their gowns.

ELBOW LENGTH

This summery suggestion has been repeated in the costumes at some recent weddings in fashionable society this side of the water, the mitts being usually of elbow length and always matching the costume. They are shown in many lovely shades, in stripes and other openwork patterns; in plain colors of glove silk, black or white, and some are stitched with bright contrasts. One of the choicest styles is a glove of lacy silk of one color trimmed at the wrist with a wee pleating of ribbon, piped with scarlet, blue, black or green. The black and white combination are especially smart.

A novelty in powder-puff bags has appeared. It is in the form of a tiny doll, a clown with jolly face, its trousers tied at the ankles. In each of the trousers legs is a little powder puff, one for white and one for rouge, and through an opening at the back of the little clown one finds a compact containing a reserve cosmetic supply. In one of the smartest shops on the Avenue are shown lipstick containers, lovely bits of French enamel, coral, jade, onyx, gold and platinum, banded and circled with rhinestones just the size of a cigarette holder. They are dainty jeweled trifles to carry in one's porte-monnaie or pocket.

Left—A Frock of Ageless Beauty Is Designed by Drecoll in Maize Silk Etamine Embroidered in Scarlet Floss With a Coral Ornament.

Right—The Semi-Tailleur Designed to Slenderize the Silhouette Is Built by Lanvin of Alpaca in Frosty Lanvin Green.

All Of Britain Contributes To Wembley Modes

Since the early days of Vardon, Ray and the memorable Doherty, England and the social sports have been indissolubly linked. From this alliance there has come a type of sportswomen's clothes which bears the stamp of London as clearly as the Jenny or Lanvin frock carries the mark of Paris. It is recognizable anywhere, and it is differentiated from the French sport frock in that it has a distinctly more bristling, active atmosphere. A glance at the British Empire Exhibition at Wembley emphasizes this pure English sports clothes strain despite the fact that the models shown are the joint contribution of every section of the British Empire, from South Africa to Nottingham.

Flannel, cretonne, English and Scotch woolens and jerseys in many shades and designs are the principal sports fabrics seen at the exhibition. The typical frock is cut on simple lines and is distinguished by either a complete absence or a minimum of trimming. There is no attempt at elaboration of details and, for once, Paris is entirely forgotten in a collection of athletic models which express the active English sportswoman and not her passive sisters from other climes.

Sports blazers of flannel, trimmed with brass buttons and cut on mannish lines, are particularly effective on links, court or in the galleries. They may be used at the end of the game by the player, or they can be worn in cooler weather by the spectator. Cretonne coats and jumpers are also in evidence and they serve the same purposes as the blazer.

The Wembley exhibition also includes formal clothes, but these accept the leadership of France and follow the tenets of Paris except for the fabrics which are essentially British. English woolens, Nottingham laces and South African feathers express the nationalistic fashion tendencies of the empire.

Panels of Nottingham lace characterize the dress which was most admired in the exhibit. The pattern of the lace is picked out with fine beads on the net, and there is a looped bead fringe finishing the scallop of the panels. A large cluster of flowers and grapes at the waistline and a second group on the right shoulder were the only touches of color on the cream ground of the lace.

BEAUTY PRIZE WINNER'S CONFESSION

Miss Alice Cordrey, the winner of a recent beauty competition, who was awarded the First Prize by an overwhelming majority of votes, confided to a London journalist the secret of her success.

"My complexion did it," she declared, with a merry laugh. "Striking features and fine eyes are an accident of birth—or a gift from the Gods, whichever way you like to put it—but nowadays life under modern conditions requires a woman to take especial care of her skin. I have used mercolised wax for mine for years past, and I find it unsurpassed for giving a soft, delicate freshness to the complexion that keeps one young and beautiful."

"It is the only thing I know," Miss Cordrey said, "that will maintain this unique action on the skin indefinitely. Most face creams seem to lose their effect after very little use, and many only clog the pores of the skin and leave the face sickly and pale."

Mercolised wax is sold by most chemists, and can be applied at night and washed off in the morning, when it takes the blemishes and roughness with it, leaving the skin soft and delicate as a child's. After a few applications the outer scarf surface of the skin disappears entirely, yet it is extremely pleasant to use, and performs this transformation almost imperceptibly. The beneficial results, however, are *most* perceptible and permanent!

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PRINTED BEDSPREADS. Size 70 by 90 inches.
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SOFT WHITE COLLARS. $6.50 doz.

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Youthful Lines For The Matron

World Of Fashion Conspires Against Woman No Longer Slim

Poor Madame! Having a love of the beautiful and a discriminating taste in dress, and being fortunate in the possession of a long purse, she still is as badly off as Flora McFlimsy, with nothing to wear—unless she has succeeded in retaining that slim silhouette. Under the autocratic rule of designers an ideal has been created and a standard established, and life, as to clothes, is simple for the woman who meets the requirements, though otherwise it is a problem requiring devoted attention and involving many difficulties.

It is if the whole world of fashion makers had conspired against the woman who is smart, yet not necessarily slim and curveless. The most tempting models are for the boyish figure, and to place them further beyond the reach of any other, the original French models are confined to sizes no larger than "38." The saleswoman usually displays this to the timid, almost apologetic customer, as being the very largest size we carry." Many a woman knows the moral courage it requires to suggest that it might be altered to fit her or to continue the search for something larger.

This applies, of course, to the woman who longs to possess the original and wishes to avoid, if possible, the irksome experience of being fitted. She of the youthful figure, with fresh skin and hair of natural shade, still finds that, unless she has kept her figure and avoirdupois within bounds, she is "hard to fit," and, being a plump 40, is distressed to find that the type of frock that was charming on a "perfect 36" looks quite different on her. It is a sad disillusionment and warranted to ruin the very best of dispositions.

SILVER AND POUNDS

To be unsyphlike is handicap enough, but to have arrived at the period when one must acknowledge or be reminded that moyenage styles are the correct thing for one is to realise, they say, the first gray in the otherwise bright sky of a merry world. For the woman of fashion who has put off this sombre day by being industrious in training, the way is still pleasant and the best and most beautiful things created by Parisian artists are for her as long as she desires them. Hair can be camouflaged, dog collars are for telltale necklines, angel sleeves soften sharp angles—and many another trick may be turned. But when moyen-age adds silver to the hair and pounds to the figure there is cause for despair and the question of dress becomes acutely important.

It is something a French woman never admits except to herself. Whatever is becoming she will wear, and she critically views herself and decides that illusion and effect come of emphasis of her points of charm and of subordinating, negativing, as it were, the marks of the years and the evidences of too much enjoyment of ease. She knows the value of having hair perfectly coiffed and hands and feet immaculately clad. She realises, sometimes with a bit of a jolt, that a rounding back is betraying her age as plainly as if she told it aloud, and immediately she stands like a sentinel, with perfectly flat back and lifted chin that fairly shout "youth!"

These points are called to the attention of wistful clients by the designers who go into the psychology of dress, and it is they who take the age out of moyenage in their designing.

CONCEALING WEIGHT

Without declaring the purpose, the French modiste conceives a costume that will conceal lines, weight and age. This she will do with the lengthened waist line, dropped to the point of the hip; with skillful drapery, the coat model, shoulder to knee length; with the scarf and with pleating. Oldtime dressmakers, according to

Callot model of white Georgette crepe trimmed with bias flounces and a band of lace at the skirt hem.

illustrations, appeared to have made the mistake of squeezing a generous personality into a plain exterior, as snugly fitted as possible, all of which contributed to the increased discomfort of the person and the widened silhouette. The present-day conception is quite otherwise.

The idea now seems to be to camouflage the actual outline by the addition of such easy and floating draperies as will hint at slenderness underneath. The features and the accentuations in which a woman of the slimmest lines rejoices are lavished upon the model designed for a woman of larger breadth and more years in order to give a similar impression, and when cleverly worked out they make the point. This ideal is achieved by various clever details and contrivances, each design intended to bring out the fine details and characteristics of her for whom it is created—her eyes, hair, shoulders, feet and hands.

Some of the older artists, Worth, Paquin, Drecoll, Redfern—master hands in the art of gowning women—seemed to have a special sense in this important service, and their clients looked always so well and so becomingly dressed that the evidence of age was artistically softened and dignified. But these had not the standards of today to meet.

THE DARK AGES

Judged by her silhouette—so it be de rigueur—any woman in those times may wear anything she chooses, and usually she is successful, for American women are graduates in taste and style. For them the best designers of Europe and America have worked out models that will please the fancy and comfort the heart by keeping youth and grace in the figure.

The fashionable woman of a generation ago was unaware of the architecture that reconstructs the figure to the present model. To summarise, she wore stays, and crinoline, and bones. These belong to the dark ages, as far as concerns the modern woman; which greatly simplifies the task of the modiste who helps the middle-aged woman to express taste and style in her appearance.

The waistline dropped to the point of the hip was the life-saving innovation. To that is drawn the long V-shaped neck, the gracefully tapered shawl collar, the wide cascading cape, the jabot. The skirt, in slight drapery, is caught usually with a motif of flowers or jeweled ornament, or a garniture that trails in lengthening line to the bottom of the skirt. The obvious belt is not, or should not be; but soft girdles and sashes are introduced in some of the best models, drawn softly about the figure and knotted low over the hip, or formed into a conventional bow directly in front, disposing of the belt feature according to the latest ideas.

MANY VARIANTS

The one-piece gown, the real test, has many variants, the essential of which is the coat dress. This, in light or heavy materials, is becoming to every figure of any proportions. The gown proper is made in a straight model, with a panel, like a full-length waistcoat, whether plain and fitted, or pleated and held by a belt or girdle. The idea guides the fashioning hand in some of the latest French evening gowns of lace and tulle over slips of satin and metal tissue, and is charming in a subtle sort of way.

The tunic, which may be three-quarters, seven-eighths or full length, is one of the most comfortable and entirely satisfactory models suitable for older women. The silk jersey tunic for daytime and the beaded tunic for evening wear were brought out several years ago, isolated, single and "extreme" styles, that took at once. They concealed so much, softened so much and were so altogether slenderising that they have been developed and diversified into every type of tunic possible to the designer.

Worth, Beer, Jenny, Molyneux, Cheruit are now giving us one-piece gowns, Jenny, Alice Bernard, Louiseboulanger, Premet, Doeuillet, Drecoll, to mention special and representative designers, present interesting variants of the tunic, and Poiret, Lanvin, Jeanne Hallee, Doucet, Patou are among those who illustrate the saving grace of a slight lift of the skirt in draped lines.

NEW FABRICS HELP

No preceding season has offered as much inducement in material for slender modelling and graceful drapery. The soft silks, crepes, chiffons, voilles, marquisette, and all the shades of weaving in sheer fabrics respond to the artistic designs cannily established for the clientele to whom it matters so vitally.

For dress and semi-dress occasions, the beautifully patterned and colored plain goods of this season are delightfully adapted, and the possibilties of happy results with these in the hands of artists are almost unlimited. It is the sports dress and the tailleur that present the real problem. Each of these, in the strictest sense, belongs to the jeunesse, the slim, the willowy type, but must be adapted to the maturer figure. This is accomplished with smart effect and much charm in the one-piece frock, cut very coat-like, straight and belted loosely; in the tunic, and in the over-blouse and skirt.

All these are successfully illustrated in the knitted goods—light, gossamer woolens, silk jersey, roshanara crepe eponge, pongee and alpaca.

AN INFORMAL OUTFIT

Pleats—the tunic of narrow pleating entire—long, slender panels, and rows of buttons outlining the frock from top to bottom, accentuate length and have a slenderising effect, and are somehow younger and more chic than the plainer models. Some of the most exclusive shops in New York are offering these semi-tailleur suits in white, white and black or colors in stripes, and sharply marked bars. One that is liked by ultra-fashionable women is an informal outfit—skirt of white jersey, pleated; over-blouse of crepe, embroidered in colored crewels, and three-quarter sweater coat of the jersey, with deep shawl collar, large pockets, and narrow belt of glace kid.

The over-blouse, touching the knee, is the answer to many difficulties in the Summer outfit for moyenage. It is soft, supple, yet straight, dropping with its own weight, and is worn unbelted. The skirt beneath, whether it is plain, kilted or flaring, adds grace to the figure and is flattering to feet and ankles.

The variety of these blouses is almost unlimited, in crepe, silk, jersey, chiffon; plain, embroidered, lace-trimmed.

The cretonne coats that were brought out with the first suggestion of seaside dress are having a vogue. They are so picturesque, summery and serviceable that they and their variants, whatever they come to be, are likely to have a long run of popularity. They are the simplest type of garment, cut as straight as a man's smoking jacket, and with no more elaboration in outline.

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Bathing Accessories Are Smart

Smaller things that complete the bathing suit are in themselves an intriguing subject. Everything that ingenuity could devise is provided for the convenience and the fancy of the woman who goes into the surf.

The shoes are especially important. New bath slippers of glazed rubber resembling patent leather in lovely colors are now exploited. The laced boots and ankle-high sandals that are so fashionable are invariably of canvas trimmed with leather or rubber.

Socks and stockings in silk or lisle or thin wool and silk are shown in many new patterns—checks, stripes, printed, ribbed printed, ribbed wide or narrow, some in one color, more in mixed or contrasting shades.

Caps, of which there are as many different styles as there are hats for the street, are usually picturesque. The most successful sorts are made of silk or silk and rubber, or just rubber. One is made like a Quaker bonnet—gray, lined with pale rose. Another is in the style of a Dutch cap. One which is much liked winds about the head, turban-fashion, and another, like a kerchief, fastens with a saucy bow at the front of the head.

The trifles that make for comfort and convenience in the dress for bathing are numerous and entertaining. The most decorative and fetching bags are made in the form of fish, dolphins and other sea creatures, of cretonne or silk, lined with fine white rubber. Some of these are generous in size, intended to hold the suit and the shoes and all the toilet accessories a woman wishes to carry.

In the new silky materials in charming colors, rubberised for proof against dampness, the most chic things are devised; there are garters that look like gathered ribbon; belts that copy those of leather, and even bracelets on which to hang one's keys.

The Deauville scarf started more fashions than the different ways of wearing the printed square of silk. Imitations of it are shown in much the same patterns, to be worn as ties and sashes, as hat trimming and now as head kerchiefs. The newest covering for the head for out of doors, on the beach, the tennis court or the motor road is a square of printed silk or crepe knotted about the head.

A fetching kerchief is made of a square of gay Scotch plaid bordered with plain green crepe, and the kerchief is put on the head bandanna fashion, with knotted ends in front and behind. Another manner of wearing the kerchief is as an Indian turban, which is particularly pretty and becoming in printed flowery chiffons, georgettes and crepes. These beach caps, as they are called, are much liked in place of the little hats, being lighter and more comfortable.

Left—A chic French model expresses the latest style in a bodice of black charmeuse and apron overskirt of white chiffon with pattern in jet, crystal and rhinestones. The garniture is of large crimson roses.

Right—In a frock of the new ecru silk lace over peach-colored satin, the skirt is two-tiered and attached to a bodice of georgette. The sash is of powder blue satin.

Novelties Of Chinese Type Are Displayed

New York, July 15.—Many of the engaging novelties are of the Chinese type, and as the appreciation of them grows more and more beautiful things are shown. In an exclusive shop in one of the streets off the Avenue is a dazzling display of chains, pendants and earrings in crystals, clear and tinted, and cut in delicate flower-like designs. A garland of blossoms made of jade, turquoise, pearl and coral, taken from a Chinese hairpin, is attached as a pendant to a slender gold neck chain.

Another shop in Fifth Avenue, long noted as a bazaar of genuine Oriental antiques, has among its finest bits curious and lovely old buckles, one of rose quartz, pale green jade and dull gold. There is a buckle, too, of white jade with a crystal tinted like frozen emeralds and traced with gold. These and other interesting pieces have greatly increased the vogue of jade, which is especially charming with Summer dress.

Paris Originates Flowers Of Tulle

New York, July 15.—Wired tulle flowers are the latest things shown in the way of garniture by the Parisian coutouriers. Flowers for ornament to be worn separately, the boutonniere, corsage or spray to hold the drapery of an evening gown, have had an enthusiastic vogue for two seasons past. This year the finest, most artistically reproduced flowers in silk, velvet and painted chiffon—great luscious blossoms—have been all the rage, and now we have the dainty sprays and wreaths of tulle, skillfully wired. These are lovely, worn in the hair, a bouquet or bandeau of single flowers or wreaths, and they are especially suitable for the trimming of wedding gowns.

The Vogue Of Lace, Feathers And Linen

Not for many seasons has Dame Fashion been in a more dainty feminine mood, and dressmakers, milliners and weavers of fine materials are playing up to her joyfully.

Lace, linens, organdie and crepe-de-chine are predominant in materials for this seasons frocks and of these, lace is foremost.

Beautiful models are being created from both fine and coarse lace. Sometimes lace is allied to brodarie Anglaise, satin, met or organise, or if very fine, it is hung over a satin slip of any suitable color.

Coarse string lace is used for many dresses. It is usually combined with materials such as heavy crepe or morocain for formal wear, and with linen for less smart frocks.

Afternoon and evening dresses are being made of fine lace. Frills are popular once more and often this fine lace is pleated on dainty frocks. For summer nights, perfect dancing frocks are being fashioned of fine lace and tulle, and many of these fragile gowns have quite large slots in the skirt filled in with lovely filet lace.

Linen is now woven so that it does not easily crush. It is made in such lovely colors that it is an ideal fabric for present day wear. Thick Russian linen with Italian embroidery is just the thing for holiday wear. Embroidery of beige on raspberry, deep sea blue, coral pink or melon yellow is very effective. The embroidery is actually crochet, sewn on in thick patterns.

Pearl buttons are very fashionable and look well on linen. A two-piece suit of linen with a row of pearl buttons, and a medium length coat with white embroidery on collar and cuffs is very smart and serviceable.

Ostrich feathers are used for everything and anything this season. Scarves of ostrich are worn everywhere. Skirts, parasols, hats, are all triummed with these feathers and in the case of hats the feather, usually droop over one side or down the back.

In Paris, amusing headdresses of ostrich feathers are seen. A gold cap fitted its wearer's head very snugly and one drooping feather placed at the back fell over the front of the cap, whilst another feather also at the back came in front and almost encircled the neck.

Another ostrich headdress was composed of a bunch of white feathers covering the entire head and falling in a large curl over one shoulder. A broad gold band was tied around the head, thus hiding the hair of the wearer.

Paradise plumes and osprey are used a great deal on summer hats. Hats are mostly large for formal wear, but Bangkok straw "pudding basins" trimmed very simply "carry you anywhere" it is said.

Barbaric Curios

New York, July 15.—The primitive, even the barbaric, sort of ornaments that have occasionally been shown—more as curios—are fashionable. Etruscan silver necklaces and bangles of delicate design, Arabic, Persian, Turkish, are on sale in individual patterns, and with them are shown crude and interesting bracelets, chains, clasps, even anklets of beaten gold and silver, some elaborately traced in picturesque patterns.

A COFFEE DISCOVERY

According to an Arabian legend, Hadji Omar, a pious dervish, was outlawed from Mocha in the year 1285. When almost dying of hunger in the wilderness he roasted some of the small round berries he found growing wild in the thickets. A few of the roasted berries accidentally fell into his drinking water, and thus coffee was discovered.

YOU FIND IT HERE

Many people in this town and vicinity have discovered that they can get the best coffee at our store, the kind that pleases their taste and suits their pocketbooks. Call or telephone. We want to show you.

"FAMOUS for FLAVOR"
COFFEE

Three popular blends:

Mocha ..... $1.00 lb.
Breakfast ..... 0.90 lb.
Drinkmor ..... 0.80 lb.

I. SHAINING & Co.
The Home of Delicacies
100 SZECHUEN ROAD
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Main Store 100 Szechuen Road

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Hand Painted Ribbons Latest

New York July 15.—Hand-Painted ribbons are the latest "ultra" among the extravagant trimmings. These, in fine grades of satin and taffeta, are sash width, the design being done in bold flower and nouveau-art patterns. A charming ribbon intended to be used as the elaborating part of a gown of soft material is painted in a softened suggestion of peacock feathers. The gorgeous bit costs several dollars the yard.

Narrower ribbons, hand-painted in delicate flowers or figures, are to be had for that bands or as a dainty finishing touch on the neck and sleeves of soft gowns and blouses.

Many Materials For New Scarfs

New York, July 15.—The scarf devotee will be able to revel in many kinds of colors of scarfs by availing herself of the opportunity to buy them by the yard. Printed crepe de chine, crepe chiffon and the lightest quality of chiffon printed in flower and conventional patterns in gay colors on light tinted grounds—gray, beige, flesh, blue, green or white—are to be bought in scarf length. They require only to be hemmed at the ends, and make a stylish scarf for a reasonable price.

TIFFIN *Eleven to Two*

TEA *Four to Seven*

The Yellow Jacket

17 Nanking Road Tel. Central 3341

Tea time here is a delightful and refreshing interval in the day

Ask for Booklet
Stocked by all dealers
Getz Bros. & Co. of the Orient, Ltd. Distributors

Klim Powdered Whole Milk for the babies

Reliquified Klim at normal strength has the same analysis and coloric value as natural cow's milk and is subject to the same modification when used in infant feeding. Give the kiddies Klim and see how they grow. Full directions as to how to mix printed on each tin.

New Hosiery In Wool And Cotton

New York July 15.—Since silk stockings are taboo with sports dress, resourceful designers have brought out entirely new hosiery of different styles in light wool and cotton. It is a long time since any but old-fashioned plain black or white stockings have been seen. Aside from silk there have been only lisle—so harsh to some tender feet—or the heavy-ribbed woolen articles that have been affected by the athletic girl, who grinned and bore them. The new sorts are of wool, gossamer weight, in fancily woven patterns, ribbed or with dropstitch stripes; and of cotton, with a surface appearance like wool, and in a variety of colors and styles.

Try This Way

Combat the film on teeth

Every careful man or woman should learn what it means to fight film.

Dentists urge it. Millions of people have profited by it. All the world over are seen the results, such as you would gladly have.

Ask for this 10-Day Tube.

Film is dingy

You feel on your teeth a viscous film. It clings to teeth, enters crevices and stays. The tooth brush used in old ways does not effectively combat it. So countless teeth are dimmed and ruined by it.

Film absorbs stains, making the teeth look dingy. It forms the basis of cloudy coats. Tartar is based on film. It holds food substance which ferments and forms acids. It holds the acids in contact with the teeth to cause decay.

Germs breed by millions in it. They, with tartar, are the chief cause of pyorrhea. Thus most tooth troubles are now traced to film.

New methods now

Dental science has in late years found two ways to fight that film. One acts to curdle film, one to remove it, without any harmful scouring. Able authorities proved these methods effective. Then a new-type tooth paste was created, based on modern research, and those two great film combatants were embodied in it.

The name of that tooth paste is Pepsodent—now advised by leading dentists the world over. It does what nothing else has done.

Two other needs

Investigators also found two other things essential. So Pepsodent multiplies the alkalinity of the saliva. That is there to neutralize mouth acids, the cause of tooth decay. It multiplies the starch digestant in the saliva. That is there to digest starch deposits which may otherwise ferment and form acids.

Old-time tooth pastes had the opposite effect. They reduced those natural tooth-protecting agents in the mouth.

Some 50 nations use it

Careful people of some 50 nations now use Pepsodent, largely by dental advice. You see the results in glistening teeth wherever you go today.

Make the test we offer. Note how clean the teeth feel after using. Mark the absence of the viscous film. See how teeth whiten as the film-coats disappear. One week will convince you that this new way brings results you need. Cut out the coupon now.

Free
A 10-Day Tube
Send Coupon

Protect the Enamel

Pepsodent disintegrates the film, then removes it with an agent far softer than enamel. Never use a film combatant which contains harsh grit.

Pepsodent
TRADE MARK
The New-Day Dentifrice

A scientific tooth paste based on modern research, free from harmful grit. Now advised by leading dentists the world over. On sale everywhere in two sizes.

SOLE AGENTS FOR CHINA NORTH OF AMOY
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Only one tube to a family.

Let Charlie Chaplin Amuse You

He is at the service of all

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owners, ready to provoke hilarious laughter any time of the day or night, and right in your own home.

Many of his films are now available, reduced from standard-size productions, famous the world over. Among them are the following:

No. 50 Chaplin and the jealous husband
55 Charlie Chaplin plays D'Artagnan
86 Charlie Chaplin has luncheon
87 Charlie Chaplin tries to flirt
88-88A The dream of Charlie Chaplin (2 reels)
159-161 Property-man (2 reels)

Among the other kings of comedy available to Pathé-Baby owners are: Harold Lloyd, Snub Pollard, Max Linder, Sunshine Sammy, and others.

Any of the above, ... $ 1.50 per reel
Complete Outfit ..... $60.00 to $75.00
Colour-wheel (5 colours) ..... $ 1.75
Magneto (for interior towns) $35.00

Can be sent C.O.D. to any part of China

Write for literature

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SECOND WEEK OF "WHITEAWAY'S" GIGANTIC SUMMER SALE

RECORD BARGAINS FOR THIS WEEK

A Few of Our Unbeatable Sale Specials

500 doz. **Ladies' Fine White Lawn Handkerchiefs** with assorted Coloured Borders. Wonderful value — Super Bargain Price **$1.95** per doz.

650 lbs. **English Double Knitting Wool,** in 15 leading colours. Usually $3.75 lb. — Super Bargain Price **$2.75** per lb.

36 **Jumper Suits** of White Drill or Pique with attractive Trimming. Ideal for Tennis Wear. Usually $19.50 each — Super Bargain Price **$5.00** Suit

75 Pairs **J. B. Side Spring Corsets,** for Slender and average figures. All Sizes in stock. Usually $6.50 per pair — Super Bargain Price **$3.25** per pair

Examples of the Super Values we are Offering

250 Doz. **Men's Summer Shirts,** in Unfadable Striped Designs. These are Wonderful Bargains. — Super Bargain Price **$2.65** each

Special Clearance of Men's Straw Hats. Our Super Quality. Usually $4.95 each — Super Bargain Price **$2.95** each

Remarkable Offer of **Pure Wool White Coat Sweaters** and Club Striped V-Neck Sweaters Worth Double the Price. — Super Bargain Price **$7.50** each

Extraordinary Value in **Ladies' Art Silk Hose** Colours, Sunburn, Champagne and Light Grey. Usually $2.95 pair — Super Bargain Price **$1.50** pair

250 Dozen **Damask Table Napkins.** These are ideal for every day use.

Size 20 x 20 inches — Super Bargain Prices **$3.75** DOZ.

The Super Bargain of the Sale 6,000 yards **All Wool Navy Serge** ex British Government Stock. This Serge is the finest value we have ever offered to the Shanghai Public. 36 and 37 inches wide — Super Bargain Price **$1.50** per yard

12 only **English Semi-Porcelain Dinner Sets,** for 6 Persons. 30 Pieces Pin flower design gilt edges. Usually $33.50 — Super Bargain Price **$19.50** per set

18 Only **English Semi-Porcelain Tea Sets.** 21 Pieces in 6 Charming Designs. Usually $12.50 Set. — Super Bargain Price **$7.50** per set.

A number of dainty **Summer Dresses** in Floral Voile. This Season's Styles and Designs. Usually $12.50 to 19.50 each — Super Bargain Price **$7.50** EACH

Special Sale Bargains 70 Only **English Folding Iron Bedsteads,** Black Enamelled, Srong Galvanized Springs, Size 2'-3" x 6'-6" Usually $16.50 each — Super Bargain Price **$13.50** each

A Great Sale Bargain

200 pairs of good quality **Nottingham Lace Curtains.** Beautiful Lacey designs in white only. 3¼ yards long

Worth $9.50 per pair — Super Bargain Price **$5.50** PAIR

350 **English Printed Bed Spreads,** Full Single Bed Size in Artistic Colours and Designs. Usually $3.75 each — Super Bargain Price **$2.95** each

200 **White Iron Stone Toilet Sets** 5 Pieces Usually $10.50 Set. — Super Bargain Price **$8.50** per set.

SPECIAL SALE BARGAINS 1,500 yards of **Beautiful French and Belgian Tapestries,** suitable for Heavy Curtains and Coverings. Usually $4.50 to $10.50 per yard — Super Bargain Price from **$2.25** per yard

150 Untrimmed Straw Hats, in a variety of this season's shapes and styles. Colours, Black, Cream Nigger, Rose, etc. Usually $7.50 to $9.50 each — Super Bargain Price **$3.00** EACH

WHITEAWAY, LAIDLAW & COMPANY, LIMITED, SHANGHAI

TERMS CASH **"WAYLOO CORNER"** **NO CREDIT**

NANKING ROAD —— SZECHUEN ROAD

TELLING THE NEWS WITH PICTURES

MISS ALICE DOHERTY makes acquaintance of two ancient wooden cigar-store Indians which were used for decorations in Madison Square Garden, New York City, during Democratic National Convention. (Int'l Newsreel)

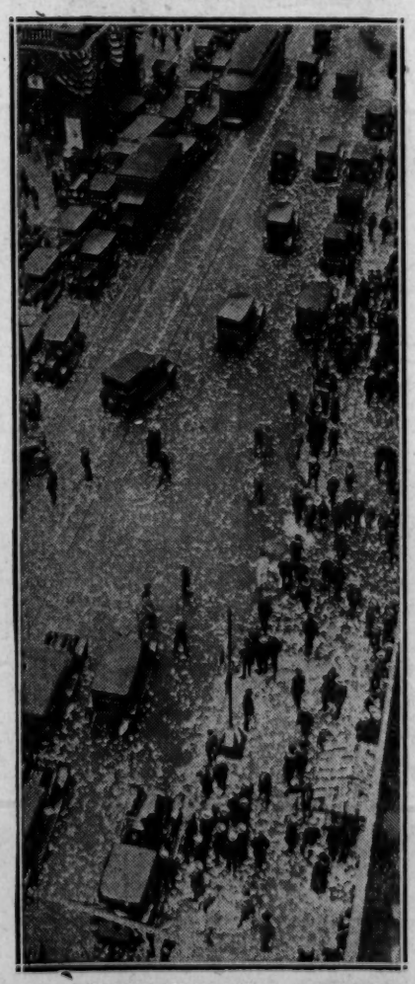
WHEN GOV. A. E. SMITH WAS NAMED FOR DEMOCRATIC NOMINATION FOR PRESIDENCY—General view of Madison Square Garden, New York City, at moment Empire State's Governor was named by Franklin D. Roosevelt. This demonstration lasted ninety minutes.

VIEW NEW YORK HARBOR—During Democratic National Convention, Mrs. W. H. Walsh, of Spanish Honduras; Mrs. C. M. Sheehan, of Brooklyn, and Miss Breslin, of North Carolina, gaze at sky line from Hudson River. (Int'l Newsreel)

TO COURT ON STRETCHER—Elvira Orgera, of New York City, who was shot on what was to have been her wedding day by mother of man she was to have married, was carried into court when she won verdict of $85,000 against woman, Mrs. Concetta Branca, who is under sentence of five years. Her mother won verdict of $40,000. (Int'l Newsreel)

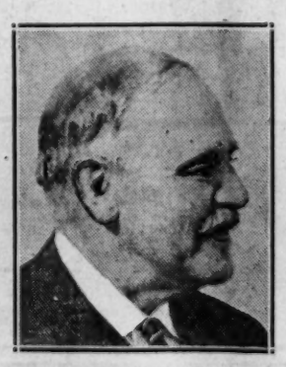
LADY NANCY ASTOR, American-born peeress and first woman in British Parliament, broadcasts to her Plymouth constituency vivid description of her recent visit to Palestine. (Int'l Newsreel)

WASHINGTON ARCH, New York City, was bathed in glow of searchlights during Democratic National Convention there. (Int'l Newsreel)



MIDSUMMER "SNOW STORM"—Fourth avenue, near Madison Square Garden, New York City, moment after word was flashed that Gov. Alfred E. Smith had been named for Democratic nomination for Presidency. (Int'l Newsreel)

SOCIETY WEDDING IN PARIS—Sir Kynaston Studd, famous British cricketer, has been married in British Embassy Church in Paris to Princess Alexandra Lievin, daughter of late Prince Paul of Russia, master of ceremonies in Imperial Russian Court before Soviet regime. (Int'l Newsreel)



LATEST PHOTOGRAPH of Howard Elliott, Chairman of Board of Directors of Northern Pacific lines. (Int'l Newsreel)

MRS. EMILY N. BLAIR, Chairman of Democratic Women's Committee and delegate-at-large from Missouri, was keen worker at Democratic National Convention in New York City. (Int'l Newsreel)

FOR DEMOCRATIC DELEGATES—New York City fireboat does [illegible] stuff off Battery for visitors to National Convention. (Int'l Newsreel)

LATEST PHOTOGRAPH of U. S. Senator Pat Harrison, of Mississippi, who delivered keynote address at Democratic National Convention in New York City. (Int'l Newsreel)

LATEST PHOTOGRAPH of Lieut. Russell A. Maughan, U. S. A. Air Service, who flew from New York to San Francisco between dawn and dusk. (Int'l Newsreel)

LITTLE BETTY NUTALL, only thirteen, is star of English juvenile players, who already has entered tournament play with striking success. (Int'l Newsreel)

Bringing Up Father

ERK-AWK-Z-Z-BANG! EEK-EEK-SKI-WOW-

I'VE GOT THE STATION IN NEWARK!

BY GOLLY! IT SOUNDS LIKE A FIGHT IN A CHINESE LAUNDRY!

WHAT'S THE HURRY JIGGS?

I GOTTA GIT HOME - YOU KNOW HOW MAGGIE IS!

!

LOOK OUT!

YOU KIDS WANT TO BE CAREFUL YOU MIGHT HAVE KNOCKED ME EYE OUT-

I GUESS I SHOULDN'T BE SORE - I WUZ YOUNG ONCE ME SELF - BUT I WUZ LUCKY I DIDN'T GIT HIT!

B-A-N-G!

B-A-N-G!

FOR GOODNESS SAKE! WHAT'S THAT?

BY GOLLY! THAT WUZ A NARROW ESCAPE-

YOU SURE DID A GAS-MAIN EXPLODED - IF THAT LID HAD HIT YOU - IT WOULD HAVE KILLED YOU!

THAT WUZ THE SECOND CLOSE CALL I'VE HAD TO-DAY - I'M A LUCKY GUY!

O—U!

I'M GONNA HURRY HOME BEFORE SOMETHING DOES HAPPEN - I'D HAVE BEEN A NICE LOOKIN' THING IF THAT SAFE HAD HIT ME!

HEY! YOU BIG FAT-HEAD! WHY DON'T YOU LOOK WHERE YOURE DRIVIN'?

GET UP ON THE SIDE-WALK WHERE YOU BELONG-

IS THAT YOU - JIGGS!

YES - MY DARLIN'!

WHAT D'YE MEAN BY COMING HOME SO LATE?

I'M LUCKY EVERYWHERE BUT HOME!

GEO MCMANUS

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